



Scuola Normale Superiore
Classe di Lettere e Filosofia

Diploma di Perfezionamento in Discipline letterarie, filologiche e storiche classiche

LA TRADIZIONE DELLE OPERE DI VIRGILIO TRA IX E XI SEC.

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Anno Accademico 2013-2014

THE TRADITION OF VIRGIL'S WORKS BETWEEN THE 9th AND THE 11th CENT.

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CODICES ANTIQUIORES

- M Mediceus Laurentianus lat. XXXIX,1 (saec. V ex.)
P Vaticanus Palatinus lat. 1631 (saec. V)
R Vaticanus lat. 3867, dictus “Romanus,, (saec. VI in.)
A Vaticanus lat. 3256 et Berolinensis lat. fol. 2,416, dictus “Augusteus,, (saec. VI)
F Vaticanus lat. 3225, “Fulvii Ursini schedae Vaticanae,, (saec. IV ex. / V in.)
G Sangallensis 1394 (saec. V/ VI in.)
V Veronensis XL (saec. V)
- B Palimps. Ambrosianus L 120 sup., olim Cimel. Ms. 3, saec. V
- m Monacensis lat. 29216/7, olim 29005/18, saec. VIII ex.
p Parisinus lat. 7906, saec. VIII ex.

EARLIER CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS (9th-10th cent.)

- a Bern. 172 +Par. lat. 7929
- b Bern. 165
- c Bern. 184
- d Bern. 255 +Bern. 239 +Par. lat. 8093
- e Bern. 167
- f Bodl. auct. F. 2. 8.
- g Par. lat. 7925
- h Valentian. 407 (389)
- i Reg. lat. 1669
- j Bruxell. 5325-5327
- k Hamburg. scrin. 52
- l Vat. lat. 3252
- q Berolin. Lat. 2° 421 + Monac. Lat. 29216(8 + fragmentum Monacense ex libris Bernardi

Stark 18, VIII

- r Par. lat. 7926
- s Par. lat. 7928
- t Par. lat. 13043
- u Par. lat. 13044
- v Vat. lat. 1570
- w Guelferbyt. Gud. 66
- x Montepess. H 253
- y Par. lat. 10307
- z Par. lat. 7927

Φ = consensus horum codicum

γ Guelferbyt. Gud. 2° 70

FRAGMENTARY MANUSCRIPTS (9th-10th cent.)

Valenciennes BM 178+220

Valenciennes, BM 160, I-II

Wolfenbuettel, Herzog-August Bibliothek, 404. 8. 4 (15) novi

Melk, Stiftsbibliothek, fr. 104

München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 29216 (9

München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 29216 (10

Salzburg, Stiftsbibliothek S. Peter, a XII 25/10

Einsiedeln, Stiftsbibliothek, Cod. 365 (220)

Leipzig UB 1607

Würzburg UB 398

Sankt Gallen, Stiftsbibliothek 1394-VII

Saint Petersburg, Rossiiskaia Natsionalnaia Biblioteka Cl. lat. F. v. 18, f. 1r-v (f. 1v : Georg. 4, 39-74)

Leiden BPL 141, I-II

Princeton, Garrett 108

München Clm 6221+6220+Un. Bibl. 4° 9

Mönchengladbach, Münsterarchiv, Hs 39

Koblenz, Landeshauptarchiv, Best. 701 Nr. 759, 13

Trier, Stadtbibliothek, Frag. s. c.

Mattsee, Stiftsbibliothek, fr. 4

LATE CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS (10th-11th cent.)

Basel, Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität, F. II. 23 (XI)
Bruxelles, Bibliothèque royale, 20791, ff. 4r-8v (X)
Budapest, Országos széchényi könyvtár 7 (X-XI)
Firenze, Biblioteca Laurenziana, Ashb.23 (X)
Firenze, Biblioteca Laurenziana, Plut. 39.2 (XI)
Firenze, Biblioteca Laurenziana, Strozzi 112 (X-XI)
Leiden, Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, Voss. lat. F 25 (X)
Oxford, Bodleian Library Auct. F. 1. 16 (X-XI)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, lat. 7930 (XI)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, lat. 8069-II (XI)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, lat. 8198 (XI)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, lat. 9344 (XI)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, lat. 16236 (X)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, nouv.acq.lat. 1624 (XI)
Paris, Bibliothèque nationale, nouv.acq.lat. 2059 (XI)
Praha, Knihovna metropolitni kapituli 1334 (L.86) (XI)
Roma, Biblioteca dell'Acc. Naz. dei Lincei e Corsiniana, Rossi 121 (XI)
Trento, Biblioteca Municipale 1660 (XI)
Vaticano, Vat.lat. 3251 (XI)
Vaticano, Vat.lat. 3254 (XI)
Vaticano, Vat.lat. 6828 (XI)
Vaticano, Reg.lat. 1495 (X-XI)
Vaticano, Reg.lat. 1669 (IX)
Vaticano, Reg.lat. 1670 (XI)
Vaticano, Reg.lat. 1671 (X)
Vaticano, Reg.lat. 2090 (XI)
Vich, Archivo Capitular, 197 (XI)

BENEVENTAN MANUSCRIPTS (saec. X-XI)

- v Neapolit. Vind. lat. 5 (saec. X)
- n Neapolit. Vind. lat. 6 (saec. X)
- o Oxon. Canon. Class. 50 (saec. XI^{3/4})
- δ Par. lat. 10308 (saec. XI²)
- ε Vat. lat. 1573 (saec. XI^{ex.})
- ζ Vat. lat. 3253 (saec. XI^{ex.})
- η Reg. lat. 2090 (saec. XI-XII)

L= *consensus horum codicum*

Fragmentary Beneventan manuscripts

Monte Cass. Compact. XV (saec. XI^{ex.})

Beinecke Library, Yale University (saec. XI²)

Vat. gr. 2324 (saec. XI^{ex.})

THE MANUSCRIPT TRADITION OF VIRGIL FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE RENAISSANCE

INTRODUCTION

Virgil's works became "Classics" soon after their composition: according to Suetonius, Gramm. 16, a freedman of Atticus by the name of Q. Caecilius Epirota used to lecture on the Aeneid in public while the poet was still alive.

Quickly spreading throughout the Roman Empire, Virgil's opera soon became a "universal text" (Petrucci)¹: as a dominating textbook it was read, copied and memorized by generations of students and widely circulated in cheap editions often full of mistakes. Starting from the 4th century AD, Virgil's poetry began to be treated as a reference text, collected in books for educated readers or in elegant copies to be exhibited as luxury objects.

Virgil has been read and copied in different social and cultural contexts, for various reasons and in order to comply with manifold requests from antiquity to the advent of typography in the Western world. Geographically this influence covered all the Roman Empire and later those areas of Europe where Medieval and Humanistic erudition mostly influenced the developing culture.

Thanks to their prompt and widespread popularity, Eclogues, Georgics and Aeneid have come down to us through more than 1,000 manuscripts (mainly copies from the humanistic age). Such abundance cannot be found for any other author of ancient Roman literature and yet it represents only a minimal part of the thousands of rolls and codices produced in the 1,500 years between the publication of Virgil's poems and the advent of the first printed editions of his poems.

The following sections offer an overview of the direct and indirect sources of Virgil's text from antiquity to Renaissance humanism, illustrating their material features and the historical-literary value of the various sources, with a focus on their importance as witnesses of Virgilian text. Special attention is given to new perspectives of study and research on Virgil's manuscript tradition.

¹ Petrucci, A., "Virgilio nella cultura scritta romana", in *Virgilio e noi*, Genua 1981, 52.

ANCIENT SOURCES

From the Augustan age up to late antiquity, Virgil's works were widely circulated both in direct form, thanks to a massive production of new copies, and in indirect form. The teaching and scholarly activity of many grammarians, in fact, was specially concerned with quoting the author and discussing significant passages from his poems.

The following sections offer an overview of the ancient tradition of Virgil, summarizing the features of the direct (copies of the opera) and indirect (quotations and echoes) extant sources of the poet's works.

DIRECT SOURCES

We largely owe our knowledge of Virgil's texts to a large number of direct sources of the Eclogues, Georgics and Aeneid: quality, origin and age may substantially vary from one source to another.

EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Many examples of Virgil's texts are preserved by epigraphs and graffiti in the form of (more or less) literal quotations and verbal reminiscences. For a concise but useful overview on the topic see the entry "Epigrafia" by Solin² in the *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*.

A series of graffiti going back to the end of the 1st/beginning of the 2nd century AD represents, as far as available information goes, the most ancient transcription of Virgil's poems.

Pompeii buildings preserve about sixty graffiti containing Virgilian lines from the Aeneid (40 quotations ca.), Eclogues (15 quotations) and Georgics (only 2 lines reported), mainly carved on the walls of public venues, such as the Grand Palaestra. As the beginning lines appear to be preferred (Aen. 1.1. thirteen times; Aen. 2.1 twelve times) and episodes and characters also recur that were the most popular in school teaching, it is clear that many of the inscriptions are a sample of regular school practices such as writing and memory exercises.

Other significant specimens, surviving in once rich and elegant houses, have been connected with the events of more adult everyday life: they betray not only acquaintance with Virgil's works, but also irony, as it is the case with the quotations from Aen. 1.242-3 inscribed in the peristyle of the house of M. Fabius Rufus and accompanied by a salutation in prose³.

The Basilica degli Argentari in Rome includes, among other inscriptions, sixteen quotations from Virgil, located in the Forum Caesaris. Here, some rooms dating back to the age of Trajan used to host the classes of a grammar school. The didactic nature of the graffiti is suggested, as in Pompeii, by the insistence on Aen. 1.1 (7 times) and Aen. 2.1 (5 times). The handwriting samples,

² Solin, H., "Epigrafia", in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 2 (1985), 332-340.

³ P. Cugusi, «Citazioni virgiliane in iscrizioni e graffiti», BSL 38 (2008), 499.

“confident and fluent varieties of fully-developed ancient cursive” (“disinvolte e fluide varietà di evoluta corsiva antica” Petrucci⁴) reveal a close resemblance between the specimens found in Pompeii and Rome, while generally denoting good school training. Ancient cursive was the regular script for administration, business and private writing before the 4th century, and students normally learned to use it at an intermediate level of their education, at the school of the grammaticus. Here, Virgil was a top author (see Quintilian, Inst. 1.85): it is therefore no surprise that the pupils used to perfect their penmanship by writing and rewriting his lines.

Epigraphs containing references to Virgil’s lines are collected in the CLE (Carmina Latina Epigraphica⁵); on the topic see also Hoogma⁶.

The poet’s lines may be quoted more or less literally: the original text provided metrical or syntactical unities, preferably derived from the easier-to-adapt beginning or ending of a line. The excerpted units, then, were inserted into a new metrical and/or syntactical context. The echo of Virgil’s poems can also be found in more or less perceptible verbal reminiscences, especially significant in revealing the poet’s substantial influence on epigraphic vocabulary.

The epigraphic evidence may usefully contribute to the constitution of the text. In

Aen. 1.2 lauinaque] M1γRp2ω CIL 2. 4967, 31

the reading Lauinaque (preferred by Conte 2009⁸) is testified by a substantial group of manuscripts and by a 1st century tegula discovered in Italica (Spain) and inscribed with the passage from the Aeneid. Further secondary evidence concurs to reinforce the reading: for details on the subject see Berti⁹.

Sometimes the epigraphic evidence shows the fortuna of a variant reading, which obviously is an adaptation of the original text : see, for example

ecl. 2.56 rusticus es Corydon] r. est C. PRa CIL 4. 1527

⁴ Petrucci, A., “Virgilio nella cultura scritta romana”, in *Virgilio e noi*, Genova 1981, 54.

⁵ *Carmina Latina epigraphica (Anthologia Latina sive poesis Latinae supplementum)* ediderunt F. Bücheler et A. Riese, II, 1-2), Lipsiae 1895-1897, da integrare con i due supplementi di E. Lommatzsch, *Carmina Latina epigraphica (Anthologia Latina sive poesis Latinae supplementum)* ediderunt F. Bücheler et A. Riese, II, 3), Lipsiae 1926, e di E. Engström, *Carmina Latina Epigraphica post editam collectionem Büchelerianam in lucem prolata*, Gotoburgi - Lipsiae 1911.

⁶ Hoogma, R., *Der Einfluss Vergils auf die Carmina latina epigraphica*, Amsterdam 1959.

⁸ P. Vergilius Maro, *Aeneis*, rec. G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009.

⁹ Berti, E., “Sulla variante “*Laviniaque* / *Lavinaque*” nel secondo verso dell’*Eneide*, e su una testimonianza trascurata di tradizione indiretta”, *MD* 60 (2008), 191-200.

PAPYRI

The name “papyri” includes a vast range of ancient documents, such as fragments of papyrus, fragments of parchment, tabulae ceratae, ostraca.

Updated information on papyrus finds for Virgil is now available on the CEDOPAL Mertens-Pack3 database project at the University of Liège¹⁰; the contributions by Cavenaile¹¹ and Seider¹² also offer useful overviews on the subject.

The fragments of papyrus rolls containing sections of Virgil provide an interesting contribution to the direct transmission of his poems. A relevant number of witnesses, datable between the 1st and 4th century AD, were discovered in Egypt and Palestine and reveal that the interest and knowledge of the poet’s works was widespread even in the Greek-speaking provinces of the Roman Empire. The fragments derive either from single sheets or from books in the form of codex: none of these remnants is likely to derive from a papyrus roll; the handwriting on display may be of different graphic types (capital, uncial, cursive).

The most ancient papyrus examples go back to the 1st/2nd century and consist of fragments of single sheets with schoolchildren’s exercises of grammar and penmanship: some of them are attempts to write literary texts reworking lines from the Aeneid; some others contain repetitions of a single line, often selected because containing almost all the alphabet, in order to practice the writing of elegant ancient cursive.

A famous sample of papyrus containing handwriting exercises is provided by PHawara24, a picture of which is available on MNAMON¹³ or on the website that collects all the Papyri Hawara¹⁴.

Some fragments are bilingual: the text of the Aeneid is split into two columns, one containing the original Latin text and the other exhibiting a non literary Greek translation. These fragments were part of medium-sized (almost 12 inches both in height and width), unadorned codices in papyrus or parchment, produced in or for schools; they might have been used by Greek speaking citizens who

¹⁰ <http://promethee.philo.ulg.ac.be/cedopal/index.htm>

¹¹ Cavenaile, R., *Corpus papyrorum Latinarum*, Wiesbaden 1958, 7-70.

¹² Seider, R., “Beiträge zur Geschichte und Paläographie der antiken Vergilhandschriften”, in *Studien zum antiken Epos*, Meisenheim am Glan, 1976, 129-172; Id., *Paläographie der Lateinischen Papyri*, Stuttgart 1978, B. 2.1.

¹³ <http://lila.sns.it/mnamon/index.php?page=Esempi&id=17#93>

¹⁴ http://www.ucl.ac.uk/GrandLatMisc/hawara/papydata/phaw_024.htm

wished to enter the administrative career, where the knowledge of Latin was mandatory..

A few codex fragments distribute text and translation into four columns in order to save space: they are written in common cursive and were probably meant for private fruition.

Some fragments may be connected to codices of a large size, to be identified with luxury editions of Virgil's works or with copies intended for scholars, although it may be occasionally difficult to ascertain the original purpose of isolated specimens.

The Antinoopolis Papyrus 29 (Pack3 n. 2937), for example, consists of five fragments belonging to a single sheet and containing the end of Georgics 2 and the beginning of Georgics 3: the original codex was of a large format (the average dimensions being 14.7 x 9.8 inches, according to Seider), with margins wide enough to receive a commentary and with headings and explicit in red. The codex, probably a luxury article for a learned middle eastern collector, may have been produced between the 4th and the 5th century in Egypt, where it was found (see Petrucci¹⁵), or in Syria (Lowe¹⁶). It is written in uncial, a script destined exclusively to book copying, and contains some interesting interlinear glosses and an argumentum to Georgics, book III.

Texts inscribed on makeshift materials, such as ostraka or wax tablets, may also preserve interesting documents. Some remarkable handwriting worksheets, going back to the 1st or 2nd century AD, were discovered in Vindolanda¹⁷ (Chesterholm, close to the Scottish border): a line from Virgil seems even to have been enriched by some sort of illumination (Tab. Vindoland. 2.121, Pack3 n.3026.82).

The corpus of 35 papyrus witnesses of Virgil's poems, recently edited by Scappaticcio¹⁸, proves, on the one hand, the widespread notoriety of Virgil among different social classes, even in the marginal areas of the Roman Empire. On the other hand, it bears out that the poet's works were usually dealt with not only by students and schoolmasters in primary and secondary education, but also by learned readers and upper class members.

¹⁵ Petrucci, A., "Virgilio nella cultura scritta romana", in *Virgilio e noi*, Genova 1981, 62.

¹⁶ Lowe, E.A., *Codices Latini Antiquiores. A palaeographical guide to Latin manuscripts prior to the Ninth Century, 11 vols + Supplement*, Oxford 1934-1971.

¹⁷ <http://vindolanda.csad.ox.ac.uk/index.shtml>

¹⁸ Scappaticcio, M.C., *Papyri Vergilianae: l'apporto della papirologia alla storia delle tradizioni virgiliane (I - VI d. C.)*, Liège 2013.

CODICES ANTIQUIORES

According to Lowe's definition in CLA¹⁹, the codices antiquiores are direct witnesses of Virgil's text produced between the 4th and the 8th century. The group includes "seven splendid late antique productions" (Geymonat²⁰), datable between the 4th and the 6th century: four of them are almost intact; the other three were handed down in fragments to later ages. Written in capital script, the antiquiores are "sophisticated products of high quality industrial craftsmanship" ("raffinati prodotti di un artigianato industriale di alte capacità"), guided by "systems of imitation grounded on a tradition several centuries long" ("meccanismi imitativi di una tradizione ormai plurisecolare" Petrucci²¹). A fragment from a palimpsest codex (5th century) and two highly damaged manuscripts dating back to the 8th century must also be appended to the list.

The adopted sigla (see Manuscripts lists) reproduce the system adopted in Conte's²² Teubner edition of the Aeneid.

¹⁹ Lowe, E.A., *Codices Latini Antiquiores. A palaeographical guide to Latin manuscripts prior to the Ninth Century*, 11 vols. + Supplement, Oxford 1934-1971.

²⁰ Geymonat, M., "The transmission of Virgil's Works in Antiquity and the Middle Ages", in *A Companion to the Study of Virgil*, edited by N. Horsfall, Leiden 1995, 293.

²¹ Petrucci, A., "Virgilio nella cultura scritta romana", in *Virgilio e noi*, Genova 1981, 64.

²² P. Vergilius Maro, *Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009.

MATERIAL FEATURES OF THE ANTIQUIORES

The seven main late-ancient manuscripts of Virgil's opera (MPRAFGV) differ both in format and in types of handwriting. By considering the variety of formats and the characters of the capital script employed, it has been possible to detect the location and date of production of each work, with different ranges of approximation, and formulate conjectures about the destination and manners of production. The contributions by Petrucci²³ and Pratesi²⁴ contain information and reflections on many of those matters. Scholars have moreover paid special attention to the miniatures enriching the codices F (Vat.lat. 3225) and R (Vat.lat. 3867): on the related debate see the section on Illumination²⁵.

The smallest late-ancient witnesses of Virgil, the Mediceus (M = Laur. lat. XXXIX,1) and the Vatican Virgil (F), are also illustrious exemplars. At a height of less than 9 inches, the two codices are of a handy format, probably required for individual study and/or private reading. The small and neat capitals of the codex Mediceus reveal a certain resemblance with the well defined, old fashioned handwriting in which the Vatican is written: however, each of the two scripts is peculiarly shaped as for size and style.

The slightly taller (about 11 inches) Vergilius Veronensis (V = Veronensis XL), for whose features and history see Geymonat²⁶ and Condello²⁷, is a famous palimpsest codex written in rustic capital. It is equipped with ample margins, probably intended for hosting a scholastic commentary: the codex was most certainly a luxury exemplar produced for a notable and erudite man.

The average dimensions of R (Romanus = Vat. lat. 3867) and P (Palatinus = Pal. lat. 1631) are quite large: both manuscripts are almost 12 inches high. Their “baroque” and calligraphic capitals apparently reflect the same taste, as they are drawn according to similar patterns and prove to follow analogous criteria when modifying the basic canon; both manuscripts are also enriched by comparable illuminations of a superior quality. The features shared by R and P suggest that the two

²³ Petrucci, A., “Virgilio nella cultura scritta romana”, in *Virgilio e noi*, Genova 1981, 63-72.

²⁴ Pratesi, A. “Considerazioni su alcuni codici in capitale della Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana”, in *Frustula Palaeographica*, Firenze 1992, 165- 176; Id., “Nuove divagazioni per uno studio della scrittura capitale. I *codices Vergiliani antiquiores*”, *ibid.*, 191-220.

²⁵ PP

²⁶ Geymonat, M., “I codici G e V di Virgilio”, *Memorie dell'Istituto Lombardo* 29, (1966), 289-438.

²⁷ Condello, E., “Ai margini di Virgilio. Paleografia e codicologia degli Scholia Veronensia”, in *Talking to the text: marginalia from papyri to print. XII Course of International School for the study of written records (Erice 1998)*, a cura di V. Fera, G. Ferraù, S. Rizzo, Messina 2002, 59-82.

works both belong to the late antique book tradition and might even be productions of the same school.

The “magnificentiores et pretiosiores” (Ribbeck) Sangallensis (G = Sangallensis 1394) and Augusteus (A = Vat.lat.. 3256 et Berolinensis lat. fol. 2,416) distinguish themselves as luxury productions because of their imposing height (more than 12 inches), their heavy parchment and their strong ornamental tendency. They display two variants of a large ornamental script, the so-called square or elegant capital (Ribbeck: “largioribus et crassioribus et quadratam fere formam aequantibus litteris”), whose monumental graphic forms are heavily influenced by epigraphic models and are accordingly drawn using peculiar writing techniques. The two codices are also free from emendations. According to some hypotheses, they may have been produced for the sake of a new class of potentes, interested in advertising and enhancing their prestige through the exhibition of luxury objects. Essential information on the dating of the Augusteus may be found in Petrucci²⁸.

Scribes and correctors usually wrote in black ink. Red ink (minium), reserved for decorations, is however abundantly shed on the pages of some of the antiquiores: the Mediceus, for example, has the first three lines of the front pages of Georgics and Aeneid written in red. Minium could also be used for titles (as in the Romanus) and for initial letters (as in the Augusteus).

The Ambrosian Palimpsest L 120 (B = Pack3 2943) is a fragment of a schoolbook coming from Syria (or Egypt) and datable around the 5th century: a bibliography on this item is provided by the website of the CEDOPAL²⁹ at the University of Liège.

The codicological analysis suggests that the two codices dating back to the 8th century (m= CLA³⁰ IX 1327; p= CLA 1744) are closer to Carolingian manuscripts than to the antiquiores. From a textual standpoint, the contamination does not seem to be as penetrating as it is in the later tradition: the two manuscripts often preserve genuine readings ignored by exemplars older than the 8th century. m and p can be therefore considered as representing an intermediate step in the history of the transmission of Virgil’s text.

²⁸ Petrucci, A., “Per la datazione del Virgilio Augusteo, osservazioni e proposte”, in *Miscellanea in memoria di Giorgio Cencetti*, Torino 1973, 29-45.

²⁹ <http://promethee.philo.ulg.ac.be/cedopal/index.htm>

³⁰ Lowe, E.A., *Codices Latini Antiquiores. A palaeographical guide to Latin manuscripts prior to the Ninth Century*, 11 vols. + Supplement, Oxford 1934-1971.

THE TRANSMITTED TEXT

New copies of Virgil's texts were probably collated with other existing exemplars from the first decades of transmission. Searching for variant readings was a matter of concern not only for grammarians and philologists, but also for educated patricians, who read the poet in richly illuminated manuscripts.

It may be safely affirmed that the textual tradition that gave origin to late ancient manuscripts contained a substantial number of variants, some of which proved to be very ancient. Virgil's texts, as preserved by the oldest extant exemplars, are also affected by a certain number of errors and corruptions coming all the way down the various stages of the transmission. As Timpanaro³¹ observed:

The beautiful late-ancient codices in capital script are luxury handicrafts rather than the results of accurate philological research. They inherited both good readings and errors from older manuscripts in ancient cursive, while the scribes who were charged to write them made a number of coarse blunders ... misreading the minuscule script.

Vernacular inflections and a certain inclination towards hypercorrection may also have frequently induced corruptions of the original text.

The greatest part of the errors in the codices antiquiores, however, prove to be peculiar to single manuscripts and do not call into question the importance of the late ancient witnesses as a foundation for Virgil's modern editions.

The codex Romanus (Vat. lat. 3867) has long been considered as the least accurate among the Virgil manuscripts, overloaded as it is with omissions, repetitions and often trivial errors (Timpanaro³² refers to R as a "vestustior deterior"). It preserves singular readings identifiable (with few exceptions) as ancient glosses (Geymonat³³; "trivializations", according to Timpanaro³⁴) intruding into the text. The other codices originally contained a share of errors that was similar or even superior to that of R, but they underwent intense corrections due to the modality of their

³¹ Timpanaro, S., *Per la storia della filologia virgiliana antica*, Roma 1986, 178.

³² Timpanaro, S., *Virgilianisti antichi e tradizione indiretta*, Firenze 2001, 10.

³³ Geymonat, M., "Codici", in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 1 (1984), 834; Id., "The transmission of Virgil's Works in Antiquity and the Middle Ages", in *A Companion to the Study of Virgil*, edited by N. Horsfall, Leiden 1995, 306.

³⁴ Timpanaro, S., *Virgilianisti antichi e tradizione indiretta*, Firenze 2001, 10 n. 20.

fruition (Gaebel 1984³⁵): the position of R among the antiquiores could therefore be reconsidered. The Roman Vergil is, on the other hand, the only ancient extant exemplar for the text of Ecl. 3.72-111 and 4.1-51 (the two sections are also preserved, with a few more errors, by a Carolingian codex, γ =Guelferbyt. Gud. 2° 70, indirect descendant of P = Vat. Pal. lat. 1631).

F (Vat. Lat. 3225), G (Sangallensis 1394), and V (Veronensis XL) distinguish themselves for their orthographic accuracy. The spelling of many words in F and P is also archaic (sometimes, however, as the result of archaizing interventions); furthermore, P adds many authoritative and valuable readings, the dependability of which ancient scholiasts and grammarians were already debating.

The codices antiquiores contain a large number of ancient corrections. Quite remarkably, M (Med. Laurent. XXXIX, 1) was emended by Flavius Turcius Rufius Apronianus Asterius during his consulship in A.D. 494 on behalf of a senator and first possessor of the book (called frater Macharius by Asterius). From the subscriptio at the end of the codex it is possible to ascertain that Asterius curated the distinctio and the emendatio, probably by collating M with another exemplar: see Ammannati³⁶.

Various hands intervened to emend P: all the correctors were probably active in the very workshop in which the codex was produced (see Sabbadini³⁷, and further observations by Ammannati³⁸).

M, considered an autograph during the 15th century, was long held as the most valuable among the antiquiores; during the 16th century, P was likewise thought to be an autograph by Sebastian Münster. Generally speaking, the antiquity and the authority of some of Virgil's late ancient manuscripts were occasionally overemphasized until the end of the 19th century. A more balanced estimation of those manuscripts and of their individual value was possible only with the edition of Virgil by Ribbeck³⁹.

M remains, nonetheless, a first-rate witness thanks to Asterius' corrections and because it

³⁵ Gaebel, R.E., "The Vergilian manuscripts M, P, and R", in *Studies in honor of C. R. Trahman*, 1984, 59-66.

³⁶ Ammannati, G., "Ancora sulla sottoscrizione del console Asterio e sulla datazione del Virgilio Mediceo", *MD* 58 (2007), 227-239.

³⁷ "Per una nuova edizione di Virgilio. Il codice Vaticano Palatino 1631 (P)", *Historia* 1 (1927), 60-61, 63; Id., P. Vergili Maronis *Opera*, recensuit R. Sabbadini, Romae 1930, vol. 1, 23.

³⁸ Ammannati, G., "Prime precisazioni sui primi correttori del Virgilio Palatino", *MD* 62 (2009), 253-258.

³⁹ P. Vergili Maronis, *Opera*, recensuit O. Ribbeck, 4 voll., Lipsiae 1859-1868¹; 1894-1895².

transmits to us sections of text (Georg. 2.1-91, 118-38; Aen. 11.757-782) and valuable readings (e.g. Georg. 1.155 *herbam*; 3.219 *Sila*; 4.141 *tinus*) that otherwise would be unknown.

ILLUSTRATIONS

A few codices antiquiores preserve remnants of opulent illuminations.

The Vatican Virgil (F)

The 75 surviving leaves of the Vat. lat. 3225 (F) contain 50 miniatures, part of a larger corpus probably containing about 280 images (Wright⁴⁰) spread over the 375-450 pages of the original manuscript.

The illustrations are usually inserted in the text preceding the related section of the poem: miniatures used to be similarly located in papyrus rolls. At the beginning of Georg. 3, however, a miniature consisting of a box divided into six smaller rectangles (each representing a scene from the first 15 lines of the poem) suggests an effort to fit this illustration typology into the codex format.

The reproduction with commentary of the manuscript edited by Wright⁴¹ is particularly useful as regards the illuminations contained in F; samples of the miniatures are also available online⁴².

The scholars agree in attributing the Vatican miniatures to three different illuminators, probably coeval and belonging to the same circle, as the recurrence of common elements suggests (e.g. the peculiar handling of gold, the absence of light and shade effects). De Nolhac⁴³ distinguishes between a first hand (Georgics, miniatures 1-9), belonging to an elegant and accurate artist, a second hand (Aen. 1-4.583, miniatures 10-25) displaying a hasty approach and an inadequate sense of perspective, and a third hand (Aen. 5-12, miniatures 26-50), more skilful and refined than the second.

According to some scholars the iconographic sources that might have inspired the miniatures in F can be traced back to illuminated editions of Virgil in various formats. The presence in the manuscript of 32 blank spaces (each located at the bottom of a page preceding one with a miniature at the top) rather supports the idea that the combination of text and images into the codex format was carried on with a certain degree of uneasiness. The explanation has therefore been attempted, that the miniatures came and have been adapted from a different book format, recognizable either as

⁴⁰ Wright, D.H., *The Vatican Virgil, a Masterpiece of Late Antique Art*, Berkeley 1993, 1.

⁴¹ Wright, D.H., *Vergilius Vaticanus: vollständige Faksimile-Ausgabe im Originalformat des Codex Vaticanus Latinus 3225 der Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana*, Graz 1984.

⁴² http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Vatican_Virgil

⁴³ De Nolhac, P., "Les peintures du manuscrit Vatican de Virgile", *MEFRA* 4 (1884), 309-311.

another, not much earlier, illuminated codex (De Nohac⁴⁴), or as a group of illustrated papyrus rolls (Wright⁴⁵, Ruyschaert⁴⁶).

The sheet where Aen. 6 ends contained a tondo with the author's portrait, as shown by UV ray analysis. Similar illustrations were common enough in books divided into several rolls, where they normally were found at the beginning of each roll, whereas the insertion of a poet's image at the very beginning of a codex book can be found ever since Mart. 14.186: *Quam brevis immensum cepit membrana Maronem! ipsius vultus prima tabella gerit* (on the topic see Weitzmann⁴⁷). In order to explain the unusual position of the tondo in the Vatican codex, Weitzmann ventures the hypothesis that a similar miniature was inserted before each book of the Aeneid in keeping with the practice of the edition in twelve rolls from which the text was possibly copied. Stevenson⁴⁸ emphasizes the position of the picture at the beginning of the seventh book to suggest that it marks the beginning of the second half of the poem, supposedly corresponding to other tondos placed at the beginning of the Eclogues, of the Georgics and of the Aeneid itself.

A third hypothesis considers the miniatures in F as original creations by the miniaturists working on the codex, who would freely compose their paintings, perhaps drawing inspiration from iconographic repertoires or commonplace figures and motives of the western iconographical "lingua franca" (see De Wit⁴⁹; Stevenson⁵⁰). Miniaturists may have complied with scribes in order to balance the disposition of text and image on the sheet (De Wit) or may have focused on inserting images in crucial sections of the page (Stevenson): none of the two hypotheses, however, satisfactorily accounts for the recurrence of the 32 above-mentioned empty spaces.

On an iconographic basis, the miniatures (and therefore the codex) have been considered as dating back to the "classical Revival" that took place during the first twenty years of the 5th century (Wright⁵¹; de Wit⁵²): some scholars have pointed out the affinities between the illuminations of F and the mosaics preserved in the nave of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, representing scenes from

⁴⁴ De Nohac, P., "Le Virgile du Vatican et ses peintures", in *Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et autres bibliothèques* 35 (1897), 730.

⁴⁵ Wright, D.H., *The Vatican Vergil, a Masterpiece of Late Antique Art*, Berkeley 1993, 79-81.

⁴⁶ Ruyschaert, J., "Lignes d'un examen codicologique du « Virgile Vatican » et du « Virgile Romain »", in *Il libro e il testo. Atti del convegno internazionale (Urbino, 20-23 settembre 1982)*, a cura di C. Questa e R. Raffaelli, Urbino 1985, 29.

⁴⁷ Weitzmann, K., *L'illustrazione del libro nell'antichità*, trad. it. a cura di M. Bernabò, Spoleto 2004, 130-133.

⁴⁸ Stevenson, T.B., *Miniature decoration in the Vatican Virgil. A study in late antique Iconography*, Tübingen 1983, 27.

⁴⁹ De Wit, *Die Miniature des Vergilius Vaticanus*, Amsterdam 1959, 195-204.

⁵⁰ Stevenson, T.B., *Miniature decoration in the Vatican Virgil. A study in late antique Iconography*, Tübingen 1983, 105-112.

⁵¹ Wright, D.H., *The Vatican Vergil, a Masterpiece of Late Antique Art*, Berkeley 1993, 84-88.

⁵² De Wit, J., *Die Miniaturen des Vergilius Vaticanus*, Amsterdam 1959.

the Old Testament and created under Pope Sixtus III (432-40). Two ivory sculptures from Munich and Milan, portraying Christian subjects and dated around A.D. 400, may also be compared to the miniatures in F. Finally, the group with Laocoon and the snakes contained in one of the illustrations is particularly reminiscent of a well-known iconographic type found in Roman coins of the late 4th century.

The miniatures of F have also been compared with the surviving illumination of the Quedlinburg Itala fragment (see Boeckeler⁵³ and Stevenson⁵⁴). Bianchi Bandinelli⁵⁵, considering iconographic issues and the analogous treatment of space, draws a parallel between the second hand of F and some illustrations from the Ambrosian Iliad (namely, the group D, miniatures nos. 37, 44, 55, 56). He concludes that the delicate handling of both the colours and the gold proves the anteriority of the Vatican painter and he therefore agrees that the Vatican miniatures should be considered as coeval to the mosaics in Santa Maria Maggiore.

Considering the refined artistic quality of the miniatures preserved in F, the scholars generally agree in identifying Rome as the place where the codex was produced, perhaps commissioned by aristocrats and therefore bearing witness to the final bloom of pagan culture and the intellectual activity of the senatorial circles: see Wright⁵⁶, Stevenson⁵⁷, Mutherich⁵⁸.

Hypotheses for date and location of F

De Nohac	s. IV-VI	Western area (Vivarium?)
Sabbadini	s. IV-V	Spain
Bianchi Bandinelli	s. Vin (ca. 420)	Rome
Mutherich	ca. 400	Rome
Stevenson	s. IVex	Rome
Petrucci	s. V2	Rome
Wright	ca. 400 (370-420)	Rome

⁵³ Degering, H., und A. Boeckler, *Die Quedlinburger Italafragmente*, Berlin 1932.

⁵⁴ Stevenson, T.B., *Miniature decoration in the Vatican Virgil. A study in late antique Iconography*, Tübingen 1983, 15.

⁵⁵ Bianchi Bandinelli, *Hellenistic-Byzantine Miniatures of the Iliad (Ilias Ambrosiana)*, Olten 1955; Id., "Virgilio Vaticano e Iliade Ambrosiana", *Archeologia e cultura*, Roma 1959, 314-327.

⁵⁶ Wright, D.H., *The Vatican Vergil, a Masterpiece of Late Antique Art*, Berkeley 1993, 3; 102-103.

⁵⁷ Stevenson, T.B., *Miniature decoration in the Vatican Virgil. A study in late antique Iconography*, Tübingen 1983, 114.

⁵⁸ Mutherich, F., "Die illustrierten Vergil-Handschriften der Spätantike", *WJA*, 8 (1982), 218.

The Roman Virgil (R)

The Roman Virgil (Vat. lat. 3867) preserves 19 miniatures: 7 of them illustrate the Eclogues (one for each poem), 2 the Georgics and 10 the Aeneid. The group represents about half of the original corpus, which probably contained 42 illustrations on 309 sheets. Samples of the miniatures are available online⁵⁹; a reproduction and studies are provided by Wright⁶⁰ and Ehrle⁶¹.

As for the Eclogues, the miniatures incorporated in the text display a small rectangular format with various heights; except for the first, they are all inserted in frames. Ecl. 1, 3, 5, 7 are accompanied by pastoral scenes following generic figurative bucolic patterns, while each of the three poems where no dialogue is engaged (Ecl. 2, 4, 6) is equipped with a portrait of the poet.

Eggenberger⁶² connects the style of the miniatures in R, still popular in late antiquity, to illustrative typologies proper of papyrus rolls; otherwise, they have been labelled as offhand creations by artists drawing on standard bucolic models.

The first miniature is painted with noteworthy accuracy and, while lacking both the frame and a background, it displays each character's name. The illustration might have been derived from an ancient exemplar in roll, either directly or through a former codex adjustment.

The miniatures representing Virgil portray the poet seated, with roll, bookrest and caps: they draw on a pre-existing and conventional figurative typology (Eggenberger⁶³), of whose transition to the codex format they provide the first evidence (Weitzmann⁶⁴) and whose popularity would extend into the early Middle Ages.

In the Roman Virgil the beginning of each book of the Georgics and the Aeneid is embellished with a monumental frontispiece that is at once decorative and illustrative, consisting of a couple of full-page miniatures (see Ruyschaert⁶⁵).

⁵⁹ http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Roman_Vergil

⁶⁰ Wright, D.H., *The Roman Vergil and the origins of Medieval book design*, London 2001.

⁶¹ *Picturae, ornamenta, complura scripturae specimina codicis Vaticanani 3867 qui codex Vergilii Romanus audit phototypice expressa, consilio et opera curatorum Bibliothecae Vaticanae*, praefatus est F. Ehrle, Romae 1902.

⁶² Eggenberger, C., "Eine spätantike Vergil-Handschrift. Die Miniaturen des Vergilius Romanus (*Codex Vat. lat. 3867*)", *Sandoz Bulletin* 29 (1973), 31.

⁶³ Eggenberger, C., "Die Miniaturen des Vergilius Romanus. Codex Vat. lat. 3867", *ByzF* 70 (1977), 69-70.

⁶⁴ Weitzmann, K., *L'illustrazione del libro nell'antichità*, trad. it. a cura di M. Bernabò, Spoleto 2004, 137-140.

⁶⁵ Ruyschaert, J., "Lignes d'un examen codicologique du « Virgile Vatican » et du « Virgile Romain »", in *Il libro e il testo. Atti del convegno internazionale (Urbino, 20-23 settembre 1982)*, a cura di C. Questa e R. Raffaelli, Urbino 1985, 31-33.

The Georgics miniatures present generic motives not closely related to episodes in the text (except for the bull fight connected to Georg. 3.215-41). The frontispieces for the Aeneid, initially twelve to introduce each book of the poem, were, on the contrary, meant to illustrate selected episodes from the story. It seems however that both in the case of the Georgics and of the Aeneid, the miniatures were envisaged to fit the codex format; for the Aeneid in particular, Wright⁶⁶ conjectures that the pictures may derive from illustrations contained in a carefully illuminated book.

For the miniatures in R the terminus post quem is represented, as for F (Vat. lat. 3225) by the mosaics in Santa Maria Maggiore⁶⁷ (Rome), while the mosaics from the Arian Baptistry in Ravenna (in its second stage) provide the terminus ante quem (Eggenberger⁶⁸, Wright⁶⁹). The prevailing scholarly opinion therefore situates the illustrations of R between the late 5th – early 6th century, as a product of the artistic style then dominant. According to Wright, the dating is confirmed by the ivory consular diptychs made for Basilius (A.D. 480) and Boetius (A.D. 487); on the other hand, Cameron, positing Basilius' diptych around A.D. 541, postpones the production of R until the middle of the 6th century, thus matching the opinions of Cavallo and Pratesi⁷⁰. Both scholars ground the late dating of the miniatures not only on the affinity with the Ravenna mosaics, but also on argumentation which is both palaeographic (the presence of nomina sacra: see Traube⁷¹) and philological (e.g. the interpolation at Aen. 6.242: see Norden⁷², Fränkel⁷³ and Cameron⁷⁴).

The hypothesis of the large and richly decorated 6th century Roman Virgil coming from a provincial workshop is by now rated as unreliable; many scholars (e.g. Rosenthal⁷⁵, Cameron⁷⁶, Pratesi⁷⁷) have preferred instead to localize the manufacture in Ravenna, on the basis of both

⁶⁶ Wright, D.H., *The Roman Vergil and the origins of Medieval book design*, London 2001, 48.

⁶⁷ Inserire link alla sezione corrispondente di Illustrazioni > Il Vaticano (F).

⁶⁸ Eggenberger, C., "Die Miniaturen des Vergilius Romanus. Codex Vat. lat. 3867", *ByzF* 70 (1977), 90.

⁶⁹ Wright, D.H., *The Roman Vergil and the origins of Medieval book design*, London 2001, 54-68.

⁷⁰ Pratesi, A. "Descrizione codicologica e paleografica del Virgilio Romano", in *Vergilius Romanus: volume di commento*, a cura di I. Lana, Stuttgart 1986, 111-137 (= *Frustula Palaeographica*, Firenze 1992, 221-254).

⁷¹ Traube, L., "Das Alter des Codex Romanus des Virgil", in *Vorlesungen und Abhandlungen* 3, München 1965, 213-220.

⁷² Norden, E., "Das Alter des Codex Romanus des Virgil", in *RhM* 56 (1901), 473-474.

⁷³ Fränkel, E., "[Vergil] Aeneis 6, 242", in *MH* 20 (1963), 234-236.

⁷⁴ Cameron, A. "Vergil illustrated between Pagans and Christians. Reconsidering "the late 4th c. Classical Revival", the dates of the manuscripts, and the places of production of the Latin classics", in *JRA* 17 (2004), 520-521.

⁷⁵ Rosenthal, E., *The Illumination of the Vergilius Romanus Codex*, Zürich 1973.

⁷⁶ Cameron, A. "Vergil illustrated between Pagans and Christians. Reconsidering "the late 4th c. Classical Revival", the dates of the manuscripts, and the places of production of the Latin classics", in *JRA* 17 (2004), 519-520.

⁷⁷ Pratesi, A., "Descrizione codicologica e paleografica del Virgilio Romano", in *Vergilius Romanus: volume di commento*, a cura di I. Lana, Stuttgart 1986, 111-137; Id. "Osservazioni paleografiche (e non) sui *Codices Vergiliani Antiquiores*", in *Atti del Convegno Mondiale Scientifico di Studi su Virgilio*, Milano 1984, 220-232.

palaeographical data and figurative elements. Mutherich⁷⁸ and Eggenberger⁷⁹ think either Ravenna or Rome is the centre for the production of the codex, while Wright considers only Rome as a plausible birthplace for R.

Finally, it must be mentioned that the miniatures contained in F and R have also contributed to form a figurative repertoire inspiring the illumination of biblical scenes in miniatures and mosaics. In the scriptorium of Tours, where F was preserved from the early 9th to the early 15th century (Wright⁸⁰), several manuscripts were illuminated following its lead; the Roman Virgil, preserved in France during the Middle Age, influenced instead the 9th century illustrations of a Carolingian manuscript of Aesopus.

Hypotheses for date and location of R

Traube	s. VI	Italy (Vivarium?)
Rosenthal	s. VIin	Eastern area
Eggenberger	s. Vex/VIin	Rome or Ravenna
Petrucchi	s. VII	Ravenna
Mutherich	s. Vex/VIin (ca. 500)	Rome or Ravenna
Cavallo/Pratesi	s. VII	Ravenna
Wright	s. Vex (ca. 480)	Rome
Cameron	s. VI (post 541)	Ravenna/Constantinople

⁷⁸ Mutherich, F., "Die illustrierten Vergil-Handschriften der Spätantike", *WJA* 8 (1982), 205-221.

⁷⁹ Eggenberger, C., "Die Miniaturen des Vergilius Romanus. Codex Vat. lat. 3867", *ByzF* 70 (1977), 61.

⁸⁰ Wright, D.H., "When the Vatican Virgil was in Tours", in *Studien zur mittelalterlichen Kunst 800-1250. Festschrift für Mutherich zum 70 Geburtstag*, München 1985, 53-66.

PRESERVATION AND TRANSMISSION

Virgil's late ancient manuscripts were often manufactured to match the demand of wealthy, frequently erudite, clients, in whose libraries the books were destined to show up either as personal copies or as precious and luxury exemplars.

During the Middle Ages, the same books were stored and cherished in monastic libraries: M (Med. Laurent. lat. 39, 1) was preserved in the Benedictine monastery of Saint Columbanus, in Bobbio; P (Vat. Pal. lat. 1631) was located in Lorsch from the 9th century to the early 15th century. R (Vat. lat. 3867) was in the North of France and the Eclogues and part of the Aeneid were copied in a Fleury manuscript (a = Bern. 172 + Par. lat. 7929) derived from it.

After their "discovery" during the Renaissance, the codices antiquiores were received into the libraries of lords and princes: P, for instance, reached the imperial library in Heidelberg between 1556 and 1559. Some manuscripts then moved towards the papal seat: P showed up in Rome in 1623, shortly after the arrival of F (around 1600); M was already in Rome by the second half of the 15th century, before returning to Florence.

As for the codex Augusteus (Vat. lat. 3256 et Berolin. lat. fol. 2,416), it is known that at least from the 15th century it was hosted in the monastery of St. Denis, close to Paris, where according to Bischoff it arrived around the 8th century (see Nordenfalk⁸¹ for evidence). The manuscript was possessed thereafter by Claude Dupuy (1545-1594) and then by Fulvio Orsini (1529-1600), who as part of his legacy left it to the Vatican Library, where it is currently held.

⁸¹ *Vergilius Augusteus. Vollständige Faksimile-Ausgabe im Originalformat. Codex Vaticanus Latinus 3256 der Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana und Codex Latinus Fol. 416 der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz*, prefatus est C. Nordenfalk, Graz 1976.

INDIRECT SOURCES

Alongside the unceasing production of new copies that handed down his works directly⁸², Virgil's poetry spread in many "indirect" ways through and thanks to texts of various natures. From the 1st to the 6th century A.D., the quotations from the poet proliferate in prose works, while his lines are imitated and reworked by later poets. Finally, Virgil's poems were already the objects of an intense exegetical activity even during antiquity.

Quotations and echoes of Virgil in later poems and works form a large-scale indirect tradition, offering answers and variously valuable evidence for the constitution and the comprehension of his texts.

ALLUSION AND POETICAL IMITATION

Quotations, reminiscences, allusions to Virgil's lines in later prose and poetry are often based on memory and not influenced by philological concerns; they prove –again– that Virgil was a "universal text" in the literary-cultural memory of the Roman Western world: on the topic, see Tarrant⁸³. For a collection of Virgilian quotations, including those gathered in glossaries, see IVM⁸⁴.

Imitations of Virgil's text may however offer contributions to textual criticism. As for prose, the most interesting reminiscences are already provided by Quintilian and Seneca, but may also be found in later grammarians, such as Charisius and Priscian.

For example, in Epist. 58.3, Seneca correctly quotes Aen. 12.709 *inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro*. Except for the first hand of P (Vat. Pal. lat. 1631) and a Carolingian manuscript (y = Par. lat. 10307), *cernere* is not to be found either in the direct tradition or in Servius (on Georg. 2.256 and Aen. 2.508), where it has been substituted by *decernere* (that trivializes the meaning and, moreover, does not scan metrically).

Seneca quotes Virgil in order to deplore the impoverishment occurring in the Latin language as

⁸² Link alla pagina introduttiva "Fonti dirette" con testo e icone.

⁸³ Tarrant, R.J., "Aspects of Virgil's Reception in Antiquity", in *The Cambridge Companion to Virgil*, edited by C. Martindale, Cambridge 1997, 56-72.

⁸⁴ *Interpretationes Vergilianae minores*, conlegerunt Iosepha Barabino, Antonius V. Nazzaro, Antonius Scivoletto, Genova, 1991-1998.

well as the falling into neglect of many short and effective words. In so doing, Seneca's text is at the same time supporting a rare but correct reading and bearing witness to the swift evolution of Latin vocabulary, ready to dismiss words still read in well-known poets (Seneca notices that *cernere*="to fight" was already by his time an archaism: "quod nunc "*decernere*" dicimus: simplicis illius verbi usus amissus est").

A further instance of later poetical reminiscence supporting textual criticism is what occurs to Aen. 10.539 *totus conlucens veste atque insignibus albis* (a warrior priest is being described). Here, the late ancient and medieval manuscripts (and Tiberius Claudius Donatus) read *armis*, with only P attesting the variant *albis*, later corrected by the copyist. The warrior priest is equipped with white badges in Statius (*Amphiaraus* in *Theb.* 4.218 *albaque puniceas interplicat infula cristas*) and Valerius Flaccus (see *Mopsus* in *Arg.* 1.385 *palla imos ferit alba pedes*): the two passages support the reading *albis* in Virgil, where *insigna* would therefore mean "weapons", according to Timpanaro⁸⁵, or "sacerdotal vestments" (see Delvigo⁸⁶).

Quite recently applied to Latin poetry, the research on the effects of poetic allusiveness may also contribute to solve textual problems.

At Aen. 3.359-60, for instance,

qui numina Phoebi,
qui tripodas Clarii et laurus, qui sidera sentis

tripodas Clarii et] recc., Mynors : tripodas Clarii Μρσγ2 Serv., Lact. Plac. in Stat. *Theb.* 8. 199, adgn. Pomp. GLK I 301 : tripodas Clari Μργρ DS in Aen. 3.260, Tib., Ans., Gramm., adgn. Serv. a. l.

I have suggested emending the text⁸⁸, based on Statius' imitation of the Virgilian model

Stat. *Theb.* 7.706-8

quantum subito diversus ab illo
qui tripodas laurusque sequi, qui doctus in omni
nube salutato volucrem cognoscere Phoebo!

⁸⁵ Timpanaro, S., *Virgilianisti antichi e tradizione indiretta*, Firenze 2001, 71.

⁸⁶ Delvigo, M.L., *Testo virgiliano e tradizione indiretta. Le varianti probiane*, Pisa 1987, 67 n. 14.

⁸⁸ Ottaviano, S., "Nota a Aen. 3. 360", in *MD* 62 (2009), 65-71.

She therefore proposes to correct Aen. 3.360 tripodas Clari(i) laurus in tripodas laurusque Clari, restoring “the whole initial sequence echoed by Statius with a mimetic arrangement that can be found in many other cases” (“l'intera sequenza incipitaria riecheggiata da Stazio con un'attitudine mimetica osservabile in numerosi altri casi”).

VIRGIL AND THE ANCIENT EXEGETICAL TRADITION

Soon after they started circulating, the Eclogues, the Georgics and the Aeneid became a major object of analysis and philological discussion among grammarians and scholars who commented on erudite and cultural aspects and endeavoured to preserve the text from imitations and interpolations (see Conte⁸⁹). An important exegetical tradition thus accompanied the transmission of the text during the first centuries of the Christian era, naturally involving a great number of quotations from Virgil's lines and a good amount of textual criticism that often preserves interesting evidence for the constitution of the text.

Information about the earliest scholarly activity on the texts of Virgil may be found in later authors (e.g. Aulus Gellius), but also in late-ancient commentaries (e.g. the Scholia Veronensia, Servius, Servius Danielinus), that collect erudite notes, philological discussions and a significant number of variant readings in new corpora, deriving them from the works of previous interpreters and scholars.

“The ancient scholars of Virgil were epigones of the Alexandrian grammarians or, less frequently, of the Pergamenes” (“I virgilianisti antichi furono degli epigoni dei grammatici alessandrini o, forse meno spesso, pergameni”: Timpanaro⁹⁰); their interests ranged from orthography to textual criticism to antiquarianism. Among them we find Iulius Iginus, himself well known as antiquarian, ethnographer and geographer: a freedman of Augustus, he was the first in charge of the Palatine library and instilled the interest for erudition in his own freedman and pupil Iulius Modestus. We are, however, usually less informed about the biography and the chronology of the ancient scholars than we are about their interest in Virgil: Celsus, for example, has been identified both as the encyclopaedist active during Tiberius' reign and as the grammaticus Arruntius from the 2nd century A.D.

⁸⁹ Conte, G.B., “Praefatio”, in *P. Vergilius Maro, Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009.

⁹⁰ Timpanaro, S., *Virgilianisti antichi e tradizione indiretta*, Firenze 2001, 2.

An outstanding personality in Virgil's ancient criticism is certainly Marcus Valerius Probus, "the Roman Aristarchus" (Delvigo⁹¹). Born in Beirut, he reached Rome towards the end of the era of Nero (according to Timpanaro⁹², he flourished after A.D. 50 or 57), where he practised as a schoolmaster and cultivated his interests in grammar (with a special concern for the lexicon and morphology of Latin) and textual criticism.

Suet. Gramm. 24 informs us that Probus "multa exemplaria contracta emendare ac distinguere et adnotare curavit" ("collected several manuscripts, attending to their emendation, inserting punctuation and diacritical signs"), while the controversial *Anecdota Parisina* (Par. lat. 7530, foll. 28-29, GLK⁹³ 7.533-536) states that Probus relied on Alexandrian diacritical signs (adnotationes according to the anonymous compiler) in order to follow "Aristarchus' method" when commenting the text of Virgil and other "classics". On the exegetical problems raised by both sources and the terminology they employ to describe Probus' textual criticism see Delvigo⁹⁴, who also discusses the contributions of modern criticism on the topic.

Giorgio Pasquali⁹⁵ advanced the hypothesis that Probus collected materials to set up critical editions of Virgil and other authors following the Alexandrine philological method. This is regarded nowadays as hardly documentable (see Conte⁹⁶); for a recent contribution to the still fervent debate on this subject see Lucarini⁹⁷.

Modern scholars sometimes prove excessively sceptic in evaluating Virgil's indirect tradition and therefore tend to mistrust the variant readings it hands down (a great number attributed to Probus): they are either regarded as conjectures (Zetzel⁹⁸) or arbitrary interventions by ancient grammarians (Courtney⁹⁹). More to the purpose, Timpanaro, Delvigo and Conte prefer to evaluate the indirect tradition on a case by case basis thus allowing the inclusion of readings that although valid are not attested to even by the most reliable extant manuscripts (e.g. Aen. 5.720 *animum*;

⁹¹ Delvigo, M.L., *Testo virgiliano e tradizione indiretta. Le varianti probiane*, Pisa 1987, 12.

⁹² Timpanaro, S., *Virgilianisti antichi e tradizione indiretta*, Firenze 2001, 39.

⁹³ *Grammatici Latini*, ex recensione Henrici Keilii, 8 voll., Lipsiae 1855-1880.

⁹⁴ Delvigo, M.L., *Testo virgiliano e tradizione indiretta. Le varianti probiane*, Pisa 1987, 12-18.

⁹⁵ Pasquali, G., *Storia della tradizione e critica del testo*, Firenze 1952², 343.

⁹⁶ Conte, G.B., "Praefatio", in *P. Vergilius Maro, Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009, XV-XVI.

⁹⁷ C. M. Lucarini, "Osservazioni sulle edizioni virgiliane di Vario e di Probo e sull'origine dell'*Anecdota Parisina*", in *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rendiconti*, s. IX, 17 (2006), 281-305.

⁹⁸ Zetzel, J.E.G., "Emendavi ad Tironem: Some Notes on Scholarship in the II Century AD", *HSCPh* 77 (1973), 225-243; Id., *Latin Textual Criticism in Antiquity*, New York, 1981.

⁹⁹ Courtney, E., "The Formation of the Text of Vergil", *BICS* 28 (1981), 24-29.

6.383 cognomine terra; 10.673 quosne; 12.120 limo; 12.605 flores): see Conte¹⁰⁰.

INTERPRETERS OF VIRGIL IN LATE ANTIQUITY

Extant news on scholars and grammarians from the 2nd to the 4th century (Terentius Scaurus, Velius Longus, Urbanus, Asper) are often scanty and inaccurate: Macrobius' *Saturnalia*, however, bears witness to the abundant critical literature on Virgil's work produced in late antiquity.

In the 4th century, Aelius Donatus wrote a commentary on Virgil, now lost (we possess, instead, a revised version of his notes on Terence); he also composed treatises on various grammatical issues. Donatus' personality and works heavily influenced later generations of scholars, beginning with his pupils Servius and St. Jerome.

According to the information reported by later authors (Priscian, Isidore of Seville) Servius was active between the late 4th century and the early 5th century: he wrote a set of commentaries on Virgil's opera, handed down to us in several manuscripts (on the transmission of Servius' works see Murgia¹⁰¹).

The only complete critical edition of Servius' commentaries was published long ago by Thilo-Hagen¹⁰²; the Harvard edition¹⁰³ is yet to be completed.

According to Comparetti¹⁰⁴, Servius was "a distinguished grammarian" ("grammatico distinto"), an "expert in prosody and ordo verborum, a bit pedantic but judicious ... often a good judge even in selecting the variant readings" ("conoscitore di regole prosodiche, relative all'ordo verborum, un po' pedante ma sensato, spesso buon giudice anche nella scelta delle lezioni": Timpanaro¹⁰⁵). Servius' commentary gathers a bundle of heterogeneous, often very ancient, materials. He frequently introduces quotations of Virgil from different sources in the same note; also, he reports

¹⁰⁰ Conte, G.B., "Praefatio", in *P. Vergilius Maro, Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009, XVI.

¹⁰¹ Murgia, C.E., *Prolegomena to Servius 5. The Manuscripts*, Berkeley-Los Angeles-London 1975.

¹⁰² *Servii Grammatici qui feruntur in Vergilii carmina commentarii*. Vol. 1: *Aeneidos librorum I-V commentarii*; vol. 2: *Aeneidos librorum VI-XII commentarii*; vol. 3.1: *In Vergilii Bucolica et Georgica commentarii*, recensuerunt G. Thilo et H. Hagen, Lipsiae 1881-1887.

¹⁰³ *Servianorum in Vergilii Carmina Commentariorum editionis Harvardianae*, vol. 2 (*Aen.* 1-2), confecerunt E.K. Rand, J.J. Savage, H.T. Smith, G.B. Waldrop, J.P. Elder, B.M. Peebles, A.F. Stocker, Lancasteriae Pennsylvaniae 1946; vol. 3, (*Aen.* 3-4), confecerunt A.F. Stocker, A.H. Travis, H.T. Smith, G.B. Waldrop; R.T. Bruère, Oxonii 1965.

¹⁰⁴ Comparetti, D., *Virgilio nel Medio Evo. Nuova edizione a cura di Giorgio Pasquali*, Firenze 1943, vol. 1, 69.

¹⁰⁵ Timpanaro, S., *Virgilianisti antichi e tradizione indiretta*, Firenze 2001, 121.

and discusses many variant readings, but he rarely specifies the origin of his textual observations.

Between the late 6th and the early 7th century, an anonymous, maybe Irish, compiler enriched his copy of Servius' commentary with additions from another, highly authoritative, exegetical work (the lost Elius Donatus?). The supplemented notes appeared for the first time in the edition issued in Paris by Pierre Daniel (1600) and were named after him Servius Auctus or Danielinus.

Tiberius Claudius Donatus, a grammarian and author of the *Interpretationes Vergilianae*, flourished by the end of the 4th century. For the text of Tiberius' commentary, see the edition by Georgii¹⁰⁶.

Exegetical materials of non-Servian origin are mainly connected to the work of Iunius Philargyrius, a scholar probably active during the 4th-5th century.

Two compilatory works from the Middle Ages, preserved in the manuscripts as *Explanatio in Bucolica Vergilii* (in two versions) and *Brevis Expositio Vergilii Georgicorum*, very likely derive their content from Philargyrius' commentary on the *Bucolics* and *Georgics*.

Notes extracted from the commentaries of Philargyrius, Gaudentius and Gallus represent the core and the most ancient section of the *Scholia Bernensia*, a corpus of marginal annotations preserved in a few manuscripts of Virgil, among which Bern. 172 is the most important.

The medieval collectanea have been arranged by Hagen¹⁰⁷ in various freestanding editions; a synoptic display, however, would appear more useful and has been lately attempted by Cadili¹⁰⁸ for a brief section of the text.

For more information on Gaudentius, Gallus and Philargyrius see the articles of Funaioli¹⁰⁹ and Geymonat¹¹⁰.

¹⁰⁶ *Tiberi Claudii Donati Interpretationes Vergilianae, primum ad vestustissimorum codicum fidem recognitas* edidit Henricus Georgii, voll. 2, Leipzig 1906.

¹⁰⁷ *Servii Grammatici qui feruntur in Vergilii carmina commentarii*. Vol. 3.2: *Appendix Serviana ceteros praeter Servium et Scholia Bernensia Vergilii commentatores continens*, recensuit H. Hagen, Lipsiae 1902. *Scholia Bernensia ad Vergili Bucolica atque Georgica*, edidit, emendavit, praefatus est H. Hagen, Leipzig 1867 (rist.: Hildesheim 1967).

¹⁰⁸ *Scholia Bernensia in Vergilii Bucolica et Georgica*. Vol. 2.1: *In Georgica Commentarii (Proemium/ Liber I 1-42)*, praefatus est, textum edidit, adnotationibus, indicibus et appendice instruxit L. Cadili, Amsterdam 2003.

¹⁰⁹ Funaioli, G., "Gaudentius", in *Paulys Realencyclopädie*, vol. 7.1 (1910), 857-858; Id., *Esegesi Virgiliana antica. Prolegomeni alla edizione del commento di Giunio Filargirio e di Tito Gallo*, Milano 1930, 271-401.

¹¹⁰ Geymonat, M., "Gallo" (631), "Gaudenzio" (637s.), "Filargirio" (520s.) in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 2 (1985).

M (Med. Laurent. XXXIX, 1) also displays marginal, non-Servian scholia alongside the *Bucolics*: a description and edition of these notes is provided by Ihm¹¹¹.

Finally, the so-called Scholia Veronensia (whose provisional edition has lately been issued by Lunelli¹¹²) were copied towards the end of the 5th century on the margins of V (Veronensis XL). Probably intended for an educated audience, the scholia hand down fragments of archaic Latin poetry and information on the more eminent grammarians from late Antiquity, whose opinions are quoted in detail and carefully compared.

¹¹¹ Ihm, M., “Die Scholien im Codex Mediceus des Vergilius”, in *RhM* 45 (1890), 622-636.

¹¹² A. Lunelli, “*Scholorum in Vergilium Veronensium reliquiae*: notizie degli scavi, edizione provvisoria, 1: In *Bucolica*”, in *Maia*, 53 (2001), 63-135; Id., “*Scholorum in Vergilium Veronensium reliquiae*: notizie degli scavi, edizione provvisoria, 2: In *Georgica*”, in *Maia*, 55 (2003), 5-83.

THE AGE OF TRANSITION (6th-8th century).

There are not extant manuscript of Virgil preserved from/dating back to the 6th-8th century. Allusions and quotations to his works in various authors of that age, however, allow us to infer that Virgil continued to be read. Holtz¹¹³ has pointed out the most significant examples: Venantius Fortunatus and Gregory of Tours in the 6th century Gaul; Isidore of Seville in the 7th century Spain; Adamnan in the 7th century Ireland. The first six books of the *Aeneid* are the most known part in Virgil's opera, probably because they were the most popular in the school.

Some acquaintance with Virgil's works can be recognized both in Aldhelm (see Murgia¹¹⁴ and Ziolkowski-Putnam¹¹⁵) and in Bede (see Wright¹¹⁶), while Anglo-Saxon England is also the home of a 7th century fragmentary manuscript of the *Servius auctus* from Spangenberg¹¹⁷.

During this age, new solutions were developed in Ireland and England in order to help learners of classical Latin, not anymore their/a current idiom, but only a written and scholarly language. Basic grammars/grammatical works¹¹⁸ were therefore written while a set of rules applied to the page layout (i.e. punctuation¹¹⁹ and word separation¹²⁰) defined a new «Grammar of Legibility» (Parkes¹²¹).

The Anglo-Saxons were also active on the Continent, as both the manuscript tradition of Tiberius Claudius Donatus (Flor. Laur. 45, 15, from Tours) and Servius (*Leid.* BPL 52, from Corbie) reveal: according to Holtz¹²², they played a relevant role in the transmission of the late-antique commentaries. In the 7th century, Alcuin of York was by all means the most famous among the Anglo-Saxons: Charles the Great invited him to join his court around 782, while in 796 he became abbot of Saint-Martin of Tours, where he summoned some of his Anglo-Saxons disciples in order to bring the books he needed for teaching (*exquisitores eruditionis scolasticae libelli*).

Alcuin. *Ep.* 121, 177, 4-9 *Sed ex parte desunt mihi, seruulo vestro, exquisitores eruditionis*

¹¹³ Holtz, L., "La survie de Virgile dans le haut Moyen-Age", in *Présence de Virgile. Actes du colloque des 9, 11 et 12 décembre 1976* (Paris ENS, Tours), édité par R. Chevallier, Paris 1978, 209-22.

¹¹⁴ Murgia, C., "Aldhelm and Donatus' Commentary on Vergil", *Philologus* 131 (1987), 289-99.

¹¹⁵ Ziolkowski, J.M., e M.C.J. Putnam, *The Virgilian tradition. The first fifteen hundred years*, New Haven 2008, 92-6.

¹¹⁶ Wright, N., "Bede and Virgil", *Romanobarbarica* 6 (1981-82), 361-79.

¹¹⁷ Marshall, P.K., "The Spangenberg Bifolium of Servius: the Manuscript and the Text", *RFIC* 128 (2000), 192-209.

¹¹⁸ Law, V., *The Insular Latin Grammarians*, Woodbridge 1982; Ead. *Grammar, Latin (Study of)*, in *The Blackwells Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. M. Lapidge et al., Oxford 1999, 217-8.

¹¹⁹ Parkes, M.B., *Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West*, Aldershot, 1992.

¹²⁰ Saenger, P., *Space between words: The origins of silent reading*, Stanford 1997.

¹²¹ Parkes, M. B., "The Contribution of Insular Scribes in the seventh and eighth centuries to the "Grammar of Legibility"", in *Grafia e interpunzione del Latino nel Medioevo: Seminario Internazionale*, Roma, 27-29 settembre 1984, 15-30, Roma 1987, 15-30.

¹²² Holtz, L., "La redécouverte de Virgile aux VIII^e et IX^e siècles d'après les manuscrits conservés", in *Lectures médiévales de Virgile: acte du colloque organisé par l'Ecole française de Rome (Rome, 25- 28 octobre 1982)*, Rome 1985, 13-6.

scolasticae libelli, quos habui in patria per bonam et devotissimam magistri mei industriam vel etiam mei ipsius qualemcumque sudorem. Ideo haec uestrae excellentiae dico, ne forte uestro placeat totius sapientiae desideratissimo consilio ut aliquos ex pueris nostris remittam, qui excipiant inde nobis necessaria quaeque et reuehant in Frantiam flores Britanniae.

Virgil was probably among the book that Alcuin moved/introduced to France: the library of York, as Alcuin himself confirms, possessed Virgil and other two canonical pagan poets, Statius and Lucan (*Versus de patribus regibus et sanctis Euboricensis ecclesia*, v. 1554). Although expressing, in his letters, frequent criticism against the *mendacia Virgilii*, numerous allusions to his works suggest that he possessed a direct/first hand knowledge of Virgil, probably acquired during the years of his education in York.

On Alcuin, see Holtz¹²³, Ziolkowski-Putnam¹²⁴ e Roccaro¹²⁵.

Monacens. lat. 29216 (7 (m) and *Par. lat.* 7906 (p)., two fragments containing parts of the *Aeneid*, represent the only extant manuscript witness of Virgil from this age. They both date back to end of the 8th century.

Monacens. lat. 29216 (7 (m) is written in a primitive minuscule which Lowe (CLA 9, 1959, n° 1327) connects to Northern Italy. Each line begins with an uncial letter equal in size to the rest of the text and without separation to the rest of the letters. The fragment also contains a few interlinear glosses. A reproduction of the manuscript is available at <http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/>.

Par. lat. 7906 (p), copied in Western Germany (see Lowe, CLA Suppl. 1971, n°1744), perhaps in Lorsch area (Bischoff¹²⁶), presents the text divided in two columns, with the initials (minuscule) clearly separated from the rest of the text by means of double vertical bounding lines. The manuscript contains a few glosses coeval to the text. Titles and initials are occasionally marked by rubrication and/or the usage of the capital script; they can be richly decorated (see, e.g., the zoomorphic initial in f. 59r.). The book contains only one *incipit* introducing the entire opera, while each book of the *Aeneid* is preceded by a monostich *argumentum* extracted from AL 634 (part of the *Carmina duodecim sapientium*): see THE EARLY MEDIEVAL BOOK> PARATEXTS.

Two interesting texts were copied in addition to the first five book of the *Aeneid*: Dares

¹²³ Holtz, L., Alcuin et la réception de Virgile du temps de Charlemagne, in Einhardt: Studien zu Leben und Werk, ed. H. Shefers, Darmstadt 1997, 67-80.

¹²⁴ Ziolkowski, J.M., e M.C.J. Putnam, *The Virgilian tradition. The first fifteen hundred years*, New Haven 2008, 96-100.

¹²⁵ Roccaro, C., "La presenza di Virgilio nell'epistolario di Alcuino", *Schede Medieuali* 18 (1990), 47-75.

¹²⁶ Bischoff, B., *Die Abtei Lorsch im Spiegel ihrer Handschriften*, Lorsch 1974, 26.

Phrygius' *De excidio Troiano* and the *Historia Francorum* by Gregory of Tours: it seems likely that the manuscript was conceived as a historical-mythological collection concerned with the Franks' Trojan origins¹²⁷. The text of the *Aeneid* was abridged, although the reason is still unclear: probably the scribe concentrated on the most popular section of the text (the quotations are mainly extracted from the first six books), which was also the one dealing directly with the story of the fall of Troy.

A reproduction of the manuscript is available at

<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b85721963.r=7906.langEN>

¹²⁷ Barlow, J., "Gregory of Tours and the myth of the Trojan origin of the Franks", *Fruhmittelalterliche Studien* 29 (1995), 86-95. See also Luiselli, B., "Il mito dell'origine troiana dei Galli, dei Franchi e degli Scandinavi", *Romanobarbarica* 3 (1978), 89-121.

MIDDLE AGE AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS

REFERENCE WORKS

Scholars interested to the study of Virgil's transmission from Antiquity to the Renaissance can refer to the following resources:

The entry "Virgile" in the *Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle* by Munk Olsen¹²⁸, with supplements (*Addenda et corrigenda*, 1989) and the 2009 volume on reception (*La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*);

The entry *Medioevo: Tradizione manoscritta*, by G. C. Alessio¹²⁹ in the *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*;

The book "The Virgilian tradition", edited by Ziolkowski-Putnam¹³⁰ (2008);

Comparetti¹³¹'s still innovative book "Virgilio nel Medio Evo" translated in English by E.F.M. Benecke, with an introduction by J. Ziolkowski (Princeton 1997).

The article on Virgil in the *Catalogus translationum et commentariorum* is currently in preparation.

¹²⁸ Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. 2, Paris 1985, 672-826; t. 3.1 *Addenda et corrigenda*, ibid. 1989, 138-153; t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, ibid. 2009, 110-121 ; Id., "Chronique des manuscrits classiques latins (IX^e-XII^e siècle)", *RHT* 21 (1991), 68-76; 24 (1994), 239-248; 27 (1997), 78-84; 30 (2000), 179-185; 32 (2002), 100-104; n.s. 2 (2007), 98-104.

¹²⁹ Alessio, G.C., "Medioevo. Tradizione manoscritta", in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 3 (1986), 423-443.

¹³⁰ Ziolkowski, J.M., e M.C.J. Putnam, *The Virgilian tradition. The first fifteen hundred years*, New Haven 2008.

¹³¹ Comparetti, D. *Virgilio nel Medio Evo. Nuova edizione a cura di Giorgio Pasquali*, Firenze 1937-1941 [= *Vergil in the Middle Ages*, transl. by E.F.M. Benecke, with introduction by J. Ziolkowski, Princeton 1997].

THE EARLY MEDIEVAL BOOK OF VIRGIL (9th-11th century)

All the manuscripts of Virgil dated to the 9th-11th century display (a number of) common features that can be related/connected to the reception and performance of the author's verses during the Early Middle Ages: the influence of the school, where Virgil had been continuously studied and read¹³² since antiquity, played a major role in the early medieval reception of his works.

Different areas of Europe are involved in the production of the Virgilian manuscripts over the 9th-11th century (see PLACE AND TIME).

Early medieval books of Virgil usually contain an introduction to the author and some supplementary texts (see PARATEXTS). The main text is also provided with an exegetical apparatus consisting of interlinear or marginal notes, derived from various sources and arranged in different ways (see TEXT AND COMMENTARY): these annotations, together with special signs, such as construction marks, Tironian notes or neums, and occasional vernacular glosses reveal that the manuscripts were intensely consulted and supplemented. Other signs and devices (punctuation, headings, *litterae notabiliores*, paragraph signs) also facilitate the reading of the manuscript by dividing the texts into conspicuous sections (see SPECIAL SIGNS), often embellished, in addition, with decoration and sometimes with miniatures related to the text (see DECORATION).

All these texts, signs and images acquire and convey meaning because of the special layout that encloses and connects them (see MISE EN PAGE).

The early medieval book of Virgil is the result of a process that begun in Late Antiquity: the *Romanus* and the Pap. Antinoopolis 29 already contain the *Argumenta*. In Pap. Antinoopolis 29, moreover, titles and beginnings of the poems are written with red ink, as it happens in the *Mediceus* and the *Palatin*, where special signs to distinguish the paragraphs are also available.

The decorated initials of the *Augusteus* and the miniatures of both the *Romanus* and the *Vatican* represent the starting point/lay the foundation for any examination of illustrations dealing with Virgilian subjects.

The *codices antiquiores* have been corrected and glossed: the *Veronensis* and the *Mediceus* bear witness to such practices.

¹³² Glauche, G., *Schullektüre im Mittelalter*, München 1970.

The major changes occurring between the 6th and the 7th century have influenced the evolution of the Virgilian book and the fragments datable to the 8th century reveal the popularity reached by a new layout of the page. The 8th century, however, still witnessed an on-going transformation of the book format: in the most interesting Virgilian fragment (*Par. lat.* 7690) the selection of content differs from that of the later witnesses of the poet's works (see THE TRANSITION). The new book format reaches a consistent structure only by the 9th century: except for some minor variations, such format will dominate for at least three centuries.

PLACE AND TIME: CHRONOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF VIRGIL'S MANUSCRIPTS BETWEEN 9TH-11TH CENTURY

It is difficult to trace a geography of Virgil's manuscripts before the 13th century, as it is not always possible to establish with certainty date and origin of the single witnesses. The analysis of the handwriting, of the notes of possession and of the illustrations, however, allows to advance general hypotheses.

The manuscripts dating before the 12th century fall into two groups, one including manuscripts produced around the half of the 9th century and the other including manuscripts datable between the end of the 10th-beginning of the 11th century. A special interest in the study of Virgil's text, then, developed (flourished) between the half of the 9th and the beginning of the 11th century.

The manuscript produced until the 9th century, moreover, derive from an area corresponding to contemporary France and, in a smaller quantity, from Germany; in the following decades, the interest in studying and making new copies of Virgil's opera spread all over the Carolingian empire (including England and Spain) and Southern Italy.

	IX	X	X-XI	XI
France	31	5	1	4
Germany	8	3	4	4
England		4		
Italy (N)			2	2
Italy (S)		2		7
Spain				1
Austria-Switzerland		1		1
NC	1	7	6	18

The table shows that the fortune of Virgil's *opera* experienced an initial "French" period: the affirmation of writing and scholarly practices defined at the beginning of the century can be situated after 850, as it seems confirmed by the proliferation of new copies.

The model developed in French area was afterwards exported to other places and there developed and enriched, during the second, "European" period in Virgil's medieval fortune. The second period lasted for around two centuries.

In the meanwhile, other classical authors, such as Horace and Ovid, were included in the scholastic canon: the coexistence with other texts (the presence of other texts) and the necessity to select a limited number of fundamental (indispensable) reading probably influenced the tradition of Virgil too: from the 10th century on, in fact, we know separated editions of the *Aeneid* (the Codex Florent. Laur. Ashb.23 is the first example), a work that, from 12th century on, will be preferred to *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, often collected with the *Appendix* as *Carmina minora*.

On the geography and chronology of Virgil in the early Medieval Age, see Munk Olsen ¹³³ and Holtz ¹³⁴.

¹³³ Munk Olsen, B., “Virgile et la Renaissance du XII^e siècle”, in *Lectures médiévales de Virgile: acte du colloque organisé par l'Ecole française de Rome* (Rome, 25- 28 octobre 1982), Rome 1985, 31-48.

¹³⁴ Holtz, L., “Les manuscrits carolingiens de Virgile (X-XI siècles)”, in *La fortuna di Virgilio. Atti del convegno internazionale* (Napoli 24-26 ottobre 1983), Napoli 1986, 142.

TEXT AND COMMENTARY IN VIRGIL'S MANUSCRIPTS OF 9th-11th CENTURY

In the 9th-11th century manuscripts of Virgil, the text is normally supplemented by annotations of various provenance, length and content. Only a full consideration of the process that led from the production of the copies by the scribes to the readers' reception of them¹³⁵ will allow to fully evaluate the copies produced during this period.

It is possible to distinguish two book formats considering the annotations and their relationship with the text.

THE "GLOSSED EDITION"

The ruled area includes only the text: there is no commentary except for a few scattered interlinear or marginal glosses, often written by different hands. These annotations are excerpts from commentaries, glossaries and other sources, and occasionally they look like original contributions of the scribe.

The surviving manuscripts from the 4th-6th century already show a consistent practice of annotation: V, for example, contains abundant and continuous *scholia* in its ample margins, while M displays only occasional and isolated notes to the *Eclogues*, barely fitting the narrow margins of the pages.

The most common layout accommodates the text in one central column surrounded by annotations spread over the ample margins, usually ruled. The following Virgilian manuscripts provide specimens of this format: Bern. 165 (b); Bodl. auct. F. 2. 8 (f); Par. lat. 7925 (g); Montepess. H 253 (x); Valentian. 407 (h).

Other manuscripts (particularly those splitting the text in two columns: see MISE EN PAGE) contain only a few annotations, sometimes due to their narrow margins.

Glossed manuscripts were presumably destined, at least at a certain stage of their life, to individual reading and study, as it can be inferred by some peculiarities like, e.g., the use of Tironian notes.

As it is typical of the Carolingian culture (and it shows in, e.g., the *Liber Glossarum*¹³⁶ in some miscellaneous manuscripts like *Bern. 363*¹³⁷), some *scholia* function as 'encyclopaedia', that is, as a collection of sources on a certain subject (commentaries on Virgil, Augustine, Macrobius or Isidore).

¹³⁵ Maniaci, M. "«La serva padrona». Interazioni fra testo e glossa sulla pagina del manoscritto", in *Talking to the Text. Marginalia from Papyri to Print*. Proceedings of a Conference held at Erice, 26 September – 3 October 1998, ed. by V. Fera – G. Ferraù – S. Rizzo, Messina 2002, I, 3-35.

¹³⁶ Ganz, D., "The *Liber Glossarum*: A Carolingian Encyclopedia", in D. Lohrmann et P.L. Butzer (éd.), *Science in Western and Eastern civilization in Carolingian times*, Basel-Boston-Berlin 1993, 127-138.

¹³⁷ Gavinelli, S., "Per un'enciclopedia carolingia (codice Bernese 363)", *Italia medioevale e umanistica* 26 (1983), 1-25.

THE “COMMENTED EDITION”

Each page is divided in two or three columns, containing the text and the relevant commentary; interlinear or marginal glosses may also appear, as in the glossed edition.

According to Holtz¹³⁸, who invented the concept of *édition commentée*, the ms. Zurich, Staatsarchiv AG 19 n°12, a fragmentary, probably Irish, manuscript from the 8th-9th century, represents the first example of “commented edition”. The manuscript displays the text of Ezechiel in a single central column; the margins are reserved to a homily by St. Gregory which works as a commentary to the main text.

One of the most ancient commented editions of Virgil, Bern. 172, entails in the margins the *Scholia Bernensia*, a corpus/commentary connected to Adamnano of Iona’s exegetical activity, and the *Servius auctus*, early known in England (see LA TRANSIZIONE). From such evidence, Holtz¹³⁹ has inferred that the insular school was vehicle, or perhaps the cradle of the “commented edition”, before that the book format was used in the Carolingian scriptoria. The late ancient manuscripts served probably as a model, especially those containing ample corpora of scholia in the margins (e.g. Virgil’s *Veronensis*, Terence’s *Bembinus*, *Vat. lat.* 3226, or a fragment of Juvenal from the 5th century, *Vat. lat.* 5750).

To reunite text and commentary in a single exemplar was certainly an ideal solution during an age (7th-8th century) in which the book represented an uncommon and expensive object; however, the “commented edition” also responded to the necessity of gathering on each page all the materials needed to support the reading and understanding of the ancient text. On the other hand, manuscripts containing lemmatized commentaries and circulating ever since the 7th century (see THE TRANSITION), could be read and utilized even without (considering) Virgil’s text.

Some manuscripts from the 10th-11th century (see, e.g., *Reg. lat.* 1495, *Bodl. Oxon.* F. 1.16) with a lemmatized commentary following (accompanying) Virgil’s text constitutes a hybrid solution in which the introduction of the commentary does not systematically influence the *mise en page*.

The commented editions, on the other hand, displaying text and commentary side by side, are the result of accurate editorial projects. It seems likely that these editions were used as schoolbooks providing complete and reliable texts both of the author and of a particular (specific) ancient

¹³⁸ Holtz, L., “Les manuscrits latins à gloses et à commentaires, de l’Antiquité tardive à l’époque carolingienne”, in *Il libro e il testo. Atti del convegno internazionale* (Urbino, 20-23 settembre 1982), a cura di C. Questa e R. Raffaelli, Urbino 1985, 160-166.

¹³⁹ Holtz, L., *Glosse e commenti*, in *Lo spazio letterario del Medioevo*, 1. *Il Medioevo latino*, vol. III, *La ricezione del testo*, Roma, Salerno Editrice, 1995, pp. 59-105. Id., “Le rôle des commentaires d’auteurs classiques dans l’émergence d’une mise en page associant texte et commentaire (Moyen-Âge occidental)”, in M.-O. Goulet-Cazé et al. (éds), *Le commentaire: entre tradition et innovation. Actes du colloque international de l’Institut des traditions textuelles (Paris et Villejuif, 22-25 septembre 1999)*, Paris 2000, 107-8.

commentary.

In all the “commented edition” that have been preserved to us, Virgil’s text has been carefully copied and corrected; it is also normally accompanied by Servius’ text (with the two exceptions of Bern. 172 and Bern. 167), that became the canonical commentary in the Carolingian school. Text and commentary are often driven from different sources, and the commentary is sometimes the source for correcting the text.

In 9th century “commented editions” of Virgil the poems are normally copied in a central column, while the commentary occupies two marginal columns: see, e.g., Bern. 172+*Par. Lat.* 7929 (a), *Reg. lat.* 1669 (i); Hamburg. scrin. 52 (k).

In Bern. 167 (e), text and commentary are distributed in two columns; the commentary is derived from the column on the right margin of the page in Bern. 172+*Par. Lat.* 7929 (a), therefore giving an example of how the layout could influence the text.

Another 9th century manuscript, *Par. lat.* 10307 (y), also contains text and commentary in two columns, as it occurs with other later manuscripts (see MISE EN PAGE).

The popularity of this format, however, inevitably shrinks, especially due to the success of/transition to book formats with narrower margins.

Scholars have mainly drawn their attention to the “commented edition” books, some of which have been used for the editions of Servius or of other commentaries (the so called *Scholia Bernensia*).

On the other hand, the “glossed edition” format displays a lot of materials that have not been edited yet and should be studied both for the value of their content and in order to support hypotheses on the relationships between the manuscripts. In exemplars of the “glossed edition”, in fact, we can sometimes come across original notes, independent from Servius and related to other unknown commentaries or to contemporary scholarship (the so called *scholia non Serviana*).

Grammatical and lexical annotations are also worthy of attention, especially the vernacular glosses¹⁴⁰, providing major information on the provenance of the manuscript and on the evolution of the various language during the early Middle Age (see GLOSSES).

¹⁴⁰ Siewert, K., “Vernacular glosses and classical authors”, in *Medieval and Renaissance Scholarship. Proceedings of the Second European Science Foundation Workshop on the Classical Tradition in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance* (London, The Warburg Institute, 27-28 November 1992). Ed. by N. Mann and B. Munk Olsen, Leiden-New York-Köln 1997, 137-152. See also Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, ibid. 2009, 191-5.

GLOSSED /COMMENTED EDITIONS:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EARLY CAROLINGIAN AND BENEVENTAN MSS OF VIRGIL

GLOSSED EDITIONS		COMMENTED EDITIONS
MANY ANNOTATIONS	FEW ANNOTATIONS	
b <i>Bern.</i> 165 (<i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	c <i>Bern.</i> 184	a <i>Bern.</i> 172 + <i>Par. lat.</i> 7929 (<i>Scholia Bernensia</i> + <i>Servius auctus</i>)
f <i>Bodl. auct. F.</i> 2. 8 (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	d <i>Bern.</i> 255 + <i>Bern.</i> 239 + <i>Par. lat.</i> 8093	e <i>Bern.</i> 167 (<i>Scholia Bernensia</i> + <i>Servius auctus</i>)
g <i>Par. lat.</i> 7925 (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	l <i>Vat. lat.</i> 3252	i <i>Reg. lat.</i> 1669 (<i>Servius</i>)
j <i>Bruxell.</i> 5325-5327 (<i>Servius</i>)	r <i>Par. lat.</i> 7926	k <i>Hamburg. scrin.</i> 52 (<i>Servius</i>)
h <i>Valentian.</i> 407 (389) (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	t <i>Par. lat.</i> 13043	y <i>Par. lat.</i> 10307 (<i>Servius</i>)
q <i>Berolin. lat.</i> 2 421 + <i>Monac. lat.</i> 29216/8 + <i>fragmentum Monacense ex libris</i> <i>Bernardi Stark</i> 18, VIII (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	u <i>Par. lat.</i> 13044	v <i>Neapolit. Vind. lat.</i> 5 (<i>Servius</i>)
s <i>Par. lat.</i> 7928 (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	w <i>Guelferbyt. Gud.</i> 66	o <i>Canon. Class. lat.</i> 50 (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)
x <i>Montepess. H</i> 253 (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	z <i>Par. lat.</i> 7927	
n <i>Neapolit. Vind. lat.</i> 6 (<i>Servius</i> + <i>scholia non-Serviana</i>)	γ <i>Guelferbyt. Gud.</i> 70	
δ <i>Par. lat.</i> 10308 (<i>Servius</i>)	ε <i>Vat. lat.</i> 1573	
	ζ <i>Vat. lat.</i> 3253	
	η <i>Reg. lat.</i> 2090	

KEY FEATURES OF VIRGIL'S MANUSCRIPTS FROM 9th TO 11th CENTURY

MISE EN PAGE

SPECIAL SIGNS AND DECORATION

PARATEXTS

MISE EN PAGE

From a codicological point of view, it is possible to distinguish two types of layout, as indicated by Holtz¹⁴¹ (see the schema below):

THREE COLUMNS LAYOUT: a central column for the text and two marginal columns for a continuous commentary (COMMENTED EDITION) or collected annotations (GLOSSED EDITION). In 11th century manuscripts the inner margin is so narrow that it cannot contain any note (schema A', practically equivalent to B').

TWO COLUMNS LAYOUT: both columns containing the text or (schema B') one contains the text and one the commentary (COMMENTED EDITION) or the annotations (GLOSSED EDITION).

Among Virgil's Carolingian manuscripts, only the following display two columns of text for each page: *Guelf. Gud.* 2° 70 (γ), *Guelf. Gud.* 60 (w), *Par. Lat.* 7926 (r); *Par. Lat.* 7927 (z). According to Holtz¹⁴², poetical texts split in two columns were firstly introduced in insular manuscripts.

Generally speaking, two criteria (logical continuity or formal homogeneity between the pages) govern the various possible connections between the text and the related commentary: on the subject, see Novara¹⁴³ and Holtz¹⁴⁴.

From the 10th century on, a more sophisticated *mise en page* allowed a better alignment of text and commentary and helped get rid of the empty spaces in the page: this is the reason why in some

¹⁴¹ Holtz, L., "Les manuscrits carolingiens de Virgile (X-XI siècles)", in *La fortuna di Virgilio. Atti del convegno internazionale (Napoli 24-26 ottobre 1983)*, Napoli 1986, 142.

¹⁴² Holtz, L., "Les manuscrits latins à gloses et à commentaires, de l'Antiquité tardive à l'époque carolingienne", in *Il libro e il testo. Atti del convegno internazionale (Urbino, 20-23 settembre 1982)*, a cura di C. Questa e R. Raffaelli, Urbino 1985, 163-4 n. 76.

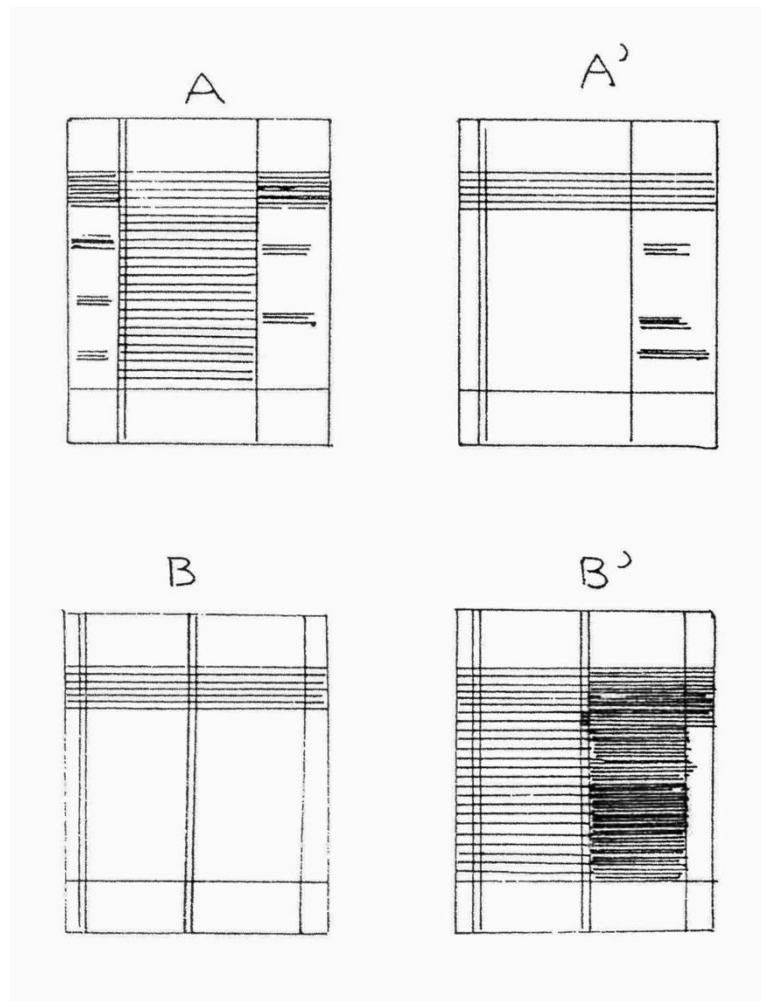
¹⁴³ Novara, A., "Virgile Latin", in *Mise en page et mise en texte du livre manuscrit*, sous la direction de H. -J. Martin et J. Vezin, Paris 1990, 147-153.

¹⁴⁴ Holtz, L., "Le rôle des commentaires d'auteurs classiques dans l'émergence d'une mise en page associant texte et commentaire (Moyen-Âge occidental)", in M.-O. Goulet-Cazé et al. (éds), *Le commentaire: entre tradition et innovation. Actes du colloque international de l'Institut des traditions textuelles (Paris et Villejuif, 22-25 septembre 1999)*, Paris 2000, 101-18.

manuscripts both text and commentary can be written in the same column.

The Codex *Neap. lat. 5* provides a noticeable example of that: text and commentary simply alternate, having the same size: the reader is therefore invited to read them together, paying to both of them the same attention. For similar examples see Munk Olsen¹⁴⁵.

The flexible layout of *Par. lat. 16236* is particularly interesting because allows the possibility to copy the commentary on the upper and lower margin of the page, as well as on part of the column containing the text, that results thereby enclosed by the commentary. This layout became popular with the biblical manuscripts and, later on, with the printed books.



¹⁴⁵ Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, Paris 2009, 22-3.

SPECIAL SIGNS AND DECORATION

The medieval use of *distinctio* was not restricted to Punctuation, but involved also Notation and Decoration, as the written word of early medieval manuscripts is also an iconic image bearing symbolic meanings.

PUNCTUATION

CONSTRUCTION MARKS

NEUMES

TIRONIAN NOTES

NOTABILIA

PARAGRAPH AND DISPLAY MARKERS

DECORATION

PUNCTUATION

In some 9th cent. manuscripts of Virgil (e.g. *Par. lat.* 7906; Bern. 172+*Par. lat.* 7929) punctuation does not occur regularly: usually we find only the system of punctuation by *distinctiones*, used in Antiquity and restored by Alcuin and the Palace School: it consists of the *distinctio*, a point placed alongside the tops of the final letters of a *sententia*, and the *subdistinctio*, a point placed either below that height, or on the line of writing, in order to mark any pause within the *sententia*.

However, the scribes and correctors of most manuscripts did not restrict themselves to this system, but often combined it with other marks, developed from some critical signs used to indicate the end of a section (*positurae*). The most popular signs are a combination of points and comma (·,· or ·;·), but sometimes we also come across (e.g. *Par. lat.* 7926) the Insular system of multiple points, used to mark the end of a verse or of a *sententia*.

Carolingians augmented the old notation with new symbols, such as the *punctus interrogativus*, which marks a question, or the accent mark (on the letter *O*), used to indicate an exclamation or an invocation (it looks like a neume).

The best discussion of this subject is provided by the book *Pause and Effect* by Parkes¹⁴⁶.

¹⁴⁶ Parkes, M.B., *Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West*, Aldershot, 1992 (Ch. 3: «Carolingian Renovatio»).

CONSTRUCTION MARKS

Many manuscripts of Virgil are also important as witnesses to the *Unterrichtspraxis* in the Early Middle Ages. The construction marks are special signs that facilitate the understanding of the Syntax: therefore, they indicate a book used for didactic purposes.

Korhammer¹⁴⁷, who accurately described this phenomenon, distinguished three systems of notation:

Das verbindende System (Linking System): a certain alphabetic or graphic sign (a combination of dot/period, comma, dash, apostrophe, etc.) is used to emphasize the link existing between two or more words (e.g. noun-adjective, subject-verb). Being very popular in the Irish and Anglo-Saxon books, the system appears also in continental copies (using different graphic signs).

Das logische System (Logical System): graphic signs (of the kind appearing in the Linking System) highlight the logical connection between two or more words (frequently, one of them is a conjunction: nam, enim, igitur, ergo, autem etc.).

Das sequentielle System (Sequential System): alphabetic (or, more seldom, graphic) signs allow the reader to reconstruct a word order closer to normal Latin prose (*ordo naturalis*) or closer to the word order of the language spoken in the area where the manuscript was produced.

The Sequential System can be found in some manuscripts of Virgil (Bern. 165, Bern. 167, Firenze, Bibl. Laur. Ashb. 23, Par. lat. 7928, Reg. lat. 1669, Guelferbyt. Gud. 2° 70), occasionally in association with the Linking System (Par. lat. 7925). The examples preserved in the Laur. Ashb. 23 and in the Bern. 167 are described by Villani¹⁴⁸ and Lemoine¹⁴⁹, respectively.

NEUMES

Neumation survives from the 9th to the 12th cent. for many Classical texts: the most popular seems to be Statius' *Thebaid*, followed by Horace, Virgil, Lucan and Terence.

¹⁴⁷ Korhammer, M., "Mittelalterliche Konstruktionshilfen und Altenglische Wortstellung", *Scriptorium* 35.1 (1980), 18-58.

¹⁴⁸ L. Villani, "Segni grammaticali e interpretativi nei mss.", *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli Archivi* 10 (1899), 4-7 (p. 6).

¹⁴⁹ Lemoine, M., "Signes de construction syntaxique dans les manuscrits bretons du haut moyen âge", *Bulletin Du Cange* 52 (1994), 77-108 (p. 85-91).

After the first studies of Corbin¹⁵⁰, the phenomenon has been fully examined from a codicological point of view by Riou¹⁵¹, and more synthetically by Ziolkowski¹⁵², who discussed some aspects connected with the delivery of Classic poetry in the Middle Ages.

Neumed manuscripts of Classical authors have been sorted by date and origin by Riou: as regards Virgil, here is the outcome of his research:

	IX	X	X-XI	XI	XII
France	1				
(North)	2		1	1	
France	1				
(East)	1		1	1	
France					
(Centre)					
France					
(South)					
Germany			2	3	5
England		1			
Italy (North)		1			
Italy (South)		2		1	
TOTAL 24	5	4	4	6	5

In the manuscripts of Classical authors neumes were usually added between the lines after some time since the production of the book. In particular, manuscripts copied in the 9th cent. were probably neumed in the 10th cent. (perhaps only Bern. 239 can be excepted).

Furthermore, neums relate to other signs of consultation and supplementation, as well as with the interlinear glosses. This interaction has been studied by Ziolkowski¹⁵³, who has shown that musical notation, along with other types of markers, was used by early medieval scribes in order to «elucidate the nature and the meaning of difficult Virgilian passages, particularly speeches».

Indeed, most of the neumed passages are sections that have always been especially favored and studied, because of their emotional intensity and literary quality. For Virgil-s works direct speeches

¹⁵⁰ Corbin, S., “Comment on chantait les classiques latins au Moyen Âge”, *Mélanges d'histoire et d'esthétique musicales offerts à Paul-Marie Masson*, I, Paris, 1955, 107-113; Ead., *Die Neumen*, Köln, 1977 (*Palaeographie der Musik*, I, 3).

¹⁵¹ Riou, Y.-F., “Codicologie et notation neumatique”, *Cahiers de civilisation médiévale*, 33, (1990), 255-280, 381-396; Id., “Chronologie et provenance des manuscrits classiques latins neumés”, *RHT*, 21 (1991), 77-113.

¹⁵² Ziolkowski, J., “Nota bene: why the classics were neumed in the Middle Ages”, *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), 74-102

¹⁵³ Ziolkowski, J.M., “Between Text and Music: The Reception of Virgilian Speeches in Early Medieval Manuscripts”, *MD* 2004, 107-126.

prevail; as an example, Hector's allocution to Aeneas (*Aen.* 2. 274-87), or Dido's pathetic *rheseis* (*Aen.* 4. 424-36; 651-62) are neumed in many manuscripts: see e.g. Bern. 239; Bruxellen. 5325-5327; Guelf. Gud. 66; Par. lat. 7929.

Teachers may have singled out these passages because of their emotional content, which could be enhanced by chant or song. On the other hand, music helped to memorize verses and to keep in mind some of the most complex passages of Virgil's works: in fact, as Ziolkowski has shown, intonation could untangle the syntax and the prosody of these verses, together with punctuation, paragraphing, glosses and other signs. Interestingly, one of the neumed manuscripts of Virgil displays also metrical signs (Bern. 255, f. 46r: *georg.* 4.336-43): for further examples see Munk Olsen¹⁵⁴. It follows beyond any doubt that there was a strong connection between school and use of musical notation.

We do not exactly know how these passages were performed: neumes indicate neither exact pitches nor musical intervals; they were probably chanted in a form intermediate between simple speech and full song. In order to clarify this issue, Ziolkowski¹⁵⁵ posed some questions about the delivery of Virgil poems, with special regard to the 'oralization' (parsing, reading aloud, recitation and declamation, paraphrase and translation, chanting, singing and reenactment). The notion of singing some part of Virgil's poetry could also have been influenced by the recitations made by the poet: anyway, it goes back to Marcus Valerius Probus, according to Ziolkowski (p. 62).

TIRONIAN NOTES

After Priscian, Virgil was the ancient author whose writings were most frequently accompanied by glosses recorded in Tironian notes, as it has been shown by Ganz¹⁵⁶.

Among the Carolingian manuscripts the most interesting are: Par. lat. 7925, l'Oxon. Auct. F. 2. 8 and Bern. 165. This one was copied in Tours, a centre recently studied by Hellmann¹⁵⁷, with regard to the development of this form of stenography.

However, a comprehensive study of Tironian notes in the manuscripts of Virgil is still missing. It should also cover commentaries to Virgil's work, such as that preserved in lost Chartres manuscript

¹⁵⁴ Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, Paris 2009, 219.

¹⁵⁵ Ziolkowski, J., "Turning the page: the Oralization of Virgil in the Early Middle Ages", in *Scrivere e leggere nell'alto medioevo* (Spoleto, 28 aprile - 4 maggio 2011), Spoleto 2012, I, 45-65.

¹⁵⁶ Ganz, D., "On the History of Tironian Notes", in *Tironische Noten*, ed. by P. Ganz, Wolfenbütteler Mittelalter Studien, 1, Wiesbaden 1990, 35-51; Id., "Carolingian manuscripts with substantial glosses in Tironian notes", in R. Bergman et alii [éd.], *Mittelalterliche volkssprachige Glossen*, Heidelberg 2001, 101-107.

¹⁵⁷ Hellmann, M., *Tironische Noten in der Karolingerzeit am Beispiel eines Persius-Kommentar aus der Schule von Tours*, Hannover 2000.

and edited by Legendre¹⁵⁸.

NOTABILIA

In some manuscripts the most significant passage of Virgil's or Servius' text have been marked by a critical sign, such as the *Nota* monogram (see e.g. *Reg. lat.* 1669) or a *manicula* (e.g. Budapest, Orzagos svéchényi koenyvtar 7, f. 73v¹⁵⁹).

Sometimes also the name of the *figurae verborum et sententiarum* are written in the margin (e.g. *ad georg.* 2. 265: *LITOTES*): see *Reg. lat.* 1669; *Par. lat.* 8093-VI+Bern. 239+255; *Guelferbyt. Gud.* 66. This practice eventually led to collections of *Figurae Graecorum*¹⁶⁰: one of them appears in the first pages of *Bern.* 172.

PARAGRAPH AND DISPLAY MARKERS

Since Antiquity a text could be divided into sections in many different ways. The most ancient system was based on a critical sign, the *paragraphus*, which consisted in a Γ-shaped symbol placed at the beginning of a section: it appears in Greek papyri since 3th cent. A.D., as well as in late antique manuscripts. For instance, in the *Codex Mediceus* of Virgil Ribbeck¹⁶¹ pointed out many examples of a similar sign, the *simplex ductus* (¬). Another sign used to mark the beginning of a new section had the shape of the letter K (from *Kaput*). These signs survived during Middle Ages: for example, the Γ-shaped symbol of *paragraphus* can be observed in the following Carolingian manuscripts of Virgil: *Par. lat.* 8093+Bern. 255-Bern. 239; *Guelferbyt. Gud. lat.* 66.

In other ancient inscriptions and papyri the first letters of new paragraphs are set out to the left of the line (ἐκθεσις) and enlarged (*litterae notabiliores*). In the fragment of Gallus' verses from Qaşr Ibrîm (1st cent. B.C.: CLA Add. I 1817) each new verse begins with a *littera notabilior* on a new line, while pentameter lines are indented (ἐῖσθεσις).

The use of vertical double bounding-lines occurs only occasionally in the oldest manuscripts: it was intended to distinguish sections with different prosody, as for ex. in the *Codex Bembinus* of Terence (*Vat. lat.* 3226)¹⁶². There are more examples for Latin Gospel books, where the *ecthesis* of

¹⁵⁸ Legendre, P., *Études tironiennes*, Paris 1907.

¹⁵⁹ Ziolkowski, J.M., "Between Text and Music: The Reception of Virgilian Speeches in Early Medieval Manuscripts", *MD* 2004, 115.

¹⁶⁰ Villa, C., *La «Lectura Terentii»*, I: *Da Ildemaro a Francesco Petrarca*, Padova 1984, p. 70, nt. 7.

¹⁶¹ Ribbeck, O., *Prolegomena critica ad P. Vergili Maronis opera maiora*, Leipzig 1866, 157-61.

¹⁶² Raffaelli, R., *Sulle funzioni della doppia rigatura verticale nei codici latini antiquiores*, in *Il libro e il testo*. Atti del

the *littera notabilior* identify the beginning of a new *capitulum* (e.g. St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek, MS 1395= CLA VII 984).

In most late antique manuscripts the *littera notabilior* alone is sufficient to identify a new paragraph; in addition, it is also used at the beginning of a page or of a column: this is a decorative feature, not an element of punctuation, and probably derives from the practice of earlier scribes to enlarge the first letter of each column in a roll. Lowe¹⁶³ gave a list of the manuscripts until 8th cent. that display this feature. Since 6th cent. initials have been also decorated (see DECORATION). The ‘mise en relief’ of initials was enhanced in Insular manuscripts of 7th-8th cent. also by the ‘diminuendo’ effect, i.e. by making also the letter immediately following the initial larger, but diminishing in size.

In the Carolingian manuscripts initials are also outdentet, just like in the most ancient papyri: that remained for a long time the standard layout for poetry.

Between two different texts spaces have been left already in the earliest book: at the end or at the beginning of a text also the title and the author’s name were added.

Since 4th cent. special display scripts were applied to titles and colophons: for instance, Rustic Capitals were opposed to uncial in the Plinius Morgan (CLA XI 1660), or it alternated with Uncial in the famous Pisan-Florentine Pandects (CLA III 295). Colour and other decoration was added as well; sometimes colophons occupy an entire page: this practice was continued in Insular and Carolingian manuscripts, which present special ‘display pages’ at the beginning of a text.

Carolingian scribes deployed the various ancient scripts according to a hierarchy for ‘primary’ (for colophons and headings), ‘secondary’ (at the beginning of a section) and ‘tertiary’ display (at the beginning of a new *sententia*): see Parkes¹⁶⁴ for this distinction.

As Carolingian scribes used Capitals and Uncials for these purposes, they became also signs of paragraph and elements of punctuation. The most striking examples can be observed when the first line of a new paragraph is written in Capitals, just like an heading. This phenomenon occurs, for ex., in *Par. lat. 7925* and in the *Codex Oblongus* (Leiden, Voss. lat. F 30) of Lucrece, as recently discussed by Deufert¹⁶⁵.

About Paragraphs and Divisions between texts see Vezin¹⁶⁶, Heyworth¹⁶⁷, Cavallo¹⁶⁸ and

Convegno internazionale, Urbino 20-23 settembre 1982, 1-24.

¹⁶³ Lowe, E.A., “Some Facts about our Oldest Latin Manuscripts”, in *Palaeographical Papers* 1907-1965, edited by L. Bieler, I:187-202.

¹⁶⁴ Parkes, M.B., *Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West*, Aldershot, 1992, 34.

¹⁶⁵ Deufert, M., *Overlooked manuscript evidence for interpolations in Lucretius? The rubricated lines*, in pubblicazione.

¹⁶⁶ Vezin, J., “La division en paragraphes dans les manuscrits de la basse antiquité et du haut moyen âge”, in Laufer, R. (ed.), *La notion de paragraphe*. Paris 1985, 41-51.

¹⁶⁷ Heyworth, S. J., “Dividing Poems”, in Pecere, O. - Reeve, M. D. (edd.), *Formative Stages of Classical Traditions: Latin Texts from Antiquity to the Renaissance*, Spoleto 1995, 117-148.

¹⁶⁸ Cavallo G., *Iniziali, scritture distintive, fregi. Morfologie e funzioni*, in *Libri e documenti d’Italia dai Longobardi alla rinascita delle città*. Atti del Convegno Nazionale dell’Associazione Italiana paleografi e Diplomatisti. Cividale, 5-

DECORATION

The early medieval manuscripts of Virgil usually display decorated initials and rubrication of both titles and initials. Miniatures in most cases are simply ornamental and have no connection with the text.

There are only few early examples of miniatures related to the text, in a 9th cent. fragmentary manuscript (Par. lat. 8093-V) and in a 9th-10th Beneventan manuscripts (*Neap. lat. 6*); other examples are later (a 11th cent. Beneventan manuscript, Bodl. *Canonici Class.* 50, and some 10th-11th cent. manuscripts, e.g. *Par. lat.* 16236 and Budapest, Országos svéchényi könyvtár 7).

See CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS> DECORAZIONE and BENEVENTAN MANUSCRIPTS>DECORATION.

Other illustrations (such as diagrams, *mappae mundi* and sketches) should be considered equivalent to glosses or to *probationes pennae*. Some examples of charts in manuscripts are listed by Gautier Dalché¹⁷⁰ and Munk Olsen¹⁷¹.

7 ottobre 1994. A cura di C. Scaloni, Udine 1996, 15-33.

¹⁶⁹ Schröder, B.-J., *Titel und Text. Zur Entwicklung lateinischer Gedichtüberschriften. Mit Untersuchungen zu lateinischen Buchtiteln, Inhaltsverzeichnissen und anderen Gliederungsmitteln*, Berlin - New York 1999, 103-105.

¹⁷⁰ Gautier Dalché, P., *Mappae Mundi antérieurs au XIII^e siècle dans les manuscrits latins de la Bibliothèque de France*, in *Scriptorium* 52 (1998), 102-62 ; Id., *L'Héritage antique de la cartographie médiévale*, in *Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages*, edited by R. J. A. Talbert and R. W. Unger, Leiden-Boston 2008, 29-66; Id., *De la glose à la contemplation. Place et fonction de la carte dans les manuscrits du haut Moyen Age*, in *Settimane di studio del Centro italiano di studi sull'alto Medioevo*, 41 (1994), 713-22 (=Id., *Géographie et culture: la représentation de l'espace du VI^e au XII^e siècle*, Aldershot, 1998).

¹⁷¹ Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, Paris 2009, 237-9.

PARATEXTS

VITAE VERGILIANAE AND INTRODUCTIONS

CARMINA MINORA, APPENDIX AND ARGUMENTA

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

VITAE VERGILIANAE AND INTRODUCTIONS

In the 9th-11th century manuscript of Virgil, the author and his works are introduced by collections of variously edited materials ultimately derived from the late-ancient *expositio* of the author: the *Vita Vergilii* of Suetonius-Donatus is the ancestor of the *Vitae* contained in the manuscripts of this age (see, e.g., the *Vitae Bernenses* and the *Vita Parisina I*). The *Accessus* added in some occasions are inspired to the late ancient system of the VII *circumstantiae* or to the medieval system of the VII *periochae* (see the *Periochae Vaticanae*, the *Periochae Bernenses I* and the *Vita Gudiana I*), whose popularity is probably due to Johannes Scotus Eriugena (see Frakes¹⁷²).

On the topic in general, see Suerbaum¹⁷³ and Munk Olsen¹⁷⁴.

Virgilian texts can also be introduced by collections of Virgilian glosses gathered in order to create a continuous text (e.g. *Par. lat.* 7926, *Montepess.* H 253); excerpts from Servius (e.g. *Vat. lat.* 3252) or other authors (e.g. Isidore, Augustine on the literary genres, see *Reg. lat.* 1669).

In many manuscripts, the *Aeneid* is preceded by a text on the *Origo Troianorum*, probably a Carolingian scholastic elaboration of Servius' note on *Aen.* 6.760. The same text appears in a typical handbook of mythology from the 9th century, *Laudun.* 468¹⁷⁵ (see GLOSSES).

CARMINA MINORA, APPENDIX AND ARGUMENTA

A group of *pseudepigrapha* concerning Virgil's life and works are also included among the introductory materials in many manuscripts: see, e.g., the recurrent and interesting lines/poems attributed to Virgil in Donatus' *Vita* (*In Ballistam* and *Epigrammata*: AL 256, 257, 261, 160), including the famous self-epitaph (*Vita Donatiana* 25.8-9 B.-S.).

¹⁷² Frakes, J.C., "Remigius of Auxerre, Eriugena and the Greco-Latin *circumstantiae*-formula of *accessus ad auctores*," in *The Sacred Nectar of the Greeks: The Study of Greek in the Early Medieval West*. Ed. Michael Herren, London 1988, 229-55.

¹⁷³ Suerbaum, W., "Von der *vita Vergiliana* über die *Accessus Vergiliani* zum Zauberer Virgilius: Probleme, Perspektiven, Analysen", in *ANRW* 2.31.2. (1981), 1156-1262.

¹⁷⁴ Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, Paris 2009, 117.

¹⁷⁵ Contreni, J.J., *Codex Laudunensis 468: A Ninth-Century Guide to Virgil, Sedulius, and the Liberal Arts*, Turnhout: Brepols 1984.

A group of Virgilian manuscript from the 9th-10th century (*Vat. lat.* 3252, *Par. lat.* 7927, *Par. lat.* 8069, *Par. lat.* 8093-V, *Par. lat.* 8093-VI, *Trevirens.* 1086) contains the so-called *iuuenalis ludi libellus*, a collection of early poems attributed to Virgil in the *Vita Donati* and including *Culex*, *Dirae*, *Copa*, three poems also preserved among Ausonius' works (*De est et non est*; *De uiro bono*; *De rosis nascentibus*), *Moretum*. Vollmer¹⁷⁶ has suggested that the witnesses containing these poems derive from a Carolingian edition of Virgil's works, whose compiler could be identified with the person that composed the *Vita Bernensis* I and prepared the *libellus*, deriving the title from the opening of the *Culex* (*Lusimus, Octaui...*). Otherwise, the author of the collection could have simply been referring to an already existing *Vita*, which, in fact, is transmitted by other manuscripts not containing the *libellus* and not connected to the group that contains it.

Further evidence of the medieval fortune of the *Appendix Vergiliana*¹⁷⁷ is available. A mid 9th century manuscript now lost, the *Murbacensis* (described in the Murbach catalogue), contained other pseudo-Virgilian works not included in the *libellus* (*Aethna*, *Maecenas*, *Ciris*, *Catalepton*, *Priapea*), but lacked the three "Ausonian" poems. The manuscript gave origin, as it seems, to the entire tradition, whose most ancient witness is an early 9th century fragment from Germany (Graz 1819). The other 10th-11th century witnesses derive from the same ancestor of the *iuenalis ludi libellus* (S, C, F^b), while the 10th century *Mellicensis lat.* 2, containing all Virgil, represents an independent branch of the tradition.

Several 9th-10th century manuscripts (including the witnesses of the *iuenalis ludi libellus*) preserve a poem attributed to Augustus and dealing with the preservation of the *Aeneid* from the fire (AL 672): the passage concerning Virgil's testament in *Vita Donatiana* 35.5-10 B.-S. (where a poem in distichs by an otherwise unknown Sulpicius Carthaginiensis is quoted) is presumably behind this poem.

Another group of poems, known as the *Carmina duodecim sapientium* (AL 495-638)¹⁷⁸, precedes (e.g. in *Neap. lat.* 5) or follows Virgil's works in some manuscripts: see, e.g., *Par. lat.* 8093+Bern. 255+Bern. 239; *Par. lat.* 8069. The collection was probably gathered in Gaul around the 4th-5th century following the model of Ausonius' *ludus septem sapientum*: it consists of twelve cycles of twelve poems, which are variations on the same theme. The main section is related to Virgil: it contains the *Epithaphia* (AL 507-18), modelled on Virgil's self epitaph; the *Tetrasticha de Vergilio* (AL 555-66: a summary of Virgil's opera) and the *Pentasticha de duodecim libris Aeneidos* (AL 591-602: a summary of the *Aeneid*). Among the poems with various content, it is worth mentioning AL 634, attributed to Basil, one of the Seven Sages, in which every line summarizes a book of the

¹⁷⁶ Vollmer, F., "P. Vergilii Maronis iuuenalis ludi libellus,,, *Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-philologische und historische Klasse*, 11 (1908) 20-4.

¹⁷⁷ Reeve, M.D., "Appendix Vergiliana", in *Texts and Transmission: A Survey of the Latin Classics*, Oxford 1983, 436-40.

¹⁷⁸ A. Friedrich, *Das Symposium der XII Sapientes*, Berlin-New York 2002.

Aeneid: the poet was very popular and recurs in the 9th-11th century manuscripts as an introduction to the *Aeneid* (in *Par. lat.* 7906 the relevant line from the poem is written ahead of each book, working both as a title and an *argumentum*).

Comparable is the function performed by the pseudo-Ovidian *Argumenta* (AL 1-2), a collection of prefatory poems thus organized: four lines introducing Virgil's entire opera (AL 2, 1-4), a tetrastich for each book of the *Georgics* (AL 2, 13-28), decastichs for the *Aeneid* (AL 1: a *praefatio* and a summary in ten lines and an introductory monostich for each book). The false attribution is due to the allocution made by Ovid himself in the *praefatio* to the *Aeneid*, where the poet compares his relationship with Virgil to that existing between Virgil and Homer. The *Argumenta* are probably the work of an ancient or late ancient interpolator (see Schetter¹⁷⁹), as it is suggested by their presence in *Vat. lat.* 3867 (*Romanus*) and *Voss. lat.* F 111 (first half of the 9th century), that reproduces one of the two late ancient editions of Ausonius. In *Voss. lat.* F 111, the *Argumenta* are gathered to form a series and kept apart from Virgil's text.

Short poems of this kind undoubtedly responded to the necessity, connected to the school learning, of memorizing the content of each book of the *Aeneid*: analogous tendencies can be acknowledged for the acrostic *Argumenta* of Plautus' comedy and for Sulpicius Apollinaris' *Periochae* in senarii that introduced the comedies of Terence.

SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

Certain paratexts do not entertain a specific relationship with Virgil's text, but are interesting because they outline the cultural context of the poet's reception.

In some manuscripts, Virgil's text is preceded by grammatical extracts (see, e.g., Bern. 172, 167) or by works of other authors (see, e.g., Macrobius in *Reg. lat.* 1669; Boethius and Ovid in *Par. lat.* 7925; Horace and Juvenal in *Par. lat.* 7926; Martial e Cato the Younger in *Par. lat.* 8069).

Elsewhere, we encounter miscellanies of texts (called also *Autoren-Sammelcodices*¹⁸⁰), that include also Virgil: see, e.g., *Par. lat.* 7906 (late 8th century: see THE TRANSITION), containing the first five books of the *Aeneid* followed by Dares Phrygius and Gregory of Tours. Dares Phrygius' text is linked to Virgil's also in *Par. lat.* 10307 (end of the 9th century), also preserving poems by Sedulius and Juvenius.

Finally, in *Par. lat.* 8069 (11th century), Virgil's text is surrounded by a cluster of minor poems from the *Anthologia latina*, from some Carolingian poems and from various *collectanea*¹⁸¹.

¹⁷⁹ Schetter, W., "Adnozen zu den Vergilargumenta AL Sh. B. 2 und verwandten Gedichten", *Hermes* 116 (1988), 343-57.

¹⁸⁰ Glauche, G., *Schullektüre im Mittelalter*, München 1970, 2.

¹⁸¹ Villa, C., *La «Lectura Terentii»*, I: *Da Ildemaro a Francesco Petrarca*, Padova 1984, 68-81.

THE CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS OF VIRGIL

In a letter to Hincmar of Reims around 845, Lupus of Ferrière complained about his contemporaries' lack of interest in rhetorical style, making all his efforts to imitate the ancient writers vain. In order to emphasize his point, he stated that even if Virgil were to come back to life and employ his full eloquence, he would have found no readers anymore (*etiamsi Virgilius reuiuisceret et totas triperiti operis uires mouendis quorundam cordibus expenderet, nec lectionem quidem praesentium adepturum*)¹⁸².

Despite Lupus' dismay, the great number of Carolingian manuscripts of Virgil tells us that he met many readers in the 9th cent. , and this trend seems to develop since the end of the 8th century (see THE TRANSITION).

The renewed interest in Virgil's poems and the related late antique commentaries is certainly due to the importance of these texts in the school, especially at the first stage (trivium): as the passage from the letter of Lupus shows, Virgil's name evoked the best tradition of classical Latin, which had been left in oblivion and suffered severe neglect for about two centuries (7th-8th) in most part of Europe.

This is the reason because the definition of "aetas Vergiliana" assigned to the 9th century by Traube¹⁸³ could still be maintained, although any definition risks to be partial and to dull the complexity of reality¹⁸⁴.

As a matter of fact, Virgil was not the only pagan authors who belonged to the standard school curriculum¹⁸⁵: according to Alcuin, in the library of York during the 8th there was also Statius and Lucan (see THE TRANSITION); Theodulf of Orléans in his poem "De libris quos legere solebam" (PLAC I, 45, 13 ss.) offers a list of significant historic authors he was accustomed to read, such as Augustine, Chrysostom and Virgil.

In addition, the large amount of extant 9th cent. manuscripts of Martianus Capella and the richness of the gloss tradition confirm that his work was another must of the Carolingian Renaissance, though its commentary seems not to be designed for the classroom but for individual study¹⁸⁶. On a

¹⁸² *Servati Lupi epistulae*, ed. by P.K. Marshall, Leipzig 1984.

¹⁸³ Traube, L., *Vorlesungen und Abhandlungen*, vol. 2, München 1911, 113.

¹⁸⁴ Leonardi, C., *Medioevo. Tradizione letteraria*, in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana* vol. III, 1986, 422; Munk Olsen, B., *Virgile et la Renaissance du XII^e siècle*, in *Lectures médiévales de Virgile: acte du colloque organisé par l'Ecole française de Rome* (Rome, 25-28 octobre 1982), Rome 1985, 32-48.

¹⁸⁵ Glauche, G., *Schullektüre im Mittelalter*, München 1970.

¹⁸⁶ Teeuwen, M., "Martianus Capella's *De Nuptiis*: A pagan 'storehouse' first discovered by the Irish?", in R.H. Bremmer Jr. and K. Dekker (eds.), *Foundations of Learnings: The Transfer of Encyclopaedic Knowledge in the Early Middle Ages*, Paris, Leuven, Dudley, MA 2007, 51-62; Ead. *The study of Martianus Capella's De nuptiis in the ninth century*, in A. A. Mac Donald, M. W. Twomey and G.J. Reinink (eds.), *Learned Antiquity. Scholarship and Society in the Near-East, the Greco-Roman world, and the Early Medieval West*, Leuven, Paris, Dudley, MA 2003, 185-194.

smaller scale, also other classics texts were probably copied for the exclusive use of particular scholars: that happened for the copy of Cicero's *De oratore* made by Lupus of Ferrière or for translation and commentary to Plato's *Timaeus* made in the 4th century by Chalcidius, a copy of which was prepared for Hucbald of Saint-Amand¹⁸⁷.

Finally, Traube's definition should not imply that Virgil was popular only during the 9th cent., as many manuscripts belonged also to the 10th-12th century (the so-called «aetas Horatiana» and «aetas Ovidiana»).

It should also be noticed that the Carolingian Renaissance had not only effect on education and culture, but also on «what mattered most to the Carolingians, the moral regeneration of society», as Contreni¹⁸⁸ observed.

Virgil's reception played a key role during the 9th century because it was connected with the teaching of Grammar, which laid the foundations for the *Renovatio*¹⁸⁹ of Latin culture promoted by Charlemagne.

Brunhölztz¹⁹⁰ pointed out that the Introduction of Alcuin's *Grammatica*, (*Disputatio de vera philosophia*) could be considered a manifesto of the new education, which was Christian and Latin at the same time. In the dialogue the magister Albinus¹⁹¹ introduces his discipuli, Saxo and Franco, to the trivium and quadrivium, which are considered a sort of threshold to the Sacred Scriptures (PL 101, 854: *per has vero, filii charissimi, semitas vestrae quotidie currat adulescentia, donec perfectior aetas et animus sensu robustior ad culmina sanctarum Scripturarum perveniat*).

Alcuin also helped Charlemagne in preparing two paramount documents of his educational Reform: the *Admonitio Generalis*, addressed to the Frankish clergy about 789, and the *Epistola de litteris colendis*, written about 800.

In the second part of the *Admonitio* (capp. 60-82) Charlemagne gave some prescriptions to the clergy, in order to save it from corruption and decay: then there is a very interesting passage about the institution of rural schools¹⁹²:

72. Sacerdotibus. Sed de hoc flagitamus vestram almitatem, ut ministri altaris Dei suum ministerium bonis moribus ornet, seu alii canonice observantiae ordines vel monachici propositi

¹⁸⁷ McKitterick, R., "Script and book production" in Ead. (ed.), *Carolingian Culture: Emulation and Innovation*, Cambridge 1993, 227.

¹⁸⁸ Contreni, J.G., "The Carolingian Renaissance", in W.T. Treadgold (ed.), *Renaissances before the Renaissance: cultural revivals of late antiquity and the Middle Ages* 1984, 59; See also Brown, G., "Introduction: the Carolingian Renaissance", in R. McKitterick. (ed.), *Carolingian Culture: Emulation and Innovation*, Cambridge 1993, 1-51.

¹⁸⁹ McKitterick, R., "Karolingische *renovatio* in Kunst und Wissenschaft: Einführung", in C. Stiegemann (ed.) 799 *Kunst und Kultur der Karolingerzeit. Karl der Grosse und Papst Leo in Paderborn* (Paderborn, 1999), II, 668-85.

¹⁹⁰ Brunhölztz, F., *Der Bildungsauftrag der Hofschule*, in *Karl der Grosse. Lebenswerk und Nachleben*, Bd. II, *Das Geistige Leben*, hrsg. von B. Bischoff, Düsseldorf 1965, 28-41.

¹⁹¹ Einhardi *Vita Karoli Magni* 25, 11s.: *Albinum cognomento Alcoinum...praeceptorem habuit*.

¹⁹² *Capitularia Regum Francorum*, ed. A. Boretius, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*, I, 59 s.

congregationes; obsecramus, ut bonam et probabilem habeant conversationem, sicut ipse Dominus in evangelio praecipit: “sic luceat lux vestra coram hominibus, ut videant opera vestra bona et glorificent pater vestrum qui in celis est” (Matth. 5, 16), ut eorum bona conversatione multi protrahantur ad servitium Dei et non solum servilis conditionis infantes, sed etiam ingenuorum filios adgregent sibi que sociant. Et ut scholae legentium puerorum fiant. Psalmos, notas, cantus, compotum, grammaticam per singula monasteria vel episcopia et libros catholicos bene emendate; quia saepe, dum bene aliqui Dei rogare cupiunt, sed per inemendatos libros male rogant. Et pueros vestros non sinite eos vel legendo vel scribendo corrumpere; et si opus est evangelium, psalterium et missale scribere, perfectae aetatis homines scribant cum diligentia.

In this chapter, clergymen were exhorted to admit to these schools young boys from the age of seven to fourteen, without any distinction of social status: they should learn reading and writing (through the Psalms), stenography, chanting, computing and Grammar. There is also a mention of the importance of emendatio, as contemporary books were full of errors, while new and correct copies, written by experienced and cultivated scribes, were required.

This subject was treated also in the *Epistola de litteris colendis*, where Charlemagne complained about the stylistic roughness of some clergymen and invited them to correct the “errores verborum”, otherwise they would end in “errores sensuum”.

Ludovic the Pious and Lotharius renewed Charlemagne’s efforts, but it seems that they were not enough, as in 829 and in 859 the bishops urged the institution of new schools.

The Reform, which was fulfilled by Charles the Bald (875-877), led to three orders of school: the Episcopal, the Monastic and the Presbyterian schools, which were the most important centres of Learning in the Carolingian Age¹⁹³.

At this time many writing centers (scriptoria) flourished, often in connection with a local school. They can be associated into groups, as some of them share some common traits: see Bischoff’s definition of *Schriftprovinzen*¹⁹⁴:

- North Gaul: Corbie, Luxeuil, Saint-Riquier, Saint-Médard de Soissons, Laon; special features are typical of four scriptoria belonging to this area: Saint-Thierry de Reims, Saint-Amand en Pévèle, Saint-Vaast and Metz;
- île-de-France: Saint-Denis e Saint-Germain-des-Prés;

¹⁹³“*The Gentle Voices of Teachers*”. *Aspects of Learning in the Carolingian Age*, edited by R. E. Sullivan, Columbus 1995.

¹⁹⁴ Si veda la classificazione in “ ” delineata da B. BISCHOFF, *Panorama der Handschriftenüberlieferung aus der Zeit Karls des Grossen*, in *Karl der Grosse. Lebenswerk und Nachleben*, Bd. II , *Das Geistige Leben*, hrsg. von B. Bischoff, Düsseldorf 1965, pp. 233-254.

- Loire Valley: Tours, Auxerre, Fleury, Orléans ;
- South Gaul: Lyon, Saint-Martial de Limoges ;
- Alemannia: Reichenau, Murbach, Wissembourg, St. Gall, Freisig (Saint-Emmeram), Lorsch.

For a concise description of the history and style of each center and some examples see the catalogue (both printed and online) of a recent exposition on Carolingian manuscripts held at the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris¹⁹⁵.

A very important source for our knowledge of the activity of these scriptoria are the library catalogues composed by the first half of the 9th century in Fulda, Würzburg, Lorsch, Saint-Riquier, Köln, Murbach and St. Gallen: they show the deep connection between the library, the scriptorium and the school¹⁹⁶, as most books produced in the monasteries and cathedrals served for use in churches, for reading and for teaching.

Probably the library of Charlemagne (and then that of Louis the Pious)¹⁹⁷ worked as a Kristallisationspunkt¹⁹⁸, providing a model for other libraries and promoting the ideology of the new imperium Christianum.

In fact, there was a continuous exchange between the Palatine court and the most relevant schools, as Charlemagne's successors, especially Louis the Pious and Charles the Bald often attracted scholars who were also active in various monasteries or cathedrals. The most significant examples are the cathedral school of Laon¹⁹⁹ and Reims (which has been apparently wrongly placed at Auxerre)²⁰⁰. For a full account of Carolingian Masters see Contreni²⁰¹ and Munk Olsen²⁰².

Carolingian libraries and scriptoria assured the survival of late Roman and Christian literature, by

¹⁹⁵ Denoël, C. - Laffitte, M.-P., Trésors carolingiens. Livres manuscrits de Charlemagne à Charles le Chauve, Paris 2007. Website: <http://expositions.bnf.fr/carolingiens/>

¹⁹⁶ Bischoff, B., "Die Bibliothek im Dienste der Schule", in *La scuola nell'occidente latino. Settimane di studio del centro italiano di studi sull'alto Medioevo*, XIX, Spoleto 1972, 385-415 [= *Mittelalterliche Studien*, 3, Stuttgart, 1981, 213-233 ; Id., "Libraries and School in the Carolingian Revival of Learning", in M. Gorman (ed. and transl.), *Manuscripts and Libraries in the Age of Charlemagne*, Cambridge, 2007, 93-114].

¹⁹⁷ Bischoff, B. "Die Hofbibliothek Karls des Großen" in W. Braunsfels (Hrsg.), *Karl der Große. Lebenswerk und Nachleben*, Bd. 2 (Das geistige Leben, herausgegeben von B. Bischoff), Düsseldorf 1967, 42-62 (= *Mittelalterliche Studien* 3. Stuttgart 1981, 149-69); Id., "The court library under Louis the Pious" in M. Gorman (ed. and transl.), *Bernhard Bischoff. Manuscripts and libraries in the age of Charlemagne*, Cambridge 1994, 76-92. See also Bullough, D., "Charlemagne's court library revisited" in *Early Medieval Europe* 12 (2003), 339-63.

¹⁹⁸ Haberl, D., "Die Hofbibliothek Karls des Großen als Kristallisationspunkt der karolingischen Renaissance: Geschichte, Umfeld, Wirkungen", *Perspektive Bibliothek* 3.1 (2014), 111-39.

¹⁹⁹ Contreni, J.J., *The Cathedral School of Laon from 850 to 930. Its Manuscripts and Masters*, München 1978. See also Jeauneau, É., "Les écoles de Laon et d'Auxerre au IX^e siècle", in *La scuola nell'Occidente latino dell'alto medioevo, Settimane di studio del Centro italiano di studi sull'alto medioevo*, 19 (Spoleto, 1972), 495-522, 555-60 (repr. with additions and corrections, in Id., *Études érigéniennes*, Paris, 1987, 57-84).

²⁰⁰ Von Büren, V., "Auxerre, lieu de production de manuscrits?", in S. Shimahara (ed.), *Études d'exégèse carolingienne: autour d'Haymon d'Auxerre*, Turnhout 2007, 167-86 ; Ead., "Les manuscrits de Heiric et le scriptorium de Reims", in print (IMU).

²⁰¹ Contreni, J. J., *Carolingian learning, masters and manuscripts*, Aldershout 1992.

²⁰² Munk Olsen, B., *L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles. Catalogue des manuscrits classiques latins copiés du IX^e au XII^e siècle*, t. 4.1 *La réception de la littérature classique: travaux philologiques*, Paris 2009, 43-56.

collecting and copying ancient manuscripts. This process was part of the Carolingian Renovatio, as it made possible to preserve and update the Tradition of Antiquity.

Imitation of ancient books influenced also the developing of the Caroline minuscule, that was «the triumph of a disciplined harmonious and orderly script in which individual letters had developed from half-uncial and cursive forms», but «Uncial and rustic capital as high-ranking scripts within the script system were retained»²⁰³.

Thanks to its uniformity, consistency, regularity and clarity, Caroline minuscule rapidly was adopted not only in Gaul and Alemannia, but also in Northern Italy, in England and in Spain. Yet, this script was also «capable of great individuality and diversity within the basic script type», which often allows to identify distinct local and regional types. Indeed, each scriptorium developed a 'house style', that is, «a style of writing cultivated by a particular group of scribes within a centre», as a result of a very similar training and of cooperation.

The Caroline minuscule was used until the beginning of the 12th century, so that all the manuscripts written in this script since the late 8th century are usually labeled as 'Carolingian'. However, I will split this large group into two parts: the early Carolingian manuscripts, i.e. the manuscripts written in the 9th century (or toward the beginning of the 10th cent.), and another group of manuscripts written between the 10th and the 11th century. As my work mainly deals with the first group, I will usually refer to it when I use the expression 'Carolingian manuscripts'.

²⁰³ McKitterick, R., "Script and book production" in Ead. (ed.), *Carolingian Culture: Emulation and Innovation*, Cambridge 1993, 233-37.

THE CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS OF VIRGIL

The Carolingian tradition of Virgil's text deserves attention for several reasons.

First of all, it is the result of a very intense production that took place mostly in French centres after a gap of about two centuries (7th-8th c.), thus bearing a living memory to a more ancient and lost tradition.

On the other hand, thanks to the exceptionally large amount of testimonies, the text of Virgil serves as a touchstone of the contaminated tradition, offering a record of common errors and corrections and illustrating methods and practices followed by scribes and scholars during the Carolingian age.

Lastly, the importance of the exegetical material contained in most of the Carolingian manuscripts should not be neglected, as it casts light on the relationship between them and contributes to the study of the reception and the history of the text.

Carolingian manuscripts of Virgil appear to be highly homogeneous in style and codicological features; the text they transmit also displays affinities, thus allowing the scholars to speak of a 'Carolingian vulgate'.

This is the result of a series of innovations, partly inherited and partly made by the Carolingians, which modified the organization of the text and its readings.

As far as layout is concerned, manuscripts of the 9th cent. display the text and the commentary or the scholia on two or three columns, as we have seen (MISE EN PAGE).

However, a quite unusual phenomenon can be observed in three manuscripts: Par. lat. 7926 (r), the fragmentary ms Valentin. 178+220 and some pages of the Bern. 172+Par.lat. 7929: each verse splits into two parts (the first normally longer than the second), distributed on two lines. The origin of this habit, which can be traced down to the V cent. (see a 5th cent. ms of Prudentius, Ambros. D 36 sup.), was probably the lack of space due to narrower margins. Later this layout could also serve for other purposes (e.g. in order to complete a quire in Bern. 172+Par.lat. 7929).

The text transmitted by the Carolingian manuscripts will be examined in the next sections.

All these aspects should be taken into account when evaluating how far the ancient tradition influenced the formation of the Carolingian vulgate.

CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS AND CODICES ANTIQUIORES

Some of the codices antiquiores were circulating in France during the 9th century, probably serving as templates for Carolingian copies: the Roman (Vat. lat. 3867) was in Tours (see Wright²⁰⁴); the Palatin (Vat. Pal. lat. 1631) was in Lyon (see McCormick²⁰⁵).

The relationship between R and a (Bern. 172 + Par. lat. 7929), and between P and γ (Guelferbyt. Gud. 2° 70) are so evident, that Mynors considered a (except for a few sections) and γ as descripti; R is also related to another Carolingian manuscript, j (=Bruxell. 5325-5327), although the connection is less significant in this case.

The transmission of a and γ has probably involved a number of intermediate steps: the two manuscripts, however, are fully shaped and organized as medieval editions, while preserving at the same time elements (e.g. in headings and titles) inherited from the ancient books.

²⁰⁴ Wright, D.H., *Vergilius Vaticanus: vollständige Faksimile-Ausgabe im Originalformat des Codex Vaticanus Latinus 3225 der Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana*, Graz 1984, 36.

²⁰⁵ McCormick, *Five hundred unknown glosses from the Palatine Virgil*, Città del Vaticano 1992.

CONTAMINATION: CAROLINGIAN SCRIBES AND THEIR METHOD OF WORK

Virgil's Carolingian manuscripts present similarities in structure and homogeneity in the transmitted text.

The Carolingian vulgate presents conjunctive errors and shares some typologies of correction: it consequently provides us with an interesting specimen of contaminated tradition that well exemplifies the methods followed by Carolingian scribes at work.

Mynors²⁰⁶ appropriately quoted georg. 4.169 *fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella* () when referring to the Carolingian scribes' activity: it is likely, in fact, that a great part of their effort consisted in zealously gathering as much large and complete information as possible from any other available and relevant book.

The number of shared variant readings and the high average rate of conjunctive errors allow us to regard the Carolingian manuscripts as the uniform product of a dominating writing culture. To a good extent, it is possible to define the relationships between some of the manuscripts; it is nonetheless evident, however, that at this stage of the transmission all the witnesses experience a high level of contamination: each manuscript should therefore be endowed with due consideration, while elimination of a manuscript as a copy of another should be avoided.

The exegetical material transmitted alongside of the ancient text in the Carolingian codices can also help in clarifying the relationships between exemplars and the history of Virgil's text and reception.

The research carried out for the new Teubner edition of Virgil's works (De Gruyter 2009, 2013) has achieved a further step towards a complete recensio conducting the collation of the following manuscripts, whose text was still unexplored:

- g = Par. lat. 7925
- i = Reg. lat. 1669
- j = Bruxell. 5325-5327
- k = Hamburg. scrin. 52
- l = Vat. lat. 3252

Mynors, R.A.B., "Praefatio", in P. Vergili Maronis, *Opera*, recognovit brevique adnotatione critica instruxit R.A.B. Mynors, Oxonii 1969 (1972²), viii.

- q = Berolin. lat. 2° 421 + Monac. lat. 29216/8 + fragmentum Monacense ex libris Bernardi Stark 18, VIII
- w = Guelferbyt. Gud. 66
- x = Montepess. H 253
- y = Par. lat. 10307
- z = Par. lat. 7927

The collation, now available on the website, has led to the discovery of new connections between those copies and other well-known testimonies, while also lending support to readings otherwise lost or rare and therefore tending to disappear and/or be substituted by trivial variants.

The sections on genuine readings, errors and corrections offer examples of the Carolingian copyists' working practice and stress the importance of the scribes' activity for modern scholars.

THE TRANSMITTED TEXT

HUNTING FOR HIDDEN GOLD. Genuine readings in the Carolingian manuscripts

The greater is the number of genuine readings they preserve (especially where the late ancient tradition is uncertain), the more valuable witnesses the Carolingian manuscripts are for the editor (see EDITIONS).

The text of the Aeneid printed by G.B. Conte²⁰⁷ includes seven examples of correct reading preserved only by one or more Carolingian manuscripts:

Aen. 4.94 nomen; 5.573 Trinacriis; 5.720 animum; 6.94 qua; 10.428 interimit; 805 arce; 12.342 eminus eminus.

Carolingian copies can also support a correct reading already attested by late-ancient witnesses or reported by one of their corrector, see for example

Aen. 11.149 sed venit in medios. feretro Pallanta reposto
pallanta MA ix2: pallante MPR ωγ, Seru., Tib.

In this case, as I have discussed²⁰⁸, the trustworthy Reg. Lat. 1669(i), from Reims (middle of the 9th century) preserves *Pallanta*, a reading emended in all the other sources, but registered by the corrector Asterius²¹¹ (cos. 494 a.C.) in the codex Mediceus (Laur. plut. 39.1).

²⁰⁷ P. Vergilius Maro, *Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009.

²⁰⁸ Ottaviano, S., "Il Reg. Lat. 1669: un'edizione di Virgilio d'età carolingia", in *Miscellanea Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae*, vol. 16 (2009), 259-324.

²¹¹ Link ad Asterio (rimando interno pp. precedenti).

ERRORS IN THE CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS

Despite their generally complex and uneven situation, the Carolingian manuscripts contain recurrent typologies of errors that can inform us on individual exemplars and/or on the relationship between exemplars.

CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

Mynors²¹² has been the first to gather Virgil's Carolingians under the siglum ω (except for γ considered as a descriptum of P): in this way, he aimed more at obtaining conciseness than at indicating a common source for all the manuscripts. It is implausible that all the Carolingians derive from just one of the late ancient manuscripts: as far as we know, in fact, some of the antiquiores were still in circulation during the 9th century.

Here follows a sample survey of errors from the Aeneid (Aen. 1-6, Conte's edition²¹³) shared by all the Carolingians:

Aen. 1.174 silici M γ Rafhir (silice γ 1), Arus. 471.75, Tib.: silicis γ , Prisc. 10.23 (utrumque codd. Seru.); . 513 percussus FPRbw $\omega\gamma$ percussus MP2 γ 1; 642 antiqua PRbcdw (cf. Sil. 12, 393): antiquae MP $\Pi_5\omega\gamma$, Tib.; 741 quem] quae γ (praeter cefh) γ 1;

Aen. 2.30 acie MPRn γ , DSeru.: acies $\Pi_5\omega\gamma$ 1; 129 rupit Mg, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 756: rumpit P $\omega\gamma$; 187 posset Pahkn γ , Tib.: possit FM γ , DSeru., Prisc. 16.5; 317 praecipitat Pe γ (cf. Aen. 3.269; 4.651; 8.67 et 9.44): praecipitant M $\omega\gamma$ 1, Seru., Tib.; 445 tota P γ , Tib., agnoscit DSeru.: tecta FMP2? (correctio postea erasa est) $\omega\gamma$ 1; 448 illa FPan γ , Tib.: alta FcM $\omega\gamma$ 1; tollere P $\alpha\gamma$: tollit FMV $\omega\gamma$ 1, Seru., Tib.; 755 animo MPan γ , Tib.: animos $\omega\gamma$ 1; 804 montis Madrw (-tes M2), Tib.: montem P $\omega\gamma$, Seru.;
Aen. 3.93 uox FP, Tib.: et uox F2MP2 $\omega\gamma$, Non. 390.2; 123 domum FPty: domos M $\omega\gamma$ 1 (domus b), Tib.;

Aen. 4.116 confieri Rhjknt $\omega\gamma$ (comfieri MA, confier p), Seru. hic et ad Aen. 3.717, Tib.: quod fieri M $\omega\gamma$: quo fieri Fc γ ; 284 quae] et quae γ (praeter cgrt); 290 sit rebus $\omega\gamma$ 1 (praeter cgqr);

²¹² rimando alla pagina 'editori di Virgilio'

²¹³ P. Vergilius Maro, *Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009.

436 dederit MPpqwγ (derit Π₅): dederis ωγ1, Seru.; 490 mouet MPpt (mouit F): ciet FcP2 ωγ; 529 neque P (naeque M): nec MAPxp ωγ; 564 concitat aestus FPpcγ: fluctuat aestu M ωγ1 (f. aestus gkw), DSeru.; 576 instimulat FPpcγ: stimulat Mγ, Seru.;

Aen. 5.89 iacit MPpc? γ: trahit (cf. Aen. 4.701) R ωγ 1, Tib.; 143 tridentibus FMPpabd: stridentibus F2R ωγ, Tib., Prisc. 1.51; cf. Aen. 8.690; derige PRγ: dirige Mp ωγ1, Sen. Benef. 6.7.1, Tib.; 163 laeua MPpbgrγ, schol. Med. ad buc. 9, 61, Tib.: laeuas R ωγ1; 486 dicit Ppγ: ponit MRVγ, Non. 320, 37, Tib. (cf. u. 292), 518 aetheriis Pdvwγ (cf. u. 838): aeriis MRp ωγ1, Macro. 3.8.4, Tib.; 534 honores MPRgny, ps. Acro ad Hor. ars poet. 305: honorem MAp ωγ1, Tib.; 584 aduersi MRpz: aduersis Pp2 ωγ (auersis v), Tib.; 592 alio MPcnγ: aliter Rxp ωγ1, Non. 331.12, Tib.: aliother R (ex duplici lectione); 649 uocisque] uocisue γ (praeter abertv), Seru. ad Aen. 6.50, Tib.; 784 fatisque MPRAefrt, Tib. in lemm.: fatisue F ωγ, Tib. in interpr.;

Aen. 6.126 auerno MPbnrx, schol. Bern. ad buc. 5, 6, Tib. (auerno est M2): auerni P2R ωγ; utrumque agnoscit Seru.; 452 umbras PRny: umbram MA (umbra M) ωγ1, Seru. ad u. 340 (umbram cum 453 obscuram coniungens; sed uide ad u. 453, ubi obscuram «recenti morte» interpretatus, recte ad Didonem refert), Tib.; 475 concussus MPγ (cf. Aen. 5.700 et 869): percussus Rγ, Tib.: cussus b: percussus n; 553 bello FPRabnrty, Tib.: ferro M ωγ1; 591 pulsu FMPγ: cursu FcMAR ωγ1 (curru d, cursus ghz), Tib.

From an historical perspective, the consensus of the Carolingians, revealed by common errors and indicated by ω, accounts for the existence of a localized vulgata arising from contamination and propagating for a limited time.

GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS BETWEEN MANUSCRIPTS

The recurrence of separative errors underlines the intricate situation of Virgil's Carolingian tradition.

Despite the significant contamination and the numerous corrections, Kaster²¹⁴ has been able to divide the 9th century manuscripts collated by Mynors into three groups:

1. b = Bern. 165
r = Par. lat. 7926

2. d = Bern. 255 + Bern. 239 + Par. lat. 8093
h = Valentian. 407 (389)
t = Par. lat. 13043
f = Bodl. auct. F. 2. 8.
j = Bruxell. 5325-5327

3. a2 = Bern. 172 + Par. lat. 7929
e = Bern. 167
u = Par. lat. 13044
v = Vat. lat. 1570

Being the most clearly defined, the third group (a2euv) also shows the more advanced process of vulgarization.

The manuscripts forming the first group (br) experience less tight connections; they preserve, however, variants not attested in the ancient witnesses or elsewhere.

The second group (dhtfj) is the most coherent post correctionem, although single manuscripts (e.g. f, j) may prove to deviate from the common text: it is therefore preferable to speak of a smaller, self-consistent group (dht), whose connections with f and j need further investigation.

²¹⁴ Kaster, R.A., *The Tradition of the Text of the Aeneid in the Ninth Century*, New York 1990 (=Diss. Harvard, 1975, summary in *HSCP* 80 (1976), 302-6).

The new collations allowed to detect close relationships, confirmed by conjunctive errors, between the codices d w (= Guelferbyt. Gud. 66) and f g (Par. lat. 7925). For the Aeneid see, for instance:

dw: Aen. 1.49; 209; 3.341; 4.541; 516; 670 (attrectare); 701; 5.158;
6.696; 7.566; 641; 718; 8.390; 409; 431 ; 9.817.

fg: Aen. 4.523; 655s.; 5.281; 6.354; 7.281; 555; 8.413; 472; 567;
9.17; 226; 11.503; 691; 871.

TYPICAL ERRORS

Because of contamination or due to the massive presence of exegetical notes on the margins, some variants intruded into the text of Virgil's Carolingians that are transmitted only by Servius or by one of the other sources used for marginal scholia. Here follows an example of variant probably deriving from an indirect source:

Aen. 1.175: sucepit MRajkt, Tib., testatur Seru. hic et ad u. 144
suscepit γω, Prisc. 10.23; cf. Aen. 6.249

Serv. a. l. : SVCCEPIT pro suscepit, ut diximus supra.

Banalization is another frequent cause of errors in the Carolingians, as it happens in the case of verbs altered by analogy with other verbal forms located close by:

Aen. 1.48-9
Et quisquam numen Iunonis adorat
praeterea aut supplex aris imponet honorem?
49 imponet Mγ1Rd?w: inponit γρω

A subjunctive may often be changed into an indicative: Aen. 1.706: onerent] onerant BGRceijv.

The attitude towards normalization may also influence morphology, as in Aen. 5.184: Mnestheique] Heinsius: mnesthique Pγ (-tique MRpgr), GLK 4.528.15, Tib.: mnest(h)eoque ωγ1, where the reading Mnestheoque stems perhaps from the attempt to homologate the Greek name ending to the Latin correspondent in -us.

Third declension plural accusative endings in -es are frequently corrected in -is: the phenomenon already emerges in the codices antiquiores (see bibliography in Geymonat²¹⁵), but the innovation is systematically performed in the Carolingians, especially by correctors (normally contemporary to the copyist).

²¹⁵ Geymonat, M., "Accusativi in -is, -eis ed -es", in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 1 (1984).

inversions usually happen in correspondence to caesurae and generate variant readings that normally fit the metrical pattern of the line/scansion

The recurrence of inversions in Virgil's Carolingians might also be connected to the influence of the text layout used in coeval Psalms books.

georg. 1.136 tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas
primum fluvii] fluvii primum c fghikxyz

georg. 1.287 multa adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere
gelida melius] melius gelida acfghixyz

georg. 1.341 tum pingues agni et tum mollissima vina
pingues agni] agni pingues fghiksxzy

Aen. 1.701 dant manibus famuli lymphas Cereremque canistris
manibus famuli] famuli manibus Π8 aeuvsbdfitj Aus. Cento 15,
Prisc. GLK 3.407.5

Aen. 10.381 fit Lagus. hunc vellit magno dum pondere saxum
magno vellit Mnr vellit magno P1 (v. magno P) Rωγ

CORRECTIONS

The correctors of the Carolingian manuscripts might

- intervene directly into the text, erasing letters or modifying their shape in order to transform them in other letters;
- add the correct readings as marginal variants, introducing them with uel, aliter, etc.

If different hands intervene in the same section of the text, it is sometimes possible to distinguish each scribe's contribution: that being the case, the chronological order of the corrections can be established with good certainty. The copyist of the codex Valentian. 407 (h), for example, writes: ecl. 5.85 donabimus] donauimus R2abfi3hac honorauius h2 (ve)l “-bimus” h3.

The interlinear gloss honorauius reveals that h originally read donauimus. The group -ui- in donauimus was afterwards erased and donabimus was introduced as an interlinear variant by the corrector.

The same hand could introduce a reading, at the same time, into the text (modifying the existing reading) and in the margin (as a variant): it happens, for instance, at georg. 3.63 in Bern. 167 (e):

georg. 3.63 iuuentas] iuuenta e iuuentus e2 (ue)l (iuuen)tus e2

Elsewhere, the scribe or one of the correctors could substitute the reading in the text and preserve the word he had changed by adding it as a marginal variant: see, for exemple in j (Bruxell. 5325-5327):

georg. 1.178 primis] prim[is] j primum j3 (ue)l primis j3

SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES

The Carolingian manuscripts contain late ancient exegetical materials in the form of interlinear glosses or marginal notes of various length.

The exegetical apparatuses collected on the margins of the Carolingian copies derived their content mainly from Servius' and Philargyrius' commentaries; occasionally, however, non-servian materials could be incorporated, either deriving from otherwise unknown commentaries or bearing witness to contemporary exegetical activity.

Carolingian marginalia and glosses are still understudied and/or unpublished/inedited: further research on the matter would certainly shed new and clearer light on the content of the commentaries as well as it would illuminate the relationships between the manuscripts.

THE CODICES x (Montepess. H 253) AND q (Berolin. lat. 2nd 241 + Clm 29216(8 + fragmentum Monacense ex libris Bernardi Stark 18, VIII)

The analysis of the exegetical materials contained in the codices x (written in France by the end of the 9th century) and q (a fragment written in St. Emmeram around the half of the same century) has contributed to define the relationship between the two manuscripts.

The note on the Greek hero Teucer that x and q have in common reveals affinities with a passage of the First Vatican Mythographer (more than being close to the text of the Servius auctus ad loc.): it is therefore possible to postulate the existence of a lost commentary on Virgil as the common source for the exegetical materials of x, q and the Vatican Mythographer. On the affinities between the three texts see the synopsis below:

The codices Bodl. auct. F. 2. 8 (f), Par. lat. 7925 Par. Lat. 7925 (g) and Montepess. H 253 (x)

Striking similarities also affect the codices f, g and x, whose scholia are usually considered as free adaptations from late ancient exegetical materials (Seruius, Phylargirius, Scholia Bernensia), enriched by lexical glosses sometimes containing words in ancient French. The connection between the three manuscripts appears particularly close: f and g share many conjunctive errors, thus reinforcing the hypothesis of a common source from which both would derive; on the contrary, the situation of x suggests that the scribe copied the scholia and Virgil's text from different sources.

Following is a specimen of note without parallels in Virgil's commentaries known to us:

Σ ad ecl. 2.2 (f, g, x) nec quid speraret habebat “neca poterat patienter spectare ut illum recepisset vel alio modo quia Pollio nullumb amabat sicut illum puerum ubi tantum habuisset suam spem.”

anec] non g|btam add. f

ILLUSTRATIONS

Although illumination is generally absent from the Carolingian manuscripts, Mutherich²¹⁶ and Bischoff have described a unique miniature of Virgilian subject preserved in a fading and hardly readable page of a French 9th century codex, the Par. lat. 8093.

An overview on illumination during the Carolingian age is provided by Kohler-Mutherich²¹⁷.

A few isolated specimens invite us to think that Virgilian illustrations were quite popular during the early Middle Age: such is the case, for example, with the Flabellum of Tournus (Museo Nazionale del Bargello, Florence, IX3/4), on which see Mutherich²¹⁸ and Gaborit-Chopin²¹⁹.

Late ancient illuminated manuscripts of Virgil, moreover, inspired the ornamentation of Carolingian books on various subjects: see Wright²²⁰ on the relationship between late ancient Virgilian codices and illuminated medieval exemplars of the Bible.

²¹⁶ Mutherich, F., "Die illustrierten Vergil-Handschriften der Spätantike", *WJA* (1982), 209-10.

²¹⁷ Kohler, W. und E. Mutherich, *Die Karolingischen Miniaturen*, Berlin 1982.

²¹⁸ Mutherich, F., "Die illustrierten Vergil-Handschriften der Spätantike", *WJA* (1982), 208-209.

²¹⁹ Gaborit-Chopin, D., *Flabellum di Tournus*, Firenze 1988.

²²⁰ Wright, D.H., "When the Vatican Virgil was in Tours", in *Studien zur mittelalterlichen Kunst 800-1250. Festschrift für Mutherich zum 70 Geburtstag*, München 1985, 53-66; Id., *The Vatican Virgil, a Masterpiece of Late Antique Art*, Berkeley 1993.

MANUSCRIPTS FROM 10th-11th CENTURY (recentiores)

During the 10th-11th century the number of Virgil's copies produced increased, while at the same time the mixed layout, including text and commentary, underwent improvements and became more refined.

As for the provenance of the manuscripts, by this time the French area ceases from its monopoly in the transmission of Virgil's text. From the 10th century on, the presence of Virgilian manuscripts is reported in Britain, Northern and Southern Italy (see the section on Beneventan manuscripts), Spain.

The most ancient Spanish manuscript of Virgil is the MS 197 from the Chapter Archive in Vic (11th century), lately studied by Moreno²²¹ who refers to it as cod. Ausonensis. The results of Moreno's collation of the Ausonensis are now available in an appendix to Geymonat²²²'s reprinted edition of the Aeneid: the codex is indicated as o, consistently with Moreno's denomination of it (a misleading choice because the siglum o overlaps with the one attributed to the Oxford manuscript Canon. Class. lat. 50).

From the 10th century on, Virgil's text tends to be divided in two volumes, one including the Eclogues and Georgics (occasionally preceded by the Appendix) and the other entirely devoted to the Aeneid. Such a division will become regular during the 12th century.

The manuscripts produced during the 10th-11th century are generally referred to as recentiores: the category remains vaguely delimited and only seldom the editors turn to those manuscripts when preparing critical editions. Since a deeper knowledge of the most ancient manuscripts has been achieved, the interest towards the recentiores and their text has retrenched; occasionally, however, they can provide interesting variants, mostly recorded by and retrievable through printed editions from the 18th century.

²²¹ Moreno, M.L., "Colación. Del MS. 197 (P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica, Georgicon, Aeneidos) del Archivo Capitular de Vic", *Exemplaria Classica* 9 (2005), 33-73.

²²² P. Vergili Maronis *Opera*, post R. Sabbadini et A. Castiglioni recensuit M. Geymonat, Augustae Taurinorum 2008².

BENEVENTAN MANUSCRIPTS

Among the manuscripts produced after the 9th century, valuable copies of Virgil's works are preserved in outlying areas, away from the influence of the dominant centre of the Carolingian world.

In fact, distance is a guarantee against contamination. Innovations usually spread from a centre toward the periphery, and did not always manage to reach it. Furthermore, the province, being more backward and conservative than the centre, was more likely to preserve ancient elements. This phenomenon, known in the language of philologists as 'geographical criterion' or 'survival at the periphery', has been compared to the norm of lateral areas used by 'neolinguists'²²³.

One of the largest marginal areas for medieval manuscript production was Southern Italy, where a very original culture flourished between the 8th and 11th centuries. The development of a national Longobard script that was very different from the Caroline minuscule is a clear sign of geographical and political separation from Northern Italy, France and Germany. This script reached fruition in the territory of Benevento and for this reason is known as the Beneventan script²²⁴.

Books produced in this area deserve much consideration. Thanks to the intense copying activity in 11th-century Monte Cassino Abbey, many classical texts survived after the Carolingian Renaissance, and independently from it. As Cavallo²²⁵ has shown, these manuscripts are often based on an ancient ancestor, even if sometimes an intermediate step can be traced back to the 8th or 9th century.

For example, today we are able to read some of the major works from Antiquity that were transmitted only by Beneventan manuscripts. These include: Varro's *De Lingua Latina*, of which there are two copies (Par. lat. 7530, saec. VIIIex. and Flor. Laurent. 51.10, saec. XIex.), or Tacitus' *Historiae* (I-V) and *Annales* (XI-XVI), based on a single manuscript, Flor. Laurent. 68.2 (saec. XImed.), which itself is our unique source for Apuleius' *Metamorphoses* and *Florida*.

One of the most spectacular of these isolate survivals is represented by thirty-six verses in the sixth satire of Juvenal, discovered in a Beneventan manuscript (Oxford, Bodl. Canon. Class. Lat. 41, s. XI/XII, perhaps from Montecassino) by E.O. Winstedt in 1899. These lines are clearly ancient (the question whether they are genuine or interpolated is still open), and their excision or intrusion took

²²³ See: Pasquali, G., *Storia della tradizione e della critica del testo*, Florence 1952², 175-8; Timpanaro, S., *The Genesis of Lachmann's method*, ed. and transl. by G.W. Most, Chicago 2005 (original Italian edition: *La Genesi del metodo del Lachmann*, Firenze 1963), 85-8; Wilson, N.G., "Variant readings with poor support in the manuscript tradition", *RHT* 17 (1987), 1-13.

²²⁴ Lowe, E.A., *The Beneventan script. A history of the south Italian minuscule*, second edition prepared and enriched by Virginia Brown, Roma 1980.

²²⁵ Cavallo, G., "La trasmissione dei testi nell'area beneventano-cassinense", in *Dalla parte del libro. Storie di trasmissione dei classici*, a cura di G. Cavallo, Urbino 2002, 235-283 (= *La cultura antica nell'Occidente latino dal VII all'XI secolo*, Spoleto 1975, 357-414).

place during the earliest stages of transmission²²⁶.

On the other hand, for texts with a rich manuscript tradition, such as Gregory of Nyssa or the New Testament, the group of manuscripts produced in southern Italy preserve genuine and ancient surviving texts²²⁷.

As far as Virgil's texts are concerned, at present we know of ten codices in Beneventan script, seven complete and three fragmentary, all copied between the 10th and the 11th century.

²²⁶ Tarrant, R.J., "Juvenal", in *Texts and Transmission. A Survey of the Latin Classics*, ed. by L.D. Reynolds, Oxford 1983, 203.

²²⁷ Irigoin, J., "Éditions d'auteur et rééditions à la fin de l'antiquité (à propos du Traité de la Virginité de Grégoire de Nysse)", *RevPhil* 44 (1970), 101-6; Lafleur, D., *La famille 13 dans l'évangile de Marc*, Leiden 2013.

THE BENEVENTAN MANUSCRIPTS OF VIRGIL

In the first contribution to the study of Virgil's Beneventan manuscripts, Lowe²²⁸ surveyed eight of them, describing their palaeographical features. He stressed their value as "witnesses of intellectual activity", claiming that the renewed interest in classical learning can be considered a consequence of artistic and literary awakening in southern Italy. This revival culminated in the century of Abbot Desiderius (1027-1087), the period to which the majority of Virgil's Beneventan manuscripts belong. As Lowe observed:

"[O]ne is tempted to interpret the centuries-wide gap in the transmission of Virgil as a reflection of a lack of interest in classical learning. Likewise, we should perhaps be not far wrong if we interpreted the survival of the Beneventan manuscripts of Virgil as marking a revival of interest in secular learning."

Besides Lowe's article, the following works are useful tools to the study of Virgil's Beneventan manuscripts:

Lowe²²⁹ on the origin and the morphology of the Beneventan script, with Brown's updates to the manuscripts list²³⁰. In particular, Virginia Brown discovered a new fragment in the Bernard M. Rosenthal Collection (now acquired by the Beinecke Library, Yale University)

Newton²³¹ on the scriptorium and the library in Monte Cassino Abbey, to which he connects five out of the ten manuscripts of Virgil in Beneventan script (Par. lat. 10308; Vat. lat. 1573; Vat. lat. 3253; Vat. gr. 2324; Compact. XV)

The catalogue of the exposition of Beneventan manuscripts "Virgilio e il Chiostro"²³² held in Monte Cassino (1996)

The on-line bibliography on Beneventan manuscripts available at <http://edu.let.unicas.it/bmb/>.

²²⁸ Lowe, E.A., "Virgil in South Italy", *Studi medievali* 5 (1932), 43-51 [= *Paleographical Papers*, vol. 1, Oxford 1972, 327-334].

²²⁹ Lowe, E.A., *The Beneventan script. A history of the south Italian minuscule*, second edition prepared and enriched by Virginia Brown, Roma 1980.

²³⁰ Brown, V., "A second new list of beneventan manuscripts", *StudMed* 40 (1978), 239-289.

²³¹ Newton, F., *The Scriptorium and Library at Monte Cassino, 1058-1105*, Cambridge 1999.

²³² Dell'Omo, M. (cur.), *Virgilio e il chiostro. Manoscritti di autori classici e civiltà monastica*. Catalogo della mostra (Abbazia di Montecassino, 8 luglio – 8 dicembre 1996), Roma 1996.

In their material features and layout, the Beneventan books resemble the Carolingian manuscripts²³³. For example, the layout of the following volumes is similar to commented editions: Neapolit. Vind. lat. 5 (v); Canon. Class. lat. 50 (o); Compact. XV (θ). The codices Neapolit. Vind. lat. 6 (n), Par. lat. 10308 (δ), Vat. lat. 1573 (ε), Reg. lat. 2090 (η) instead present the layout of the glossed edition. Furthermore, neums²³⁴ typical of southern Italy have been detected in the manuscripts Neapolit. Vind. lat. 5 (v); Neapolit. Vind. lat. 6 (n); Reg. lat. 2090 (η): see Riou²³⁵.

Virgil's Beneventan manuscripts as witnesses to the text have usually been neglected by the editors. Butler²³⁶ collated the Canon. Class. lat. 50 (o), but the results of his examination were not taken into account by Ribbeck²³⁷. In his edition, Geymonat²³⁸ reported the variant readings of the Neapolit. Vind. lat. 6 n, but only the recent edition of the *Bucolics* and the *Georgics* (Ottaviano-Conte 2013²³⁹) included all the complete Beneventan manuscripts in the recensio.

²³³ [Link alla sezione sul libro medievale.](#)

²³⁴ [link alla sezione \(il libro medievale\)](#)

²³⁵ Riou, Y.- F., *Chronologie et provenance des manuscrits classiques latins neumés*, *RHT*, 21 (1991), 77-113.

²³⁶ *Codex Virgilianus, qui nuper ex biblioth. Can. abbatis Venetiani Bodleianae accessit cum Wagneri textu collatus a G. Butler*, Oxford 1854.

²³⁷ Ribbeck, O., "Prolegomena", in P. Vergili Maronis, *Opera*, recensuit O. Ribbeck, 4 voll., Lipsiae 1859-1868¹; 1894-1895², 348-53.

²³⁸ P. Vergili Maronis *Opera*, post R. Sabbadini et A. Castiglioni recensuit M. Geymonat, Augustae Taurinorum 1973 (2008²).

²³⁹ P. Vergilius Maro, *Bucolica et Georgica*, ed. S. Ottaviano et G.B. Conte, Berlin-New York 2013.

THE TRANSMITTED TEXT

The philological value of the Beneventan manuscripts of Virgil can be measured in two ways. On the one hand, they occasionally preserve genuine readings and ancient variants. On the other hand, they share many conjunctive errors, which allow us to consider them as a consistent group depending on a common source, or at least on a common Beneventan vulgata.

The agreement between the Beneventan manuscripts is indicated as Λ (codd. Longobardici) in the recent Teubner edition of the *Eclogues* and the *Georgics*²⁴⁰. The siglum Φ refers to the codd. Carolingi, and the siglum ω indicates the agreement between $\Phi\Lambda$ or between the majority of the manuscripts belonging to these two groups.

Genuine readings

The most interesting genuine readings of Virgil preserved by the Beneventan manuscripts occur when the majority of the *Codices antiquiores* and the Carolingians have a corrupted text. The occasional disagreement between the Beneventan books is likely to derive from contamination. See, for example:

ecl.

1.12 turbatur] kyz Λ , Quint. 1, 4, 28, Cons. 372, 35, DSeru. ad Aen.1, 272, «uera lectio» iudice Seru.: turbamur PR $\Phi\gamma$, agnoscit Seru.

georg.

2, 330 tepentibus] Mt Λ (cf. Ou. met. 1, 107): trementibus PR $\Phi\gamma$;

2.488 conuallibus] Mc?g?r? Λ : in uallibus Mx R $\Phi\epsilon\gamma$, ps. Acro ad Hor. carm. 1, 37, 19

3.85 fremens Ma2er Λ : pr(a)emens R $\Phi\omega\epsilon\gamma$ (primens P), Sen. ep. 95, 68

In one passage the reading of the Beneventan manuscripts, which was conjectured and defended also by Wakefield²⁴¹:

ecl. 8.74 hanc t Λ , def. Wakefield: haec MPa $\Phi\gamma$, Seru. ad Aen. 4, 508, schol. Bern.

²⁴⁰ P. Vergilius Maro, *Bucolica et Georgica*, ed. S. Ottaviano et G.B. Conte, Berlin-New York 2013.

²⁴¹ P. Virgilii Maronis Opera, emendabat et notulis illustrabat G. Wakefield, I – II, Londini 1796.

CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

My investigation of the text of the *Bucolics* and the *Georgics* transmitted by the seven complete Beneventan manuscripts of Virgil (vnoδεζη) has already detected several examples of conjunctive errors.

ecl.

1.17 post hunc u. saepe sinistra caua dicebat (pr⟨a⟩edixit o?γ1) ab ilice cornix exhibent Λγ1

1.63 labantur] labetur Λ;

2.57 concedat] concedet dkrvΛ

3.84 est] sit dhilzΛ (praeter n), Seru.

7.67 me] nos Λ (praeter ε)

8.39 acceperat] c(o)eperat krsΛ

georg.

2.178 ferendis] creandis g2Λ

2.340 primae] primam Λ

Considered together with the century-wide gap in the history of transmission, the conjunctive errors linking Λ with one or more codices antiquiores support the idea that the Beneventan books of Virgil descend from a textual tradition of late Antiquity, perhaps through an intermediate step. Indeed, the Beneventan manuscripts share errors of the following kind with the antiquiores:

georg.

2.82 miratasque] miraturque MPeΛ, ps. Acro ad Hor. epod. 16, 46

3.194 tum uocet] prouocet PtΛ prouocat ζ

3.63 iuuentas] iuuentus MghΛ, Non. 389, 2, Prisc.

4.43 fouere] fodere MxtΛ

4.482 implexae] impexae MpΛ amplexae εζ

SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES

The Beneventan books display interesting exegetical materials appended to Virgil's text.

For example, the Harvard editors assert that Neap. lat. 5 (v for Virgil's text, N for Servius' text) and Vat. lat. 3317 (V for Servius' text), which come from the same area, represent a particular group in the transmission of Servius' commentary: see Stoker²⁴². The position of N in Servius' stemma has been more precisely determined by Murgia²⁴³: it represents an independent branch (σ) bearing some relationship with the vulgate text (γ).

Vat. lat. 3317, on the contrary, bears witness to an isolated tradition, as shown by the commentary to the Georgics published by Thilo²⁴⁴ under the title of Scholia Vaticana.

The exegetical notes contained in o (Can. Class. lat. 50) conflate Servian materials and glosses ascribable to Phylargirius: see Savage²⁴⁵, but further investigation is needed.

²⁴² Stoker, A.F., "A Possible New Source for Servius Danielis on Aeneid III-V", in *Studies in Bibliography* 4 (1951-52), 129-141.

²⁴³ Murgia, C.E., *Prolegomena to Servius 5. The Manuscripts*, Berkeley-Los Angeles-London 1975, 136-41.

²⁴⁴ *Servii Grammatici qui feruntur in Vergilii carmina commentarii*. Vol. 3.1: *In Vergilii Bucolica et Georgica commentarii*, recensuit G. Thilo, Lipsiae 1887.

²⁴⁵ Savage, J.J., "The manuscripts of Servius's Commentary on Virgil", in *HSCPh* 45 (1934), 201-02.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The Beneventan manuscripts are scarcely illuminated, according to the predominant practice in the production of medieval manuscripts until the 12th century.

Initials are decorated with interlaced straps, ribbons and tendrils, geometrical ornaments and occasionally with animal and human figures. Sometimes the decoration includes narrative elements, imaginary beasts and grotesque characters. Religious images seldom appear.

The Reg. lat. 2090 (η) is adorned with two female figures that have been tentatively identified as images of the Virgin Mary. The Par. lat. 10308 (δ) is decorated with Christ and the evangelists Luke and John, while animals unrelated to the text are depicted on the margins of the book.

The Neap. Vind. Lat. 6 (n), written in Campania around the middle of the 10th century, perhaps on request from John III, duke of Naples, is exceptionally embellished with a series of miniatures that serve as illustrations to the text. Initials are richly decorated with natural and figurative elements, a typology that has parallels in late Gothic illumination. Moreover, two miniatures are located at the beginning of Aen. 1 (f. 45r: Aeneas reaches Carthage) and of Aen. 12 (f. 168v: the duel between Turnus and Aeneas).

Other initials decorated with relevant scenes appear at the beginning of the Eclogues, each book of the Georgics and the Aeneid, and the Argumenta before each book of the Aeneid. Five portraits of Virgil located in these books perhaps represent the vestige of ancient systems of illumination customary in papyrus scrolls.

Courcelle²⁴⁶, Belting²⁴⁷ and Bertelli²⁴⁸ have demonstrated that various figurative traditions, combining influences from ancient models and medieval features, contributed to the ornamentation of n.

Can. Class. lat. 50 (o), f. 113v, also displays decorated initials that are connected to the text. At the opening of Aeneid 8, Turnus is represented as he lifts up military insignia under Juno's protection

²⁴⁶ Courcelle, P., "La tradition antique dans les miniatures inédites d'un Virgile de Naples", in *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire* 56 (1939), 243-79.

²⁴⁷ Belting, H., *Studien zur beneventanischen Malerei*, Wiesbaden 1968, 137-43.

²⁴⁸ Bertelli, C., "L'illustrazione di testi classici nell'area beneventana dal IX all'XI secolo", in *La cultura antica nell'Occidente latino dal VII all'XI secolo*, Spoleto 1975, 918.

(see Courcelle²⁴⁹).

²⁴⁹ Courcelle, P., et Courcelle, J.: “Lecteurs païens et lecteurs chrétiens de l’Enéide”, vol. 2: *Les manuscrits illustrés de l’Enéide du Xe au XVe siècle*, Paris 1984, 25, fig. 9.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE 12TH-14TH CENTURY (codices recentiores)

During the late Middle Age, reading Virgil was a substantial part of the literary education: more than two thirds of the manuscripts that have survived were copied between the late 13th century and the appearance of the first printed editions (a list of the books produced between the 12th-14th century in Alessio²⁵⁰).

The codices recentiores are generally valuable for their historical rather than testimonial significance, in that they may occasionally transmit Virgil's text as it was read by prominent scholars, poets and intellectuals during the medieval and humanistic age.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The manuscripts from 12th-14th century are more interesting for the history of the reception, rather than for the transmission, of Virgil's text. Because they scarcely contribute to textual criticism, and because their number is particularly large, the recentiores have been often left aside; a quantitative analysis, however, could show how the readers'/scholars' attitude and the reading practices evolved during the two centuries preceding the humanistic renaissance.

The illumination develops themes from the Aeneid that became popular in the late Middle Age: the love between Dido and Aeneas, the chivalric and military aspects of the Italic wars.

A new interest in Virgil's studies blossomed during the 12th century (see Olsen²⁵¹), but it was around the half of the 14th century that the concern for reading and explaining Virgil strengthened in the recently founded Universities thanks to the lectures held by professors of grammar and rhetoric.

²⁵⁰ Alessio, G.C., "Medioevo. Tradizione manoscritta", in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 3 (1986), 423-443.

²⁵¹ Munk Olsen, B., "Virgile et la renaissance du XIIe siècle", in *Lectures médiévales de Virgile: acte du colloque organisé par l'Ecole française de Rome (Rome, 25- 28 octobre 1982)*, Rome 1985, 31-48.

PETRARCA'S MANUSCRIPT OF VERGIL

The ms. A 49 inf.²⁵² from the Ambrosian Library (Milan) is the most famous 14th century manuscript of Virgil: it belonged to Francesco Petrarca (1304-1374), who annotated it, and it was illuminated by Simone Martini (m. 1344). The volume contains Eclogues, Georgics and Aeneid with Servius' commentary, Statius' Achilleid and selected Odes by Horace.

The Ambrosian manuscript was written by a professional Italian copyist, who employed a gothic librarian minuscule of monumental size, very close to the script used for liturgical books. Both Virgil's and Servius' texts contain interpolations and lacunae: see Venier²⁵³.

Petrarch's autograph annotations were drafted between 1338 and 1374: a few of them, dating back to the '60 of the 14th century, are in a usual cursive; the majority of the notes is written in scriptura notularis. While reference marks tie the glosses to the main text, their content enriches both Virgil's text and Servius' commentary with Petrarch's observations, supplementing the volume with further philological annotations.

Some interlinear glosses accompany the text of Ecl. 1.

The miniature by Simone Martini that occupies the frontispiece of the Ambrosian manuscript is the only extant or known work by the painter representing a subject from Antiquity.

IMAGE

Simone Martini, Frontispiece with "Allegoria Virgiliana" (fol. IV ms. A. 49 inf. from Milan, Ambrosian Library) 1340 ca, miniature, 29,5x40, Milan, Ambrosian Library.

The miniature displays, on the foreground, a farmer and a shepherd with his cattle; a warrior stands behind them, on the left side of the picture. Next to the soldier, a character wearing a cloak unveils the scene on the background, where a bearded figure is leaning against a tree. The bearded man, identified as Virgil, wears a laurel wreath while holding up a reed pen in the right hand and a book on his knees; the figure that unveils the poet's presence to the onlooker has been recognised as

²⁵² link all'immagine sottostante+didascalia

²⁵³ Venier, M., *Per una storia del testo di Virgilio nella prima età del libro a stampa (1469-1519)*, Udine 2001, 11-16.

Servius, following the explanation offered by three couplets written by Petrarch that accompany the miniature: Servius altiloqui retegens archana Maronis / ut pateant ducibus pastoribus atque colonis.

The scholars acknowledge that Petrarch is the author of both the theme and the allegory of the frontispiece: for an interpretation of the miniature see Müntz²⁵⁵, Rowlands²⁵⁶, Dagenhart²⁵⁷. For the date of the miniature (between 1338 and 1343) and Petrarch's relationship with Servius and the ancient commentators of Virgil see Fenzi²⁵⁸.

²⁵⁵ Müntz, E., "Pétrarque et Simone Martini – à propos du Virgile de l'Ambrosiana", *Gazette Archéologique* 12 (1887), 99-107.

²⁵⁶ Rowlands, J., "Simone Martini and Petrarch", *Apollo* 81 (1965), 264-69.

²⁵⁷ Dagenhart, B., "Das Marienwunder von Avignon. Simone Martinis Miniaturen für Kardinal Stefaneschi und Petrarca", *Pantheon* 33 (1975), 191-203.

²⁵⁸ Fenzi, E., "Servio, Simone Martini, Petrarca: un percorso attraverso il Virgilio Ambrosiano", in *Servius et sa réception de l'Antiquité à la Renaissance. Etudes réunies par M. Bouquet et B. Méniel avec la collaboration de G. Ramires*, Rennes 2011, 409-41.

THE HUMANISTIC AGE AND THE RENAISSANCE

Printing is the main innovation of the 15th century. The edition printed in Rome in 1469 by Giovanni Andrea Bussi is generally considered as the *editio princeps* of Virgil, laying the foundations for the printed editions of the next thirty years. The Strasbourg edition by Mentelin is dated around 1470, but it is still debated whether it should be considered prior to the Rome edition. The chronological outline, together with the features of Bussi's edition, are discussed in Venier²⁵⁹.

Manuscripts, however, continued to be copied, even after printed editions started to circulate: the production of illuminated volumes, in particular, increased during the 14th and 15th century (see the exquisite example provided by the codex Riccardianus 492, painted in Florence for the young Lorenzo de' Medici around the half of the 15th century).

The humanistic manuscripts of Virgil are smaller and less sophisticated in structure than the copies produced during the previous four or five centuries (Geymonat²⁶⁰); the humanist philologists consulted them as well as the printed edition of their texts, on whose pages they often gathered accurate annotations: see, e.g., the incunabulum Rés. g. yc. 236²⁶¹ with Politian's notes.

THE HUMANISTS' CONTRIBUTION TO VIRGIL'S TEXT

Between 1483 and 1486, Angelo Poliziano (1454-1494) offered a series of lectures on Virgil's works at the Studium Florentinum: the materials collected to prepare the lectures, in the form of dictata (written by Politian's hands or by his collaborators) and marginalia, reveal Politian's continuous reflection on Virgil's text.

Politian was an innovative critic: he distanced himself from the allegoric approach to Virgil's poetry performed by his mentor, Cristoforo Landino²⁶² (1424-1492; on Landino's method see Zabughin²⁶³), rather preferring the "grammatical" approach to the reading of the text followed by the Roman school (Valla, Tortelli, Biondo, Perotti, Leto).

²⁵⁹ Venier, M., *Per una storia del testo di Virgilio nella prima età del libro a stampa (1469-1519)*, Udine 2001, 27-41.

²⁶⁰ Geymonat, M., "Umanesimo. Tradizione manoscritta", in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 5 (1990), 374-375.
²⁶¹ link all'immagine sottostante+didascalia

²⁶² P. Vergilii Maronis *Opera*, cum commentario Christophori Landini, Florentiae 1488 (sine nomine impressoris).

²⁶³ Zabughin, V., *Vergilio nel Rinascimento italiano da Dante a Torquato Tasso, fortuna, studi, imitazioni, traduzioni e parodie, iconografia*, Bologna 1921-1923 (rist. a cura di S. Carrai e A. Cavarzere, con introduzione di A. Campana, Trento 2000), vol. 1, 194-202.

Unlike many of his contemporaries, Politian did not publish his observations in the form of a commentary; he rather edited and collected a selection of his most innovative observations in the *Miscellanea*. The published works do not include, as it appears, the *recollectae* executed by the students: such materials are nonetheless very interesting in order to reconstruct Politian's philological method and his opinions on various matters (Politian's unpublished works open several interesting path of research: see my discussion of this subject²⁶⁴).

Some of Politian's commentaries, including the one on the *Georgics*²⁶⁵, have been published by the Istituto nazionale per gli studi sul Rinascimento, starting from 1971.

The commentary on Virgil by Julius Pomponius Laetus (1425-1498) is likewise the result of university lectures: the work was printed under the pseudonym of Pomponio Sabino with the author's consent (see Zabughin²⁶⁶). Pomponius Laetus' glosses are transmitted in various redactions by a number of manuscripts differing in quality and importance: see Lunelli²⁶⁷.

IMAGE

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, Rés. g. yc. 236: edition of Virgil (Sweynheym-Pannartz 1471) with Politian's annotations.

HUMANISTIC SCHOLARS AND ANCIENT COMMENTATORS

During the humanistic age, the ancient commentators of Virgil met with an alternate reception during the humanistic age.

Servius' commentary was printed in 1471, but only Pierre Daniel's edition (1600) revealed the *Scholia Danielis* to a larger audience.

Landinus extracted but a summary from Tiberius Donatus' notes on Aeneid 1-6: Donatus' notes

²⁶⁴ Ottaviano, S., "Servius chez Ange Politien", in *Servius et sa réception de l'Antiquité à la Renaissance. Etudes réunies par M. Bouquet et B. Méniel avec la collaboration de G. Ramires*, Rennes 2011, 507-37.

²⁶⁵ Poliziano, A., *Commento inedito alle Georgiche di Virgilio*, a cura di L. Castano Musicò, Firenze 1990.

²⁶⁶ Zabughin, V., *Vergilio nel Rinascimento italiano da Dante a Torquato Tasso, fortuna, studi, imitazioni, traduzioni e parodie, iconografia*, Bologna 1921-1923 (rist. a cura di S. Carrai e A. Cavarzere, con introduzione di A. Campana, Trento 2000), vol. 1, 189-192.

²⁶⁷ Lunelli, A., "Il commento virgiliano di Pomponio Leto", in *Atti del Convegno virgiliano di Brindisi sul bimillenario della morte. Brindisi, 15-18 ottobre 1981*, Perugia 1983, 309-22.

were generally disregarded by the humanists (Zabughin²⁶⁸), who otherwise considered as important discoveries both the Ps.-Probus' commentary on the Eclogues and the Georgics (see Gioseffi²⁶⁹) and Apronianus' work, transcribed by Pomponius Laetus and Cynthus Cenetensis (Pietro Leoni): see Zabughin²⁷⁰ and Della Corte²⁷¹).

Finally, we know that Politian was interested in Philargyrius' exegetical activity²⁷²; the first and partial edition of Philargyrius' commentary, however, was published by Fulvio Orsini²⁷³.

THE ANTIQUIORES UNVEILED

Thanks to the renewed interest in Virgil's text, during the humanistic age the late ancient manuscripts of Virgil²⁷⁴ were retrieved from the monastic libraries that had provided them with a safe shelter for centuries. Rediscovered, the antiquiores were afterwards brought into and admired by the literate circles of the Humanism and the Renaissance: eminent scholars and philologists of that age possessed or were able to consult the most important late ancient manuscripts of Virgil.

The Mediceus (Laur. plut. 39.1) arrived in Rome during the 15th century, when it was still considered as Virgil's autograph: in 1471, Pomponius Laetus was able to consult it when writing his commentary on Virgil (see Lunelli²⁷⁵; see also Venier²⁷⁶ on the identification of the volume with the exemplar antiquissimus that Pomponius offered to Bussi for the second Roman edition of Virgil). Sabbadini believed (contra Venier²⁷⁷) that the readings of M were introduced into Ausonius' edition (published in Venice in 1472) as deriving "ipsis propriis Maronis exemplaribus"

²⁶⁸ Zabughin, V., *Vergilio nel Rinascimento italiano da Dante a Torquato Tasso, fortuna, studi, imitazioni, traduzioni e parodie, iconografia*, Bologna 1921-1923 (rist. a cura di S. Carrai e A. Cavarzere, con introduzione di A. Campana, Trento 2000), vol. 1, 189.

²⁶⁹ Gioseffi, M., *Studi sul Commento a Virgilio dello Pseudo-Probo*, Firenze 1991.

²⁷⁰ Zabughin, V., *Vergilio nel Rinascimento italiano da Dante a Torquato Tasso, fortuna, studi, imitazioni, traduzioni e parodie, iconografia*, Bologna 1921-1923 (rist. a cura di S. Carrai e A. Cavarzere, con introduzione di A. Campana, Trento 2000), vol. 1, 187-188.

²⁷¹ Della Corte, F., "Umanesimo. Profili di umanisti e di testi umanistici" in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 5 (1990), 372-374.

²⁷² Ottaviano, S., "Servius chez Ange Politien", in *Servius et sa réception de l'Antiquité à la Renaissance. Etudes réunies par M. Bouquet et B. Méniel avec la collaboration de G. Ramires*, Rennes 2011, 530-533.

²⁷³ *Notae ad M. Catonem, M. Varronem, L. Columellam de re rustica ad Kalend. Rusticum Farnesianum et veteres inscriptiones fratrum arvalium. Iunius Philargyrius in Bucolica et Georgica Virgilij. Notae ad Servium in Bucol. Georg. et Aeneid. Virg. Velius Longus de orthographia*. Ex bibliotheca Fulvi Ursini, Romae 1587.

²⁷⁴ Riferimento alla pagina introduttiva sui codices antiquiores.

²⁷⁵ Lunelli, A., "Il commento virgiliano di Pomponio Leto", in *Atti del Convegno virgiliano di Brindisi sul bimillenario della morte. Brindisi, 15-18 ottobre 1981*, Perugia 1983, 309-22.

²⁷⁶ Venier, M., *Per una storia del testo di Virgilio nella prima età del libro a stampa (1469-1519)*, Udine 2001, 52-58.

²⁷⁷ Venier, M., *Per una storia del testo di Virgilio nella prima età del libro a stampa (1469-1519)*, Udine 2001, 66-70.

(“from the very book once belonging to Virgil”): see the bibliography provided by Geymonat²⁷⁸.

In the first quarter of the 16th century, the Roman (Vat. lat. 3867), consulted by Politian (Branca²⁷⁹), was collated by Giovanni Pierio Valeriano²⁸⁰ (Giovanni Pietro Bolzani dalle Fosse) who published the *Castigationes et Varietates Vergilianae lectionis* (1521): the work offers a contribution to the history of Virgil’s text and bears witness to the priority assigned to R by Valeriano (see Zabughin²⁸¹).

Around 1574, moreover, Claudio Puteano and Fulvio Orsini intervene on the *Augusteus* (Vat. lat. 3256 et Berolinensis lat. fol. 2,416). In 1579, Fulvio Orsini purchased the Vatican (Vat. lat. 3225): the manuscript then entered the Vatican Library by the beginning of the 17th century, as part of Orsini’s legacy.

The use of the *codices antiquiores* during the Humanistic age is discussed by Geymonat²⁸²; for Orsini’s profile see Reynolds-Wilson²⁸³; Orsini’s library has been accurately studied by De Nolhac²⁸⁴.

²⁷⁸ Geymonat, M., “Codici”, in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 1 (1984), 831-838.

²⁷⁹ Branca, V., *Poliziano e l'umanesimo della parola*, Torino 1983, 76.

²⁸⁰ http://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/dalle-fosse-giovanni-pietro_%28Dizionario-Biografico%29/

²⁸¹ Zabughin, V., *Vergilio nel Rinascimento italiano da Dante a Torquato Tasso, fortuna, studi, imitazioni, traduzioni e parodie, iconografia*, Bologna 1921-1923 (rist. a cura di S. Carrai e A. Cavarzere, con introduzione di A. Campana, Trento 2000), vol. 2, 72-75.

²⁸² Geymonat, M., “Codici”, in *Enciclopedia Virgiliana*, vol. 1 (1984), 831-838.

²⁸³ Reynolds, D.L. E N.G. Wilson, *Copisti e Filologi. La tradizione dei classici dall'antichità ai tempi moderni*, traduzione a cura di M. Ferrari, con una premessa di G. Billanovich, Padova 1987³, 178-179.

²⁸⁴ De Nolhac, *La bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini*, Paris 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAROLINGIAN MANUSCRIPTS

Par. lat. 8093-VI + Bern. 255 + Bern. 239
(d)

DATE	IX^{2/4} (BISCHOFF 1998, 119 n. 563 for <i>Bern. 255/239</i>) / IX^{2/3} (Bischoff: MÜTHERICH 1983, 192 for <i>Par. lat. 8093-VI</i> ; HOMBURGER 1962, 82 on <i>Bern. 255/239</i>) / IX-X VOLLMER 1908, 10 (for <i>Par. lat. 8093-VI</i>).
ORIGIN/ LOCATION/ POSSESSORS	<p>Northern France (BISCHOFF 1998, 119 n. 563 for <i>Bern. 255/239</i>; Bischoff: MÜTHERICH 1983, 192 for <i>Par. lat. 8093-VI</i>) / North-Eastern France (HOMBURGER 1962, 82 for <i>Bern. 255/239</i>; RIOU 1990, 385 for <i>Bern. 239</i>). CAREY 1923 proposes to attribute the manuscript to the scriptorium of Fleury (the hypothesis is rejected by MOSTERT 1989).</p> <p>The manuscript was conceived from the beginning as a collection of independent codicological unities, a feature encouraging the dismemberment in later ages. Pierre Daniel might have played a major role in the transmission of the different sections of d, whose fate finds parallels in other books (PELLEGRIN 1980, 357-8; cf. a = Bern. 172 + <i>Par. lat. 7929</i>).</p> <p>The two sections currently in Bern probably come from Jacques Bongars' collection (HOMBURGER 1962, 82); a third portion was included in a collection gathered for the library of Jacques-Auguste de Thou (see the catalogue compiled in 1617 by Pierre Dupuy: B.N.F. ms. Dupuy 653, n° 722, identified by M.-P. Laffitte with <i>Par. lat. 8093</i>).</p> <p>The whole collection consists of ten fragments of various origins; some of them can be connected to Nicolas Le Fèvre (cp. the note of possession preserved in f. 51^v) and Pierre Pithou (Boas, 89; Stok 105). It is likely that Pithou himself drew together the three fragments with Virgilian content (ff. 60-68; ff. 69-76; ff. 77-83) and the first fragment (f. 37, containing a Life of Phocas).</p> <p>From the library of de Thou, the manuscript reached the library of Jean-Baptiste Colbert and, after that, the Bibliothèque Nationale (= <i>Regius</i> 4018).</p>
SIGNATURE / FORMAT AND STRUCTURE	<p>It is possible to reconstruct the original manuscript starting from three <i>membra disiecta</i> (the numerical signature is recent):</p> <p>Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, <i>Parisinus latinus</i> 8093-VI (6+7) Parchment; 15 ff: quaternions, except for ff. 77-83 (1⁴, with loss of the 8°). Average dimensions: 280 × 220 (ff. 69-76); 277 × 200 (ff. 77-83). The two fragments, numbered separately in Dupuy's</p>

	<p>catalogue (nos. 6 and 7), derive from the same manuscript (Bischoff: MÜTHERICH 1983, 192) and are therefore presented together by MUNK OLSEN 1985, 762, as part no. 6 of <i>Par. lat.</i> 8093.</p> <p>The inconsistency in the dimensions of the leaves can be ascribed to the trimming of the margins in ff. 77-83. The quire is also ripped apart in the upper internal corner: the damage occurred at an ancient stage, as the title on the upper margin of f. 83v has been added later by a 14th century hand (<i>virgili(us) eneydos</i>).</p> <p>The fragments have been recently connected to the two sections of the manuscript preserved in Bern (Ottaviano: CONTE 2009, XXII adn. 44).</p> <p>Bern, Burgerbibliothek, Cod. 255 Parchment; 54 ff: quaternions; ff. 9-14 form a quaternion (with loss of 7° and 8° f.): the correct sequence of the ff. is 9-11; 13-14; 12. Average dimensions: 285 x 235.</p> <p>Bern, Burgerbibliothek, Cod. 239 Parchment; 148 ff: quaternions, except ff. 17-20 (1²). ff. 53-60 form a quaternion, and the correct sequence of the ff. is: 53-4; 57-60; 55-6. Average dimensions: 287 x 240.</p>
LAYOUT	<p>One column on each page (30-33 lines per page). Average ruled area: 210 x 140.</p>
DECORATION/ TITLES/ ILLUSTRATIONS	<p>The titles are written in uncial or in capital, mostly with red and sometimes with brown ink. <i>Litterae notabiliores</i> (generally the initial letter of a poem) and initials of new sections of the text are highlighted in a similar way. Green ink was occasionally employed to complete the decoration (<i>Bern.</i> 255, ff. 1r-4r).</p> <p>The running titles of Virgil's works are rubricated and written in uncial (e.g. <i>Par. lat.</i> 8093, f. 77v «Aeneid(os)», f. 78r «Lib(er) XII»).</p> <p>The fragments contain sketches unrelated to the text: a male head (<i>Bern.</i> 255, f. 40r); one initial with interlaced decoration (<i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 23v); a lion (<i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 123v) accompanied by the caption «LEO» dating back to 11th century (the miniature may derive from Aratus' illustrated tradition, or perhaps from heraldry?); a decorated initial (<i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 144r) with ornaments similar to those embellishing the Gospel Book from Saint-Thierry of Reims (Reims, Bibliothèque municipale, Ms. 7): HOMBURGER 1962, 82.</p>
HANDWRITING	<p>Several scribes compiled the manuscript, perhaps deriving their respective sections from an exemplar dismembered on purpose (KASTER 1975, 21): notice the existence of blank spaces or pages at the end of a quire, when a section of the text ends or the hand changes (<i>Par. lat.</i> 8093, f. 76v: end of the <i>Appendix</i>; <i>Bern.</i> 255, f. 12r-v: end of the <i>Eclogues</i>; <i>Bern.</i></p>

	<p>239, f. 20r-v: end of <i>Aen.</i> 2).</p> <p>The scribes belong to the same school and employ a regular caroline, with occasional uncial traits, ligatures and abbreviations.</p> <p>Various hands are responsible for corrections, variants and glosses added in the line spacing or in the margin. Marginal variants are particularly frequent (around 150 according to KASTER, 22), generally introduced by the copyist or by a group of quasi coeval correctors (d²) and preceded by the symbol <i>l</i> = (ve)<i>l</i>.</p> <p>The glosses, especially those added by d², are linked to the text through signs similar to the tironian notes (BISCHOFF 1998, 119).</p> <p>RIOU 1990, 385 (more cautious RIOU 1991, 97-8) proposes to identify the hand responsible for the glosses with the one inserting the neums: such identification is not convincing. The interlinear glosses, in fact, run ahead of the neums, occasionally causing them to shift (<i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 42v); elsewhere, the glosses are overwritten with neums (e.g. <i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 12r, <i>Aen.</i> 2.276 <i>iaculatus</i>: gloss <i>qui fuit</i>; <i>Aen.</i> 2.278 <i>gerens</i>: gloss <i>ille erat</i>, see image 2540). Finally, the signs connecting the glosses to the text are not neums but symbols similar to the tironian notes: see, e.g., the following glosses added to the <i>Bern.</i> 239 by two coeval hands and both belonging to the group d²: f. 12r, <i>Aen.</i> 2.280 <i>compellare</i>, gloss <i>alloqui</i>; <i>Aen.</i> 2.280 <i>expromere</i>, gloss <i>manifestare</i>. The dating of d² then provides us with a <i>terminus post quem</i> for the appearance of the neums: considering the analogy with other Virgilian manuscripts displaying neumatic notation, it seems likely to date d to the 10th-11th century (but see LIUZZI 1932, 71 suggesting a date towards the end of the 11th century).</p>
<p>SPECIAL SIGNS</p>	<p>The manuscript occasionally displays syntactical notation: see, e.g. <i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 6r (d²) (Korhammer's <i>sequentielle System</i>: letters in alphabetical sequence: see the section "The Medieval Book").</p> <p><i>figurae verborum</i> and <i>figurae sententiarum</i> are recurrent in the margins, mostly annotated by d² (e.g. <i>Bern.</i> 239, f. 10v «YSTERON PROTERON», «TON MESON»; f. 16r «LITOTES»; f. 16v «SARCASMOS»; f. 21r «AFERESIS» ; f. 21v «PARENTESIS»; «YPALLAGE»; f. 37v «THEMESIS»; f. 40r «YPERBOLE»).</p> <p>A peculiar notation, relying on rubricated and oversized initials or on the introduction of the symbol Γ, is used to indicate the paragraphs.</p> <p><i>Bern.</i> 239 contains neums: f. 12r (<i>Aen.</i> 2.274-87); f. 42v (<i>Aen.</i> 4.651-58); f. 78r (<i>Aen.</i> 7.406-7: neums unrelated to the text are added by a different hand from Lorraine).</p>

	<p>The notation confirms that the manuscript derives from a French area on the Lorraine border (RIOU 1990, 385: «cette notation fine, légère, contemporaine de l'écriture des gloses est française avec influence lorraine tant dans l'axe d'écriture que dans le choix de quelques neumes....»). Another hypothesis, less likely, proposes to identify with Saint-Gall the place where the neums were originally written (LIUZZI 1932, 71).</p> <p>For the dating of the neums (Liuzzi: end of the 11th century for Liuzzi; Riou: coeval to the manuscript), see above (Handwriting).</p> <p>A few lines containing Greek names are supplemented with a metrical scansion specifying the quantity of the syllables: see <i>Bern.</i> 255, f. 46r (<i>georg.</i> 4.336-43).</p>
CONTENT	<p>The original manuscript accommodated the <i>Appendix Vergiliana</i>, Virgil's opera and the <i>carmina duodecim sapientium</i>.</p> <p>The first section of the manuscript, probably containing an introduction to Virgil's works (cf., e.g., <i>Vat. lat.</i> 3252), the <i>Culex</i> and the beginning of the <i>Dirae</i> (vv. 1-32), is lost. In <i>Par. lat.</i> 8093 the lost section is replaced by another Virgilian fragment preserving the <i>Culex</i> (ff. 60-68): see the profile of <i>Par. lat.</i> 8093-V.</p> <p><i>Par. lat.</i> 8093-VI (6) ff. 69r-75: collection of poems from the <i>Appendix Vergiliana</i>: <i>Dirae</i> (vv. 33-183, ff. 8r-10r); <i>Copa</i> (f.71); <i>De est et non est</i>; <i>De uiro bono</i>; <i>De rosis nascentibus</i> (ff. 72r-73v); <i>Moretum</i> (ff. 73v-75v). ff. 75v-76r: <i>AL</i> 672 (preceded by 11 blank lines destined to contain the title). f. 76r: <i>AL</i> 2 (<i>Praefatio</i>). f. 76v: blank.</p> <p><i>Bern.</i> 255 ff. 1-54: <i>Eclogues</i>, <i>Georgics</i> and <i>Aeneid</i> (until <i>Aen.</i> 1.320). The <i>Georgics</i> and the <i>Aeneid</i> are preceded by the pseudo-Ovidian <i>Argumenta</i> (<i>AL</i> 2, <i>AL</i> 1); <i>AL</i> 634 (f. 49r) is located between the two.</p> <p><i>Bern.</i> 239 ff. 1-148: <i>Aeneid</i> (from <i>Aen.</i> 1.321 to <i>Aen.</i> 12.681), with accidental gaps (<i>Aen.</i> 1.449-51; 481-83; 10.250-59; 10.284-93). Each book of the <i>Aeneid</i> is preceded by the pseudo-Ovidian <i>Argumentum</i> (decastich for <i>Aen.</i> 2-4).</p> <p><i>Par. lat.</i> 8093- VI (7) ff. 77r-81r: <i>Aen.</i> 12.682-952. f. 81r: <i>Vergilii Epithaphion</i> (Svet. fr. 37 Reiff. = <i>Vita Don.</i> 34, 7-8 B.-S.).</p>

	ff. 81v-83v: AL 495-561 (<i>carmina duodecim sapientium</i>)
REPRODUCTIONS	<p>Par. lat. 8093: http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b85856004</p> <p>Bern. 239: LIUZZI 1932 76a (f. 12r, part.); RIOU 1991, pl. 6.2 (f. 42v, part.); BOBETH 2003, 114 (f. 42v, part.).</p>
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>BISCHOFF 1998 Bischoff, B., <i>Katalog der festländischen Handschriften des neunten Jahrhunderts (mit Ausnahme der wisigotischen)</i>, I (Aachen-Lambach), Wiesbaden 1998.</p> <p>CAREY 1923 Carey, F.M., <i>De Scriptura Floriacensi</i>, Diss. Harvard 1923.</p> <p>CONTE 2009 P. Vergilius Maro <i>Aeneis</i>, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini et Novi Eboraci 2009.</p> <p>BOAS Boas, M., "Le ms de Du Boys (Bosius) des Dicta Catonis", <i>Rheinisches Museum</i> 67 (1912), 80-89.</p> <p>BOBETH 2003 Bobeth, G., "'Cantare Virgilium'. Neumierte Vergilverse in karolingischen und postkarolingischen Handschriften", <i>Schweizer Jahrbuch für Musikwissenschaft</i>, N.F. 23 (2003), 111-37.</p> <p>HOMBURGER 1962 Homburger, O., <i>Die illustrierten Handschriften der Burgerbibliothek Bern</i>, Bern 1962.</p> <p>KASTER 1975 Kaster, R.A., <i>The Tradition of the Text of the Aeneid in the Ninth Century</i>, New York 1990 (=Diss. Harvard, 1975, summary in <i>HSCPh</i> 80 (1976), 302-6).</p> <p>LIUZZI 1932 Liuzzi, F., "Notazione musicale del sec. XI in un manoscritto dell'Eneide", <i>Studi medievali</i> n. s. 5 (1932), 67-80.</p> <p>MOSTERT 1989 Mostert, M., <i>The Library of Fleury, A Provisional List of Manuscripts</i>, Hilversum 1989.</p> <p>MUNK OLSEN 1985 Munk Olsen, B., <i>L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles</i>, II, Paris 1985.</p> <p>MÜTHERICH 1983 Müttherich, F., <i>Ein verlorener karolingischer Vergil-Codex</i>, in: <i>2000 Jahre Vergil. Ein Symposium</i>, herausgegeben von V. Poschl, Wiesbaden 1983, 189-196 (= <i>Studies in Carolingian Manuscript Illumination</i>, London, The Pindar Press, 2004).</p> <p>PELLEGRIN 1980 Pellegrin, E., <i>Fragments et Membra Disiecta</i>, in J. P. Gumpert, M. J. De Haan, A. Gruys</p>

	(edd.), <i>Litterae textuales</i> , Codicologica 3, Essais typologiques, Leiden 1980, 70-95.
RIOU 1990	Riou, Y.-F., “Codicologie et notation neumatique”, <i>Cahiers de civilisation médiévale</i> , 33, (1990), 255-280, 381-396.
RIOU 1991	Riou, Y.-F., “Chronologie et provenance des manuscrits classiques latins neumés”, <i>RHT</i> , 21 (1991), 77-113.
STOK 1996	Stok, F., <i>Questioni biografiche X-XIV. Sulla tradizione della ‘Vita Vergilii’ di Foca</i> , Giornale italiano di filologia, 48 (1996), 99-109.
VOLLMER 1908	Vollmer, F., “P. Vergilii Maronis iuvenalis ludi libellus,, <i>Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-philologische und historische Klasse</i> , 11 (1908) 1-82.

THE TEXT

- VIRGIL’S WORKS
- SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES
- SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

THE TEXT> VIRGIL’S WORKS

- VALUABLE READINGS
- CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS
- CORRECTIONS
- SINGULAR READINGS
- PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS

THE TEXT> VIRGIL’S WORKS> VALUABLE READINGS

For the valuable readings and the peculiarities of **dw** see the section GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS > dw.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL’S WORKS> CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

The manuscript shares several conjunctive errors with **w** (see GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS> dw). Both codices are likely to derive from a model that was closer to the second group.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL’S WORKS> CORRECTIONS

d was probably collated with another manuscript of the second group: hence the corrections, such as:

d¹

Aen. 1.414 poscere] discere **dgw** (ue)l poscere **d**¹(v)

Aen. 1.246 iamque] namque **df**^{ac}**h**^{ac}**i**^{pc}**w** (ve)l iam **d**¹(v)

d²

Aen. 5.595 secant] luduntque per undas *add.* **d**²**j**¹**r**²**t**²**w**²**xz**⁴**o**

d³

georg. 2.197 saltus] et saltus **dstxz** (ue)l saltus et **d**³(v)

georg. 3.398 etiam] iam **defghi**^{ac}**jkrtxyz** (ue)l etiam **d**³

georg. 3.432 exusta] ex(h)austa **h**^{pc}**z**² ex[a?]usta **r** (ue)l (ex)au- **d**³

d⁴

Aen. 2.76 *hunc u. om.* **dfghijkrtwxyz** *suppl.* **d**⁴**h**^{2,7}**i**³**k**³**r**²**x**⁵**y**²**w**¹**z**¹

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> SINGULAR READINGS

Thanks to various errors of its copyist (often corrected by later hands), it is possible to exclude that **d** was the exemplar used by the scribe of **w**. See, e.g.

Aen. 1.148 magno ... populo] in populo magno **d**

Aen. 9.521 horrendus] horrendum **d**

In one occasion, **d** signals the **separation between two cola**:

Aen. 3.313 impleuit clamore locum uix pauca furenti

The scribe splits verse 313 between two lines, dividing it after *locum*: such division may have been induced by the coincidence of syntactical break and fourth foot caesura (other manuscripts of Virgil present the same phenomenon: see ERRORS>INVERSIONS, and an analogous case in **w**).

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS

The copyist of **d** provides, at least once, an unusually correct reading: *Aen.* 1.13 *Kartago* (in the other Carolingians *k* is generally substituted by *c*).

On the contrary, the erroneous *relegio* (*rellegio*, uel sim.) frequently recurs in **d** (while it does not appear in **w**): see e.g. *Aen.* 1.151, 715; 3.363.

Otherwise, the manuscript displays phonetic or orthographic peculiarities shared with **w** (*timpus* for *tempus* uel sim., *dii* for *di*); see the section GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS > **dw**.

THE TEXT> SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES

The manuscript contains mainly short glosses; a few more extended notes derive from Servius, e.g.:

f. 8r (*ad ecl.* 6.41) Quod autem dicit “regna Saturnia” fabularum ordinem uertit: nam quo tempore Saturnus regnauit in terris non fuit diluuium sed sub Ogyge rege Thebanorum. Secundum autem diluuium fuit sub Deucalione et Pyrra.

THE TEXT> SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

The manuscript is a witness for the *Appendix Vergiliana* in the version (*Iuuenalis ludi libellus*) contained also in *Par. lat.* 7927, *Par. lat.* 8069, *Par. lat.* 8093-V, *Trevirens.* 1086, *Vat. lat.* 3252 (whose text is particularly close to that of *Par. lat.* 8093-VI: see VOLLMER 1908, 46; 62-82).

d has been used by the editors of the pseudo-Virgilian poems: see, lately, the edition by Clausen, W.V., Goodyear, F.R.D., Kenney, E.J., Richmond, J.A. (Oxford 1966), where the manuscript is indicated with the *siglum* **E**. The manuscript, however, should be distinguished from the *Par. lat.* 8093-V, a fragment from another book containing the *Culex* (which is lacking in **d**). VOLLMER 1908 correctly indicates *Par. lat.* 8093-V with the *siglum* **E** and *Par. lat.* 8093-VI with the *siglum* **ε**. Just as in **d**, both *AL* 672 and the prefatory *Argumentum* to the *Eclogues* and the *Georgics* (*AL* 2) precede Virgil's works in *Par. lat.* 7927, *Par. lat.* 8069 and *Vat. lat.* 3252.

The *carmina duodecim sapientium* (*AL* 495-561) contained at the end of **d** are also part of *Par. lat.* 8069, another witness of the *Appendix*.

The variants of *Par. lat.* 8093-VI are recorded, at least in part, in the apparatus of A. Friedrich, *Das Symposium der XII Sapientes*, Berlin-New York 2002²⁸⁵.

²⁸⁵ See also M. Rosellini, “Sulla tradizione dei Carmina Duodecim Sapientium (Anth. Lat. 495-638)”, *Rivista di Filologia e Istruzione Classica* 122 (1994), 436-63; id., “Vicende umanistiche dei Carmina duodecim sapientium (con un'appendice sui titoli e le attribuzioni dei carmi)”, *Rivista di Filologia e Istruzione Classica* 123 (1995), 320-46.

DATE	IX ² -IX ^{3/4} (Bischoff: PELLEGRIN 1978, 347 n. 1)
ORIGIN / LOCATION / POSSESSORS	<p>Reims (Bischoff: PELLEGRIN 1978, 347 n. 1)/ Fleury (PELLEGRIN 1978, 349 n. 1).</p> <p>The manuscript was probably copied in Reims, as it displays elements and features that may be connected to the local scriptorium (Ottaviano 2009, 260).</p> <p>The content of f. 192r., however, was probably copied in Fleury, thus supporting the hypothesis that the book was later owned by the library of that abbey.</p> <p>Reg. lat. 1669, like many manuscripts from Fleury, became part of Pierre Daniel's collection, as can be gathered from Daniel's autograph annotations and from the <i>ex libris</i> written by his brother François (f. 4r: «ex libb. Fran(cisci) Danielis Aurelii»; f. 191v: «sum Francisci Danielis Aurelii»).</p> <p>The book was subsequently included among the possessions of Paul and Alexandre Petau, whose library was acquired by Queen Christina of Sweden. The manuscript finally reached the Vatican Library as part of the queen's legacy; it is now preserved among the <i>Reginenses</i>.</p>
SIGNATURE / FORMAT AND STRUCTURE	<p>Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Vaticana, Reginensis latinus 1669 (= 1658 Montfaucon).</p> <p>Parchment.</p> <p>192 ff: quaternions, except for ff. 1-3 (1³, with loss of the 2nd), ff. 156-164 (1⁵, with loss of the 2nd), ff. 189-191 (1³, with loss of 4th and 6th), f. 192 (single leaf).</p> <p>The numerical signature of the quires is ancient.</p> <p>Average dimensions: 318 x 255 (f. 192 : 314 x 250).</p>
LAYOUT	<p>Three columns on each page: one central column for the text (35 lines per page) and two side columns for the scholia.</p> <p>Ruled area: 298 x 215.</p>
DECORATION / TITLES / ILLUSTRATIONS	<p>f. 4r: contains a coloured initial, with interlaced decoration («T»). Some titles are rubricated, some are written in archaized capital (e.g. f. 3v).</p> <p>f. 1r displays three diagrams.</p> <p>f. 21r contains a <i>mappa mundi</i> (georg. 1.233).</p>
HANDWRITING	<p>The manuscript is written in a standard Caroline minuscule, with occasional uncial elements, ligatures and abbreviations.</p> <p>Four hands copied the text; they are contemporaries belonging to the same scriptorium. Glosses, scholia, annotations and other additions can be ascribed to various hands. Virgil's text and Servius' commentary were copied at the same time. The symbol for <i>nota</i> occasionally employed in the manuscripts (see e.g. ff. 3v-4r) recalls typologies of annotation typical of Hincmar of Reims.</p> <p>A few hands intervene in f. 192 and add scattered glosses to the rest of the book. They belonged to Fleury and can be dated to around the 10th-11th century: the abbreviation for <i>est</i> (– ·) and other elements recall typical writing practices of the</p>

	scriptorium of Fleury under Abbo (angular shape of the letters, abundance of ligatures, half-uncial <i>a</i>).
SPECIAL SIGNS	<p>Occasional employment of a syntactical notation (<i>sequentielle System</i> according to Korhammer's classification: See <u>THE EARLY MEDIEVAL BOOK</u>).</p> <p>Now and then, <i>figurae verborum et sententiarum</i> are annotated in the margin; they are mainly written in capital by i² and their content often derives from Servius' commentary, e.g. f. 28v (<i>georg.</i> 2.265): «LITOTES»; f. 50v (<i>Aen.</i> 1.118): «TAPINOSIS»; f. 51v (<i>Aen.</i> 1.193): «CACENPHATON»; f. 83r (<i>Aen.</i> 4.89); f. 85v (<i>Aen.</i> 4.283): «POETA DOLENDO»; f. 89r (<i>Aen.</i> 4.506): «<H>YPALLAGE»; f. 109v (<i>Aen.</i> 6.346): «YRONIA [<i>sic!</i>]»; f. 118r (<i>Aen.</i> 7.37): «INVOCATIO POETAE»; f. 119r (<i>Aen.</i> 7.110): «PARENT<H>ESIS»; f. 119v (<i>Aen.</i> 7.142): «ENDIADIN» [<i>sic!</i>]; f. 121v (<i>Aen.</i> 7.272): «<H>YPERBOLE»; f. 140r (<i>Aen.</i> 9.3): «PLEONASMUS».</p> <p>The manuscript does not contain neumatic notation.</p>
CONTENT	<p>ff. 1r-2r : three diagrams from Macrobius, <i>Commentarii in somnium Scipionis</i>; astronomical excerpts from: Macr. <i>Somn. Scip.</i> (1, 21, 3-7; 2, 5, 13-14; 16-21); Bede <i>Nat. rer.</i> 9; Macr. <i>Somn. Scip.</i> 2, 7-8; Isid. <i>Diff.</i> 495 (= I, 2 Codoñer); <i>Orig.</i> 3, 60.</p> <p>f. 2v: blank.</p> <p>f. 3r: <i>Praefatio</i> to the <i>Aeneid</i> (AL 1).</p> <p>ff. 3v-191v: <i>Eclogues</i>, <i>Georgics</i>, <i>Aeneid</i>, without omissions or later supplements.</p> <p>Each work is preceded by the pseudo-Ovidian <i>Argumentum</i> (AL 1.2), with a prefatory <i>monostichon</i> in the case of the <i>Aeneid</i>.</p> <p>The <i>Argumentum</i> introducing <i>Aeneid</i> 1 is preceded by AL 634 (f. 49r).</p> <p>The manuscript contains Servius' commentary in the margins, either abridged or supplemented; other hands supply more glosses and scholia.</p> <p>f. 192r (X-XI sec.): AL 392. («VERSUS CUIUSDAM»); <i>Periochae Vaticanae</i> (FINCH 1974, 56-61; BRUGNOLI, STOK 1991, 466-67); various glosses («xenodochium»; «vesper»; «Lucumones»; «subsicivus»; «circumcelliones»; «ectetae [<i>corr.</i> exedrae?]»; «eusebia»); AL 679 («VERSUS DE XL DUOBUS SIGNIS POMI [<i>corr.</i> poli] ET EO AMPLIUS»).</p> <p>f. 192v: <i>probationes pennae</i> (X-XI sec.).</p>
REPRODUCTIONS	BRUGNOLI, STOK 1991, 467 (f. 192r); OTTAVIANO 2009, 317-23, TAVV. I-VII (f. 1r, 35v, part.; f. 70r, part.; f. 78v, part.; f. 21r, part.; f. 22v, part.; f. 155r, part.; f. 192r, part.).

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	OTTAVIANO 2009 Lat. 1669: un’edizione di Virgilio d’età carolingia”, <i>Miscellanea Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae</i> , 16 (2009), 259-324.	Ottaviano, S. , “Il Reg.
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THE TEXT

- VIRGIL’S WORKS
- SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES
- SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

THE TEXT> VIRGIL’S WORKS

- VALUABLE READINGS
- CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS
- CORRECTIONS
- UNIQUE ERRORS
- PHONETIC ERRORS

THE TEXT> VIRGIL’S WORKS> VALUABLE READINGS

Reg. lat. 1669 is an accurate and valuable witness of Virgil’s text. It preserves numerous genuine readings, e.g.: *ecl.* 2, 41(*albo*); 3, 38 (*facili*); 3, 98 (*eruo*); *georg.* 2, 57 (*iam quae*); 2, 222 (*oleo*); 2, 364 (*agit*); *Aen.* 1, 174 (*silici*); 2, 727 (*examine*); 4, 18 (*fuisset*); 4, 26 (*Erebo*); 5, 558 (*it*); 5, 649 (*eunti*); 7, 211 (*auget*); 8, 724 (*Mulciber*); 10, 270 (*a uertice*); 11, 480 (*deiecta*); 11, 624 (*procurrens*); 11, 708 (*fraudem*); 12, 801 (*ne*).

Elsewhere, the manuscript contains variant readings accepted only by some editors. The following readings of **i**, for example, have been printed in the text of the recent Teubner edition of Virgil²⁸⁶:

²⁸⁶ P. Vergilius Maro *Aeneis*, recensuit G.B. Conte, Berolini 2009; P. Vergilius Maro, *Bucolica et Georgica*, ed. S.

ecl. 7.25 nascentem **Vbise**, *Seru.*: nascente **M**: crescentem **M^APaωγ**, *ps. Acro ad Hor. carm. 1, 1, 29, Seru. ad buc. 4, 19, Expl.*

Aen. 5. 573 trinacriis **g?ik²**: trinacrii **PRbknr**, *Seru., Tib.*: trinacriae **M²** (-cree **M**) **P²pωγ**: trinacria **a**

Aen. 11. 149 pallanta **M^Aix²**: pallante **MPRωγ**, *Seru., Tib.*

Reg. lat. 1669 is often set apart from the other Carolingian manuscripts by the fact that it shares errors either with one or more *antiquiores* or with two peculiar representatives of the Carolingian tradition, **a** and **γ**: see, e.g.

ecl. 6.78: narrauerit] narrauerat **Ra?i**; 8.109: parcite carmina] carmina (-ne **c**) parcite **Mceri**; 10.62: neque] nec **Rabi**

georg. 1.2: uertere] uetere **Pai** 2.208: euerit] uertit **Pi** 2.529: uocat] uocant **Pi**

Aen. 2.524: recepit] recipit **ai** 3.407: occurrat] occurret **ai** 3.454: increpitent] increpitant **ai** 4.698: nondum] necdum **Piγ**; 5.278: clauda] cauda **MP^{pc}Vi^{ac}rz** *Tib.*; 5.810: rapui] eripui **F^{pc}i**; 6.768: reddet] reddat **Rci**; 7.496: succensus] accensus **iγ**; 11.439: induat] induit **Piγ**; 12.203: cadent] cadet **Rani**; 12.343: Imbrasidas] embrasidas **RP^{pc}aiγ**; 12.449: agnouitque] agnoscitque **Pi**; 12.568: uicti] dicto **iγ** *Char.* 99, 1; 12.784: mutata] conuersa **M^{pc}Piγ^{pc}**; 12.795: caelo fatisque] fatis caeloque **Pi**

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

Reg. lat. 1669 shares several errors with **dfhjt**, the second group of the Carolingians according to Kaster's classification (Fonti Recenziori > Manoscritti Carolingi > Valore testimoniale > Errori > I Gruppi e le Affiliazioni tra Manoscritti): **i** can therefore be considered closely connected to this group. Some manuscripts that have not been analysed yet can also be considered part of the same group: **lwz**; in some places **g** (which is closely connected to **f**); **kxy**; **c** (often agreeing with the group). The transposition of two lines in *Aen.* 4.256-258 represents one of the most significant conjunctive errors shared by the manuscripts belonging to this group:

256 Haud aliter terras inter caelumque uolabat
257 litus harenosum ad Libyae, uentosque secabat
258 materno ueniens ab auo Cyllenia proles.

In **cdhijktwxyz**, l. 257 is inserted after l. 258: it is very likely that l. 257 was originally omitted because of the homoeoteleuton with the preceding line and was afterwards restored in the wrong position in the common ancestor of the whole group. The agreement between the members of this group is also exemplified by:

Aen. 4.225: respicit] perspicit **cdhijkwxyz**; *Aen.* 6.141: decerpserit] discerpserit **dghijkwyz**; *Aen.* 6.591: simularat] simularet **F^{pc}cdfgijkvwxyz** simulauerat **t**; *Aen.* 6.606: mensas] mensam **dfghijwxyz**

i is especially close to the **dhiltwz** subgroup:

ecl. 3.84 est] sit **dhilzΛ** (*praeter n*), *Seru.* (*def. t*); *ecl.* 5.9 phoebum certet **dilz**, *recc.* (*def. t*); *Aen.* 8.381: imperiis] imperio **dhiltwz** *Seru., Seru. auct. ad 8, 374* (*def. l*); 8.206: intractatum] intemptatum **M^{pc}dhistwz** (*def. l*); 9.132: nostris manibus] manibus nostris **dhikstwz** (*def. l*); 9.189:

soluti] sepulti **adhistwz** (*def. l*); 10.35: uertere] flectere **dhti** (*deff. lw*); 10.602: ductor] uictor **cdhti** (*deff. lw*)

In the last few books of the *Aeneid*, **i** reveals its relationship with **dht**, while proving to be even closer to **fg**, **j** and **kxy**:

Aen. 11.104 aethere] aere **dfhjixxz** (*deff. lw*); 11.247: agris] aruis **dfghijvxxz**, *Seru., Tib.* (*deff. lw*); 11.774: erat] sonat **a^{pc}cdfghjixzy** (*deff. lw*); 11.781: incauta] incensa **dhij** (*deff. lw*); 11.877: speculis] muris **cdfgijxxz** (*deff. lw*); 12.719: nemori] pecori **dghijkxyz^{pc}** (*deff. lw*); 12.757: tumultu] fragore **a^{pc}dijkx** (*om. h*), *Tib.* (*deff. lw*); 12.882: aut] haud **chijkvxxzy^{pc}**, *Tib.* (*deff. lw*)

Such closeness to the above-mentioned manuscripts is confirmed by the fact that **i** shares its titles with many other members of the same group (*Fonti Recenziori > Manoscritti Carolingi > Titoli*), while preserving some non-Servian annotations that are found in **f** as well (OTTAVIANO 2009, 294).

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CORRECTIONS

Several hands inserted corrections, variants and glosses in *Reg. lat.* 1669. Among the nine hands that are distinguishable in the apparatus, the two most frequently recurring (**i**², **i**⁵) can be compared to the handwriting responsible for the Servian commentary that fills the margins of the book. More episodic interventions can be ascribed to **i**³, **i**⁶, both contributing to the scholia, and to **i**⁷, **i**⁸, whose activity concentrates on f. 192r.

A recurring correction consists in supplementing lines that have been omitted mostly because of an oversight; normally, the copyist himself supplies the skipped line: the case is recurrent with *tibicines* (*Aen.* 3.661; 4.400, 503; 5.322, 574, 653; 7.439; 8.536; 9.295, 467, 520, 761; 10.17, 284; 11.391), or when the text facilitates a *saut du même au même* (*ecl.* 3.104-105; 4.60-61; *georg.* 1.237; *Aen.* 8.59-162, 397, 646, 652; 9.370-371, 745; 10.118, 188, 214, 279, 300). Limited sections of the manuscript may have been affected by the copyist's lack of attention due to fatigue (*Aen.* 3.575, 650; 9.156, 162, 275, 287, 340, 360, 405, 438, 548, 563, 705, 727, 736; 10.77, 130, 146, 162, 198, 227, 271, 309, 316, 385; 11.308-311, 324).

Later hands insert spurious lines, as happens with a verse (*lubrica conuoluens sublato pectore terga*) added by **i**⁶ after *georg.* 3.437 imitating *Aen.* 2.474. Other interpolations, widely circulating in Carolingian manuscripts, are: *Aen.* 4.528 (**i**⁵); *Aen.* 2.76 and 3.661 (**i**⁷); *georg.* 1.389^a and *Aen.* 10.278 (**i**⁸). *Aen.* 4.270 has been supplemented by **i**⁹, a late hand perhaps dating back to the 11th or 12th century and leaving only scattered traces in the rest of the manuscript.

To conclude, the correcting hands active in **i** can be divided into two groups:

- hands coeval or not much later to those that wrote Virgil's text (9th century): **i**²- **i**⁵
- later hands (10th-11th century): **i**⁶- **i**⁹

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> SINGULAR READINGS

The analysis of the errors shows that **i** derives from an **exemplar** written in **minuscule**, as there is some confusion between letters that are similar in that script:

a/c: *georg.* 3.105: haurit] curit **i**

n/ri: *Aen.* 2.239: gaudent] gauderit **i**
s/r: *georg.* 2.277: setius] retius **i**; *georg.* 3.266: est] ert **i**

There are also examples of misunderstood abbreviations:

uer (*ũ*): *georg.* 3.252: uerbera] ubera **i** (the copyist has not noticed the *titulus* above *u*)
par (*p'*): *Aen.* 5.858: parte] post arte **i** (confusion between the insular abbreviation for *per/par* and the continental abbreviation *p'* for *post*)

On the other hand, other errors may be witnesses of a **previous ancestor**, as there are also examples of confusion between letters that look alike in **capital script**:

E/I: *Aen.* 1.297: demittit] demittet **i**; *Aen.* 1.540: permittit] permittet **i**
P/F: *georg.* 2.166: plurima] flurima **i**
T/F: *georg.* 1.298: terit] ferit **i** (cf. *georg.* 2.341: terrea] ferrea *codd.*)

Other scribal tendencies can be revealed by the analysis of the most recurrent errors in *Reg. lat.* 1669.

One of them is the accidental **omission** of one line: see, e.g., f. 16v (*ecl.* 10, 38); f. 31r (*georg.* 2, 457); f. 33r (*georg.* 3, 62); f. 135r (*Aen.* 8, 397); f. 142r (*Aen.* 9, 156).

The **inversion of words** is another error occurring quite frequently in **i**: it seems plausible that errors of this kind result from the practice of self-dictation, see the section on Inversions:

ecl. 5.9: certet phoebum] phoebum certet **i**, **recc. apud Pier.**
georg. 1.136: primum fluvii] fluvii primum **cij**
georg. 1.315: viridi stipula] stipula viridi **i**
georg. 2.365: nondum falcis] falcis nondum **aci**
Aen. 1.735: coetum Tyrii] Tyrii coetum **i**, **recc. quattuor apud Burman**
Aen. 5.382: taurum cornu tenet] tenet taurum cornu **i**

Interpolated glosses also appear, mainly generating a text that does not fit the hexameter:

Aen. 1.297 alto] alto caelo **i^{ac}**
Aen. 2.191 imperio] ab imperio **i^{ac}**
Aen. 2.40 omnis] uulgu **i^{ac}**

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> PHONETIC ERRORS

Reg. lat. 1669 does not show phonetic or orthographic peculiarities: the copyists appear to have been meticulous in reproducing the formal features of the antigraph. Exceptions to the general correctness are represented by a few hypercorrections in the treatment of diphthongs or by the appearance of some alterations typical of the age such as the substitution of *k* with *c*, the change of the accusative plural ending to *-es* from *-is*; the geminate spelling *dii* for *di*.

THE TEXT> SCHOLIA

The **margins of *Reg. lat.* 1669** preserve the **Servian commentary** without Daniel's additions. The

text of the commentary belongs to a highly contaminated branch of Servius' tradition, the **Tours family**²⁸⁷. The corrector **i**³ intervened only in the *Eclogues* and the *Georgics*; in the interlinear or marginal space, he added non-Servian notes identical to the annotations of the *Reg. lat.* 1495 published in Thilo's apparatus (Ottaviano 2009, 288-93). The same set of notes is preserved in the *Par. lat.* 7928 (s).

Other correctors added materials deriving from Isidore and Augustine (Isid. *Orig.* 8.7; Aug. *Doct. christ.* 2. 27-8: f. 3v; Aug. *Civ.* 18.17: f. 16r; Isid. *Orig.* 3.44.1: f. 20v).

i⁶ was responsible for some notes that are occasionally identical to the glosses preserved by **f**. Such annotations consist essentially of Servian materials reshaped and contaminated with contents from other sources (mainly Isidore and Augustine): see the section on GLOSSES> **fi**. Other hands, on the contrary, added almost exclusively Servian notes: among those hands, **i**⁷ was able to quote its source, as in the following gloss (f. 81r):

Ad Aen. 3, 671 'Potis' nomen est indeclinabile, sed Servius declinabile uult: 'potis potis poti potem potis pote', quod, ut ipse dicit, nomen esse ratio docet comparationis, quia facit 'potissimus' in superlatiuo. Cui '-simus' detractum nominis positionem inuenies ut 'acerrimus acer', 'fortissimus fortis'. Declinari autem compositio docet: 'impotis' et 'compotis', 'impotem' et 'compotem' quod simplex non est in usu.

Cp. Serv. *ad Aen.* 3, 671: 'potis' autem nomen est et declinatur 'potis, potis, poti, potem, potis, a pote'. Et nomen esse docet ratio comparationis; nam in superlatiuo 'potissimus' facit; cui si detraxeris '-simus', inuenies nominis positionem, ut 'acerrimus acer', 'fortissimus fortis'. sic autem, ut diximus, declinari compositio ostendit; nam 'huius impotis compotis, impotem compotem' facit: quod in simplici difficile inuenis, per compositionem agnoscis facilius.

The slight disagreement that opens the quotation from Servius is comparable to

Rem. Autissiod., *In artem Donati minorem commentum*, p. 64, 26 Fox: 'potius' comparatiuus est et uenit a nomine, quod est 'hic et haec potis' et 'hoc pote' indeclinabile;
Sed. Scot., in *Donati artem maiorem*, 2, p. 250, 42 Löfstedt: et 'potius' est comparatiuum a nomine quod est 'potis' indeclinabile.

It is therefore possible to consider the notes added on the margins of *Reg. lat.* 1669 as either directly influenced by Remigius' teaching or relying on one of his sources also available to Sedulius²⁸⁸.

THE TEXT> SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

The first pages of *Reg. lat.* 1669 do not contain Virgilian materials but a **selection of astronomic texts**, namely *excerpta* from Macrobius' commentary to the *Somnium Scipionis* accompanied by illustrations and relevant passages from Bede and Isidore. It is possible that the leaves were originally blank and were filled only afterwards, when and where Virgil's text was copied.

Except for the final section deriving from Isidore, the *excerpta* and the charts resemble those contained in the manuscripts transmitting Dungal's letter to Charlemagne (811). The topic of the letter was the explanation of a solar eclipse that occurred during the preceding year (*MGH, Epist.*, IV, 570-78, n° 1). The coincidence between *Reg. lat.* 1669 and the two exemplars (both from Italy) of Dungal's letter (Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek Philipps 1784, IX¹ sec.; Monza, Biblioteca Capitolare, c-9/69, X¹ sec.) suggests that a French branch was involved in the transmission of the

²⁸⁷ Murgia, C. *Prolegomena to Servius 5. The manuscripts*, Berkeley-Los Angeles-London 1975, p. 61.

²⁸⁸ B. LÖFSTEDT, in SEDULIUS SCOTTUS, *In Donati artem maiorem*, CCCM XL B, III, I, Turnholti 1977, p. XIV.

letter. A manuscript from Saint-Remi in Reims, now lost, probably provided further evidence to support the existence of a French tradition of Dungal's letter (OTTAVIANO 2009, 299-305).

The **f. 192r.** displays **further texts** more or less closely connected to Virgil's works; they were copied by scribes active between the **10th-11th century**.

Some of those texts are **glosses** (see a transcript in the section: GLOSSES> **i**), while the *Vita Vergilii*, also known as ***Periochae Vaticanae***, deserves special notice because its typology relies on the system of the seven *periochae* or *circumstantiae* used to make the author more accessible to the reader. The *periochae* were also a feature of Johannes Scotus Eriugena's teaching activity. The text of the *Vita* recalls the content of other biographies²⁸⁹; it is, moreover, perfectly coincident with the text handed down by ***Par. lat. 8069***, a French manuscript dating back to the end of the 10th century (f. 6r). In the *Par. lat. 8069*, the author's biography is part of a rich collection of materials often identical to those preserved by *Reg. lat. 1669*, f. 192r (glosses 1 and 2, *AL 392 R.*)²⁹⁰. The two copies of the *Vita Vergilii* are likely to descend from a common ancestor: this conclusion is suggested by the typologies of error that the two copies share; moreover, it is noteworthy that the abbreviation for *est* used in Fleury by Abbo's time appears both in *Par. lat. 8069*, ff. 1-6, and *Reg. lat. 1669*, f. 192.

²⁸⁹ *Vita Gudiana I* (Guelf. Gud. lat. 2° 70); *Periochae Bernenses I* (Bern. 165); *Periochae Tegernseenses* (Monacen. lat. 18059).

²⁹⁰ C. Villa, *La «Lectura Terentii»*, cit., p. 76 and nt. 27.

DATE	IX ^{2/3} (Bischoff: MUNK OLSEN 1985, 789); IX-X (VOLLMER 1908, 9).
ORIGIN/ LOCATION/ POSSESSORS	Germany (Bischoff: MUNK OLSEN 1985, 789) / Italy The ex-libris (f. Iir «Codex patricii Veneti Bernardi Bembi Antiquissime antiquitatis Reliquiæ») and various autograph annotations (GIANNETTO 1985, 262 n., 297-8) reveal that Bernardo Bembo owned the manuscript. However, the name ‘ Bembinus ’, traditionally attributed to <i>Vat. lat.</i> 3252, is associated to Bernardo’s son, Pietro, who used the manuscript as a source for the text of the <i>Culex</i> (in <i>De Virgili Culice et Terenti fabulis</i> , Venetiis 1530): GRANT 1992, 284-5; 254. Handed down to Pietro and then to Torquato Bembo, the manuscript was acquired, around 1579, by Fulvio Orsini (Ms. Lat. 7) and entered the Vatican Library after his death (DE NOLHAC 1887, 95-97; 358).
SIGNATURE / FORMAT AND STRUCTURE	Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Vaticana, <i>Vaticanus latinus</i> 3252. Parchment. II+32ff.+I: isolated sheet (supplied by Bernardo Bembo) and four quaternions; the remaining part of the manuscript is now lost. The leaves present an ancient numerical signature retraced by a later hand. Average dimensions: 330 x 167. The margins have been trimmed, thus causing the loss of <i>scholia</i> located on the upper margin and dating back to the 12 th century (see, e.g., f. 19v).
LAYOUT	One column on each page (36-38 lines per page). Average ruled area: 280 x 130.
DECORATION/ TITLES/ ILLUSTRATIONS	The margin of f. 31v displays a letter adorned with interlaced decoration («D»). The letter is unrelated to the text. Titles, captions and <i>litterae norabiliores</i> are normally rubricated and written in uncial; the title of the <i>Eclogues</i> (f. 15r) is written in a large, archaizing capital with uncial elements (<i>U</i> instead of <i>V</i> ; capital <i>E</i> alternating with the uncial form <i>ε</i>). In some sheets, initials are miniated. A <i>mappa mundi</i> is sketched on the margin of f. 19v (<i>georg.</i> 1.233).
HANDWRITING	Caroline minuscule, generally regular and leaning slightly to the right, with very few abbreviations and some uncial traits (occasional use of capital <i>N</i> at the beginning and in the middle of a word). The extant section of the manuscript was copied by a single hand. A hand from 10 th -11 th century (I ²) and a group of hands from the 14 th -15 th century (I ³) were responsible for adding isolated glosses. Autograph annotations by Bernardo Bembo are also worth mentioning (see, e.g., the table of contents in the f. Iir and two lines added to <i>AL</i> 257 in f. 3v).

SPECIAL SIGNS	The extant section of the text does not display aids to the reader of any kind.
CONTENT	<p>f. 1r-1v : section from the <i>Vita Servii</i> of Virgil (BRUGNOLI-STOK 1997, 153.1.-157.2), followed by a list of the spurious lines in the <i>Aeneid</i> (<i>Aen.</i> 3. 204abc; 6.242; 6.289abc), to which the relevant notes of <i>Servius auctus</i> (ad <i>Aen.</i> 3.204; 6.289) are appended.</p> <p>f. 1v: section from Pliny's <i>Naturalis historia</i> regarding what is known as Virgil's testament (Pl. <i>NH</i> 7.30.114).</p> <p>ff. 1v-2r: AL 256; AL 257; AL 160.</p> <p>f. 2r: <i>Vita Vergilii Bernensis</i> I (BRUGNOLI-STOK 1997, 205-7); AL I (<i>praeformatio</i>).</p> <p>ff. 2v-14r: collection of poems from the <i>Appendix Vergiliana</i>, indicated in the <i>inscriptio</i> as <i>iuvuenilis</i> [sic!] <i>ludi libellus</i> and containing: <i>Culex</i> (ff. 2v-8r); <i>Dirae</i> (ff. 8r-10r); <i>Copa</i> (ff. 10v-11r); <i>De est et non est</i>; <i>De uiro bono</i>; <i>De rosis nascentibus</i> (ff. 11r-12v); <i>Moretum</i> (ff. 12v-14r).</p> <p>ff. 14v-15r: AL 672.</p> <p>f. 15r.: AL 2 (<i>Praefatio</i>).</p> <p>ff. 15r-32v: <i>Eclogues</i> and <i>Georgics</i> (until <i>georg.</i> 1.494: the manuscript is mutilated). The first book of the <i>Georgics</i> is preceded by the pseudo-Ovidian <i>Argumenta</i> (AL 2). A few glosses from later ages and unrelated to Servius' commentary are also recorded in this section of the manuscript.</p>
REPRODUCTIONS	There are not reproductions available for the manuscript.
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>BRUGNOLI-STOK 1997 G. Brugnoli-F. Stok, <i>Vitae Vergilianae antiquae</i>, Rome 1997.</p> <p>DE NOLHAC 1887 P. de Nolhac, <i>La bibliothèque de Fulvio Orsini</i>, Paris 1887.</p> <p>GIANNETTO 1985 N. Giannetto, <i>Bernardo Bembo umanista e politico veneziano</i>, Firenze 1985.</p> <p>GRANT 1992 J.N. Grant, <i>Pietro Bembo as a Textual Critic of Classical Latin Poetry: Variae lectiones and the Text of the «Culex»</i>, «Italia Medievale e Umanistica», 35 (1992), 253-303.</p> <p>MUNK OLSEN 1985 B. Munk Olsen, <i>L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles</i>, II, Paris 1985.</p> <p>MCBV 1991 <i>Les manuscrits classiques latins de la Bibliothèque Vaticane</i>, III, 1, Paris 1991.</p> <p>VOLLMER 1908 Vollmer, F., "P. Vergilii Maronis iuuenalis ludi libellus,,", <i>Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-philologische und historische Klasse</i>, 11 (1908) 3-82.</p>

THE TEXT

- VIRGIL'S WORKS
 - SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES
 - SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS
-

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS

- VALUABLE READINGS
 - CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS
 - CORRECTIONS
 - SINGULAR READINGS
 - PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS
-

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> VALUABLE READINGS

Vat. lat. 3252 seldom preserves genuine readings unrecorded by other manuscripts, probably due to the fact that it hands down only an exiguous section of Virgil's text. See, however, e.g.:

ecl. 6.69 ulixi **MPlrxo**

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

Vat. lat. 3252 shares numerous conjunctive errors with **d** and **z**, two manuscripts of Virgil also containing the same version of the *Appendix Vergiliana* (*iuuenalis ludi libellus*) transmitted by **l**.

ecl. 1.72 his nos] en quos **dl** (en quis **ω**), cf. *ecl.* 1.71 en quo

ecl. 2.43 abducere] obducere **l^{ac}z^{ac}**

ecl. 3.23 Damon] dammon **dlz**

ecl. 3.84 est] sit **dhilzΛ** (*praeter n*), *Seru.*

ecl. 5.9 phoebum certet **dilz**, *recc.*

ecl. 5.27 nascuntur] dominantur **dl** (cf. *georg.* 1.154)

ecl. 5.71 fundam] infundam **dilz**

ecl. 6.10 leget] legat **dlz**

ecl. 6.53 niueum] niueum et **dl**

georg. 1.38 Elysios] eliseos **lz**

georg. 1.72 et] aut **dlz**

georg. 1.111 procumbat] procumbet **dlz**

georg. 1.243 hunc u. post 244 collocant **l^{ac}z^{ac}**

georg. 1.311 sidera] frigora **d^{ac}lz**

georg. 1.352 frigora] frogora **l^{ac}z^{ac}**

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CORRECTIONS

The ancient hand **I**² intervened occasionally to correct the copyist's omissions or accidental oversights (see, e.g., the *saut du même au même* at *ecl.* 8.101-4). **I**² appears to have consulted the same exemplar employed by **I**: in fact, **I**² did not intervene on the errors shared by **I** and **d** unless they had also been corrected by an ancient corrector of **d**.

It follows, then, that corrections and variants registered by both **d**¹ and **I**² derive, in all likelihood, from the antigraph: see, e.g., *ecl.* 5.27, where **I** and **d** read *dominantur* against *nascuntur* of all the other manuscripts, but both **I**² and **d**¹ add the variant *nascuntur*. Similarly, at *georg.* 1.111, both **I**² and **d**¹ correct *procumbet* in *procumbat*.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> SINGULAR READINGS

The text copied by the first hand of the *Vat. lat.* 3252 is generally correct: there are not significant errors except for the tendency to omit the last element of an *hemiepes* (e.g. *ecl.* 6.11 *canet*), of a line (e.g. *ecl.* 10.36 *uuae*), or of an entire poem (see, e.g., the omission in the last verse of *ecl.* 6).

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS

Vat. lat. 3252 does not contain phonetic or orthographic peculiarities, except for the tendency to write *motare* and *sim.* instead of *mutare* (e.g. *ecl.* 10.64).

THE TEXT> SCHOLIA

The glosses were mainly added by hands from the 14th-15th century (**I**³): see, e.g., f. 15r ad *ecl.* 1.13 (*uix*): “id est uix hanc capellam ducere prius quam modo in nuda silice gemin<os> peperit”.

THE TEXT> SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

The introduction to Virgil's works is divided into five sections, containing:

1. excerpta regarding the composition of the *Aeneid*, Vario and Tucca's atheteseis and Virgil's testament. The spurious *Aen.* 6.242 merits a mention: the line is placed before l. 241 (as in **a** and **γ**) and contains (as in **γ**) the reading *Aornum* instead of *Auernum*. This introductory section is not paralleled in other manuscripts and seems to be peculiar to **I**. A quotation from Pliny is also interesting, as it represents a *unicum* among the Carolingian manuscripts (see Borst²⁹¹).
2. pseudo-Virgilian poems from the *Anthologia Latina*: two other witnesses of the *Appendix* (*iuuenalis ludi libellus*), *Par. lat.* 8069 (where they follow the *Appendix*) and *Par. lat.* 8093, contain the same group of poems (with the addition of *AL* 261); the group is also preserved in a fragment from Saint-Amand dating to the 9th-10th century (*Paris. nouv. acq. lat.* 1525).

²⁹¹ A. Borst, *Das Buch der Naturgeschichte. Plinius und seine Leser im Zeitalter des Pergament*, Heidelberg 1995, 193-4 n. 72

3. the *Vita Vergilii Bernensis* I and the prefatory poem to the *Argumenta* of the *Aeneid* (AL 1), also contained in other witnesses of the *Appendix* (*iuuuenalis ludi libellus*): *Par. lat.* 8069, *Par. lat.* 8093 and *Trevirens.* 1086. Similarly, the *Appendix* is preceded by the pseudo-Ovidian *Argumentum* in *Par. lat.* 7927.
4. the *Appendix Vergiliana* according to the version (*iuuuenalis ludi libellus*), which is transmitted also by *Par. lat.* 7927, *Par. lat.* 8069, *Par. lat.* 8093, *Trevirens.* 1086. The manuscript has been used by editors of pseudo-Virgilian works: see, e.g., the latest edition by Clausen, W.V., Goodyear, F.R.D., Kenney, E.J., Richmond, J. A. (Oxford 1966: siglum **B**).
5. AL 672 and the prefatory *Argumentum* to *Eclogues* and *Georgics* (AL 2): in a similar way, the two texts precede Virgil's works in *Par. lat.* 7927, *Par. lat.* 8069 and *Par. lat.* 8093.

*Berolin. lat. 2° 421 +
Monac. lat. 29216(8 +
fragmentum Monacense ex libris Bernardi Stark 18, VIII
(q)*

DATE	IX ^{2/3} (BISCHOFF 1974, 219-20 ; BISCHOFF 2004, 276)
ORIGIN/LOCATION/ POSSESSORS	S. Emmeram (Bischoff, see <i>infra</i> HANDWRITING)
SIGNATURE / FORMAT AND STRUCTURE	<p>Parchment. The following fragments, containing text and/or scholia, allow the reconstruction of the original manuscript (Ottaviano 2013b, 224-26):</p> <p>Berlin, Staatsbibliothek- Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Ms. lat. 2°421: 12 ff. <i>Aen.</i> 1.583-603 (f. 1r); 612-632 (1v); 641-662 (2r); 670-691 (f. 2v); 2. 57-80 (3r); 2.88-109 (3v); 2.117-138 (4r); 146-167 (4v); 2. 343-371 (5r); 2. 372-399 (5v); 2. 512-539 (6r); 2. 540-589 (6v); 4. 317-346 (7r); 4. 287-316 (7v); 4. 347-376 (8r); 4. 377-406 (8v); 4. 407-436 (9r); 4. 437-466 (9v); 6. 577-607 (10r); 6. 608-637 (10v); 6. 761- 790 (11r); 6. 791-820 (11v); 7. 690-720 (12r); 7. 724- 753 (12v).</p> <p>Bonn, Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, S 476 <fol. vv>: fragment of parchment containing a single gloss on <i>Aen.</i> 6.288;</p> <p>München, Archäologische Staatssammlung, B. Starks Collectaneen Handschriften Nachlass, hist. Ver. 18, VIII: ff. 693-694 (<i>Aen.</i> 638-760);</p> <p>München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 14105: flyleaf (of which only a small strip remains) containing <i>Aen.</i> 11.109-41 (the lines are incomplete);</p> <p>München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 14361: flyleaf (of which only a small strip remains) containing <i>Aen.</i> 6.821-849 (the lines are incomplete);</p> <p>München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 29216(8: 7 ff. <i>Aen.</i> 2.287-342; 590-646; 704-762; 3.305-362; 5.59-116; 234-91; 7.352-423;</p> <p>München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 29216(20: fragment of parchment containing parts of two glosses (on <i>Aen.</i> 3.402; 3.405).</p>
LAYOUT	<p>One column on each page (28-35 lines per page); it is written on the left hand side of the page, so that enough room remains for adding the scholia in the margins (the external margin on the <i>recto</i> and the internal margin on the <i>verso</i>).</p> <p>Ruled area: 230/250 x 150.</p>

	<p>*The Bonn fragment and Clm 29216(20 were probably isolated sheets added to the original manuscript and containing only scholia (OTTAVIANO 2013b, 227 e n. 16).</p>
DECORATION/ TITLES/ ILLUSTRATIONS	<p>The surviving fragments do not contain <i>incipit</i> and <i>explicit</i> of the single books: titles and ornamentation are therefore not available.</p>
HANDWRITING	<p>BISCHOFF 1974, 219-20 recognized a single hand responsible for writing the text of <i>Aen.</i> 1-4: the hand can be associated to a group of manuscripts copied in the scriptorium of S. Emmeram that share remarkable elements such as the form of the letters, the <i>ductus</i>, the ligatures <i>rq</i> and <i>sp</i>, the occasional employment of insular abbreviations for <i>est</i>, <i>post</i>, <i>trans</i>, <i>con/cum</i>, <i>autem</i>.</p> <p>A contemporary hand wrote glosses and scholia throughout the book, while also copying the text from <i>Aen.</i> 5 to (at least) <i>Aen.</i> 7. This handwriting has been defined by Bishoff a “keltische Minuskel”: it presents strong insular indicators, such as the sharp-cornered shape of the letters and the constant employment of insular abbreviations (note especially the abbreviation for <i>est</i> (÷), where the lower point is sometimes replaced by a comma). Some elements, however, recall continental handwriting (the shape of <i>r</i>, <i>s</i>; the ligament <i>ro</i>).</p> <p>Bischoff connected this hand with the one that intervenes in a manuscript contemporary to Consentius’ <i>Ars</i> (Clm 14666): according to his hypothesis, the manuscript was perhaps written by a scribe native of Wales or Cornwall and reached St. Emmeram after it was produced in another place.</p>
SPECIAL SIGNS	<p>The surviving fragments do not display indications of figures of speech or signs of syntactic/neumatic notation.</p>
REPRODUCTIONS	<p>Clm 29216(8: http://bsb-mdz12-spiegel.bsb.lrz.de/~db/0007/bsb00071106/images/ Clm 29216(20: http://bsb-mdz12-spiegel.bsb.lrz.de/~db/0007/bsb00071118/images/</p>
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>BISCHOFF 1974 B. Bischoff, <i>Die südostdeutschen Schreibschulen und Bibliotheken in der Karolingerzeit, I (Die bayerischen Diözesen)</i>, Wiesbaden 1974, 219-20; 271-2 (Tafel VII d).</p> <p>BISCHOFF 2004 B. Bischoff, <i>Katalog der festländischen Handschriften des neunten Jahrhunderts (mit Ausnahme der wisigotischen)</i>, II (Laon-Paderborn), Wiesbaden 2004, 276.</p> <p>HAUKE 1994 H. Hauke, <i>Katalog der lateinischen Fragmente der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek München</i></p>

	<p>(<i>Catalogus codicum manu scriptorum Bibliothecae Monacensis</i>; T. 4, Ps. 12,1), Bd. 1 (CIm 29202-29311), Wiesbaden 1994, pp. 30-1; 35.</p> <p>MECKELNBORG 1986 Ch. Meckelnborg, <i>Handschriften klassischer lateinischer Autoren in der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz</i>, Berlin 1986, 81.</p> <p>MUNK OLSEN 1985 B. Munk Olsen, <i>L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles</i>, II, Paris 1985, 702-703; ID., <i>Chronique des manuscrits classiques latins (IX^e-XII^e siècles)</i>, II,)", <i>RHT</i> 27, 1997, 79; <i>RHT</i> n.s., 2, 2007, 100.</p> <p>OTTAVIANO (2013b) S. Ottaviano, <i>Scholia non Serviana nei manoscritti carolingi di Virgilio: prime notizie degli scavi</i>, "Exemplaria Classica" 17 (2013), 223-46.</p> <p>WUNDERLE 1995 E. Wunderle, <i>Katalog der lateinischen Handschriften der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek München. Die Handschriften aus St. Emmeram in Regensburg</i>, Bd. 1 (CIm 14000-14130), Wiesbaden 1995, p. 257.</p>
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THE TEXT

- VIRGIL'S WORKS
- SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS

- VALUABLE READINGS
- CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS
- CORRECTIONS
- UNIQUE ERRORS
- PHONETIC AND/OR ORTOGRAPHIC ERRORS

THE TEXT> VERGIL'S WORKS> VALUABLE READINGS

Sometimes **q** preserves **genuine readings**: in such cases, the manuscript normally sets itself apart from almost all the other contemporary manuscripts. See, e.g.:

Aen. 4.436 dederit] dederis **ω** (*praeter pqwγ*)

Elsewhere, **q** supports **plausible variant readings**, e.g.:

Aen. 6.718 quo magis Italia mecum laetere reperta (italiam... repertam **FRq**);

Aen. 7.392 furiisque accensas pectore matres (pectora **cqtw**, *coni. Bentley*).

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

Unfortunately, the text preserved by the extant fragments of **q** is not long enough to allow a good estimate of the relationship between **q** and any other manuscript. The fragments, however, bear witness to **rare variant readings**, e.g.

Aen. 4.390 parantem] volentem **Mcq**;
Aen. 4.433 furori] furoris **pq** *Char.* 547.55;
Aen. 4.436 cumulatam] cumulata **МП₅b?qw**, *Lib. Gloss. CU* 158-9;
Aen. 6.597 obunco] abunco **FRctq**.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CORRECTIONS

Three correctors are distinguishable in the apparatus: the scribe (**q**¹), a scholiast (**q**²) and a later hand with continental features, sometimes emending the text or adding interlinear glosses in dark ink (**q**³).

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> SINGULAR READINGS

The copyist of **q** was quite negligent, committing **several unique errors**, often due to misspellings (e.g. *Aen.* 4.387: mihi fama] mihifa **q**^{ac}; 4.412: pectora cogis] pectoragis **q**^{ac}), haplography or dittography (e.g. *Aen.* 4.416: properari] proparara **q**^{ac}). Reduplications or simplifications of geminates are fairly frequent (e.g. *Aen.* 4.396: *reuissit*; 4.418: *impossuere*; 4.427: *Anchissae*; 4.441: *annosso*; 6.582: *alloidas*; 4.378: *iusa*; 4.414: *suplex*; 6.648: *pulcherima*; 6.586: *quatuor*; 7.421: *incasum*). Besides these examples, the unique errors of **q** follow two main trends:

- Inversion of words, e.g.
Aen. 6.675: vos si] si vos;
Aen. 6.778: viden ut geminae] ut geminae vides
- Echoing of *loci similes*, e.g.
Aen. 6.716: memorare] enumerare, cf. v. 717;
Aen. 6.679: conualle] inualle, cf. *georg.* 2.488 (e cf. *Anth. Lat.* 1 VI 8 R.).

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS

The **intervocalic group gn** is simplified twice (*Aen.* 6.808 *insigis* instead of *insignis*; *Aen.* 7.707 *magique* instead of *magnique*), perhaps due to phonetic and graphic causes (transposition of *gn>ng* when followed by *-i* and subsequent loss of the *titulus*, due to the presence of the nasal vowel: in this position, in fact, the group was naturally exposed to palatalization, especially in the French area).

THE TEXT> SCHOLIA

The **marginal annotations** of **q** can be divided in **two main groups**: 1. *scholia* entirely derived from Servius' commentary (normally from *Servius auctus*, with more or less substantial rewriting); 2. *scholia* that occasionally agree with Servius' notes, but usually contain various materials, probably drawn from ancient sources (OTTAVIANO 2013b, 226-44).

The annotations of **q** often coincide with those contained in **x** (Montpellier H 253); strong similarities also link the scholia of **q** to those of the first *Vatican mythographer*. The notes, in fact, are chiefly concerned with historical-mythological information: see the note on Teucer (*Aen.* 1.619), on Iphigenia's sacrifice and Palladius' prophecy (*Aen.* 2.116); on Pyrrus (*Aen.* 2.548), on Achilles and Polyxena (*Aen.* 3.322), on the Atreides (*Aen.* 3.331), on Philoctetes (*Aen.* 3.401), on the Chimaera (*Aen.* 6.288), on the Titans (*Aen.* 6.580), on the Aloadae (*Aen.* 6.582), on Salmoneus (*Aen.* 6.585), on Tantalus (*Aen.* 6.604), on Eteocles and Polynices (*Aen.* 6.608), on Telegonus and Oedipus (*Aen.* 6.609), on Caesar (*Aen.* 6.621), on Sisyphus (*Aen.* 6.616), on Phlegyas (*Aen.* 6.618), on Anthony (*Aen.* 6.622), on Thyestes and Cinyras (*Aen.* 6.623), on Orpheus (*Aen.* 6.645), on Musaeus (*Aen.* 6.667), on Ascanius (*Aen.* 6.760), on Procas' progeny (*Aen.* 6.767), on Silvius (*Aen.* 6.768), on Numa Pompilius (*Aen.* 6.808), on Tullus Hostilius (*Aen.* 6.812), on Ancus Marcius (*Aen.* 6.815), on Brutus (*Aen.* 6.817), on Danae (*Aen.* 7.410), on Messapus (*Aen.* 7.691), on Appius Claudius (*Aen.* 7.706).

Further glosses, however, deal with etymology or lexicon: see, e.g., the note on *Scaea*s (*Aen.* 2.612), on *fornix* (*Aen.* 6. 631) on *cateia* (*Aen.* 7. 741).

Auctoritates can be quoted now and then (e.g. Prudentius on *Aen.* 1. 652, Columella on *Aen.* 3.360, Isidore on *Aen.* 6.288); a note recording a version of Aeneas and Antenor's betrayal (*Aen.* 2.58) is doubtfully attributed to a *Linchis* otherwise unknown. See the section on GLOSSES.

DATE	IX¹ : BISCHOFF 1974, 120-1; IX-X: SCHNEIDER 1982, 28.
ORIGIN/ LOCATION/ POSSESSORS	North-east of France (Arras, S. Vaast?) : BISCHOFF 1974, 33 (alternative location of origin: Lorsch). The manuscript probably comes from a French area close to the Lorraine borders, as the display of a neumatic notation characteristic of that area suggests: RUMPHORST 1982, 29; RIOU 1990, 393-4. Marquand Gude, owner of the book (see the annotation preserved in the lower margin of f. 1r), brought it to Wolfenbüttel in 1710: SCHNEIDER 1982, 29.
SIGNATURE / FORMAT AND STRUCTURE	Wolfenbüttel, Herzog August Bibliothek, <i>Gudianus latinus 66</i> Parchment. 48 ff.+ IV: quaternions. The manuscript has lost both the initial and the final sections. Average dimensions: 290 × 235.
LAYOUT	Two columns, each containing 41 lines of text per page. Average ruled area (per column): 220 x 95.
DECORATION/ TITLES/ ILLUSTRATIONS	The titles of the works and the initial of each line are rubricated and written in uncial. Each poem begins with a <i>littera notabilior</i> . The title of the poem reproduced on each page is written in uncial and with brown ink in the upper margin of each page. The manuscript contains a few sketches: see f. 40r (Cacus?); f. 44r (a warrior, perhaps Nisus?).
HANDWRITING	A single hand copied the manuscript in a very regular Caroline minuscule with scarce separation between the words. The capital <i>N</i> seldom appears in the middle of a word; <i>a</i> is always uncial, except when it is part of the ligature <i>ra</i> (where it appears as a <i>u</i> with a horizontal stroke above). Other characteristic ligatures are <i>st</i> (where <i>s</i> forms an ample curvature) and <i>ct</i> (where the two letters are connected by means of a small arch); notice also the elongated stroke of the letter <i>a</i> when this occurs at the end of the word and inside the line. Ample sections of the manuscript appear well-worn, suggesting that it was used intensely: the writing has occasionally faded (ff. 4r, 6r, 9v, 14r, 16r, 25r, 46r, 48v), then has been retraced by later hands (w ³). The marginal variants were normally added by the copyist (w ¹ ; e.g., f. 1v, <i>vel etna</i>) or by coeval or slightly later hands (w ²). w ² includes two hands, sometimes easily distinguishable: see, e.g., f. 2v, where a hand adds a correction (<i>excuderat</i>) in dark ink, causing the shift of the gloss <i>ornauerat</i> , written in brighter ink by a slightly later hand.
SPECIAL SIGNS	A group of hands (w ²) contemporary to the copyist added syntactical notations : see, e.g., f. 4vb, (a case of <i>verbindende System</i> , where a repetition of letters indicates

	<p>that two or more syntactic elements are related); f. 5rb (a case of <i>linkende System</i>, where letters are added in alphabetical order). See the section on <u>The Early medieval Book</u>.</p> <p>Figures of speech are occasionally indicated by w² in the margin: see, e.g., f. 13vb «PARENTESIS»; f. 14r «APHERESIS»; «YPALLAGE».</p> <p>The beginning of a new paragraph is signalled by the <i>echtesis</i> of the initial letter. In the section comprised between ff. 42v-48r, moreover, a symbol similar to a <i>J</i> and the symbol ÷, added on the left of the first line, are employed to point out the beginning of a new paragraph.</p> <p>The manuscript contains neumatic notation: f. 10v (<i>Aen.</i> 2.274-76); f. 20v (<i>Aen.</i> 4.424-36); f. 42 (<i>Aen.</i> 8.560-7).</p>
CONTENT	<p>ff. 1-48: <i>Georgics</i> and <i>Aeneid</i> (from <i>georg.</i> 4.70 until <i>Aen.</i> 10.123). <i>AL</i> 634 (f. 4r) is inserted between the two poems; each book of the <i>Aeneid</i> is preceded by the pseudo-Ovidian <i>Argumentum</i> (<i>AL</i> 1, decastich poems for books 2-4).</p>
REPRODUCTIONS	<p>Unabridged colour reproduction:</p> <p>http://diglib.hab.de/?db=mss&list=ms&id=66-gud-lat&lang=en</p> <p>RUMPHORST 1982, 30 (f. 20v, part.)</p>
BIBLIOGRAPHY	<p>BISCHOFF 1974 Bischoff, B., <i>Die Abtei Lorsch im Spiegel ihrer Handschriften</i>, Lorsch 1974.</p> <p>MUNK OLSEN 1985 Munk Olsen, B., <i>L'étude des auteurs classiques latins aux XI^e et XII^e siècles</i>, II, Paris 1985, 781.</p> <p>RIOU 1990 Riou, Y.-F., <i>Codicologie et notation neumatique</i>, <i>Cahiers de civilisation médiévale</i>, 33, 1990, 255-280, 381-396.</p> <p>RIOU 1991 Riou, Y.-F., "Chronologie et provenance des manuscrits classiques latins neumés", <i>RHT</i>, 21 (1991), 77-113.</p> <p>RUMPHORST 1982 Rumphorst, H., <i>Zur musikalischen Gestaltung der Verse Aeneid 4, 424-436 im Cod. Guelf. 66 Gud. Lat. f. 20^vb</i>, in: Schneider, B., <i>Vergil Handschriften und Drücke der Herzog-August Bibliothek</i>, Wolfenbüttel 1982, 29-34.</p> <p>SCHNEIDER 1982 Schneider, B., <i>Vergil Handschriften und Drücke der Herzog-August Bibliothek</i>, Wolfenbüttel 1982.</p>

THE TEXT

- VIRGIL'S WORKS
 - SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES
 - SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS
-

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS

- VALUABLE READINGS
 - CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS
 - CORRECTIONS
 - SINGULAR READINGS
 - PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS
-

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> VALUABLE READINGS

For the valuable readings and the peculiarities of **dw** see the section GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS > dw.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CONJUNCTIVE ERRORS

The manuscript shares several conjunctive errors with **d** (see GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS> dw). Both codices are likely to derive from a model that was closer to the second group.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> CORRECTIONS

The copyist occasionally corrects the text *inter scribendum*: besides his intervention on banal errors, his corrections are probably influenced by variants annotated in his exemplar. See, e.g., *Aen.* 1.513, where the authentic reading *percussus* (**w**) is changed into *perculus* by **w**¹ (the reading *perculus* is transmitted by **d** and the majority of the Carolingian manuscripts). See also the analogous case of *Aen.* 9.268 (*dicere w, ducere w*¹). **w**², the coeval corrector, probably derives his readings from the same exemplar used by **w**: see, e.g.,

Aen. 5.867 fluitantem] flui[.]tantem **h** fluuitantem **d**^{ac} **w**² **xy**^{ac} flauitantem **w**

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> SINGULAR READINGS

Thanks to various errors of its copyist, it is possible to exclude that **w** was the exemplar used by the scribe of **d**. See, e.g., in *Aeneid*, book 9:

9. 213 sit qui] siquis **w** (*cf.* 211 *si quis*)

9. 257 cui] qui **w**

9. 259 Vestae] vaste **w**

9.423 ense] esse **w**

9.464 acuunt] acuant **w**

487 produxi] proeduxi **w**
487 oculos] oculis **w**
817 undis] undas **w**

Occasionally, the copyist of **w** was probably induced in error by a gloss present in his exemplar and interpreted as a variant reading: see, e.g.,

Aen. 1.470 prodita] dedita **w** tradita **d**²(g)
Aen. 9.476 excussi] excussa **w** excussi a **d**²(g) (= *excussi a manibus*)

Finally, **w** signals too, in one occasion, the **separation between two cola**:

Aen. 3.679 concilium horrendum qualis cum uertice celso

The initial in *qualis* is rubricated, as if it were the initial of a new line.

THE TEXT> VIRGIL'S WORKS> PHONETIC AND/OR ORTHOGRAPHIC ERRORS

The manuscript does not display phonetic or orthographic peculiarities, except those shared with **d** (*timpus* for *tempus* uel sim., *dii* for *di*); see the section GROUPS AND AFFILIATIONS > **dw**.

THE TEXT> SCHOLIA AND GLOSSES

The manuscript contains only a few, not particularly relevant, glosses (**w**² or **w**³), mainly aimed at clarifying the literal meaning of the text.

Two figures of speech annotated in the margins (f. 13vb «PARENTESIS»; f. 14r «YPALLAGE») are contained also in **d**: they were probably already signalled in the common exemplar of **dw**.

THE TEXT> SUPPLEMENTARY TEXTS

On the poems from the *AL* see the outline provided in THE EARLY MEDIEVAL BOOK> PARATEXTS.

It can be useful to compare the exegetical tradition preserved in Virgil's manuscripts with other volumes containing classical texts equipped with a large gloss-tradition in the early Medieval age, especially if recent studies and edition are available.

1. IUVENALIS

Recently a long awaited edition of the Carolingian scholia to Juvenalis have been published (Grazzini 2011): a group of glosses allows us to conclude that important figures behind this corpus are Heinric d'Auxerre and his pupil Remi.

[GRAZZINI 2011]: Stefano Grazzini, Scholia in Iuvenalem recentiora (secundum recensiones ϕ et χ) tomus I (satt. 1-6), 2011.

[VON BÜREN 2010]: V. von Büren, Le Juvénal des Carolingiens, in 'Livres, lecture, bibliothèque dans l'Antiquité tardive, Colloque international organisé par la Revue de l'Antiquité tardive, l'EHESS (Centre ANHIMA) et l'Université de Paris Sorbonne-Paris IV, Paris 16-17 avril 2010'

[GRAZZINI 2008]: Stefano Grazzini, Innovazioni esegetiche e lessicali degli scholia carolingi a Giovenale, in Esposito-Volpe Cacciatore 2008, pp. 222-34

2. MARTIANUS CAPELLA

The research conducted by M. Teeuwen and his team, now publishing the Carolingian glosses on the De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii, is concerned with similar "editorial" processes in Martianus Capella's Carolingian tradition. The glosses are now available on-line ²⁹², in the form preserved by the most authoritative codex (Leiden, Universiteitsbibliotheek, Vossianus Latinus Folio 48).

[O' SULLIVAN 2010]: Glossae Aevi Caroli in libros I-II Martiani Capellae De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii, Sinéad O' Sullivan 2010

[TEEUWEN 2003]: Mariken Teeuwen, The study of Martianus Capella's De nuptiis in the ninth century [Learned Antiquity. Scholarship and Society in the Near-East, the Greco-Roman world, and the Early Medieval West. A. A. Mac Donald, M. W. Twomey and G.J. Reinink (eds.), Leuven, Paris, Dudley, MA: Peeters, 2003, pp. 185-194.

[TEEUWEN 2003]: Mariken Teeuwen, Martianus Capella's De nuptiis: A pagan 'storehouse' first discovered by the Irish '?', in: Foundations of Learnings: The Transfer of Encyclopaedic

²⁹² <http://martianus.huygens.knaw.nl/path>

Knowledge in the Early Middle Ages, R.H. Bremmer Jr. and K. Dekker (eds.), Paris, Leuven, Dudley, MA: Peeters, 2007, pp. 51-62

3. PERSIUS

Wessner believed that four different versions of the Juvenal scholia originated in Auxerre in the Carolingian period, and several notes (in various manuscripts) make it clear that the scholiast(s) knew the work of Heiric, and that Heiric had himself commented on Juvenal. The major evidence of this work can be found in the Vaticanus Reginensis 1560: a French manuscript that contains other works of Remigius.

[ZETZEL 2005] James E. G. Zetzel, *Marginal Scholarship and Textual Deviance. The Commentum Cornuti and the early scholia on Persius*, London 2005

[ELDER 1947] Elder J.P., A Medieval Cornutus on Persius, «*Speculum*» 22 (1947), pp. 240-248

[MARCHESI 1911] Marchesi C., Gli scoliasti di Persio, *RFIC* 39 (1911), pp. 564-85; 40 (1912) pp. 1-36, 193-215.

4. PRUDENTIUS

The glosses to Prudentius' *Psycmachia* are generally divided in two groups: the French and the German group. They are transmitted anonymously and have been attributed either to Iso of St. Gall, Heinric of Auxerre, Remigius of Auxerre and John Scottus Eriugena.

[O' SULLIVAN 2004]: Sinéad o' Sullivan, *Early Medieval Glosses on Prudentius' Psycmachia*, 2004

[COLETTE 1990]: Jeudy Colette 1990, 'Remi d'Auxerre. Commentaire de Prudence', in *Saint-Germain d'Auxerre: Intellectuels et artistes dans l'Europe carolingienne, IXe-XIe siècles*, Catalogue exposition (Auxerre, Abbaye saint-Germain, juillet-octobre 1990). Auxerre: Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, 1990: 56-57

[HUBERT 1952]: Silvestre Hubert 1952, Jean Scotus Érigène: Commentateur de Prudence, *Scriptorium* 10 (1956): pp. 90-2

[HUBERT 1957] Silvestre Hubert 1957, Aperçu sur les commentaires carolingiens de Prudence, *Sacris Erudiri* 9 (1957): pp. 50-74

GEORGICON LIBRI IV

Liber I

Quid faciat laetas segetes, quo sidere terram
uertere, Maecenas, ulmisque adiungere uitis
conueniat, quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo
sit pecori, apibus quanta experientia parcis,
hinc canere incipiam. uos, o clarissima mundi 5
lumina, labentem caelo quae ducitis annum;
Liber et alma Ceres, uestro si munere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutauit arista,
poculaque inuentis Acheloia miscuit uuis;
et uos, agrestum praesentia numina, Fauni 10
- ferte simul Faunisque pedem Dryadesque puellae:
munera uestra cano -; tuque o, cui prima frementem
fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti,
Neptune; et cultor nemorum, cui pingua Ceae

LIBER I

Georg. 1 PUBLII (PUPLII δ) VERGILII (VIRGILII dfijltxyzδ) MARONIS
GEORGICORUM (GEORGICON dltz) LIBER PRIMUS (LIBER PRIMUS
GEORGICON δ PRUDENTER add. lz) INCIPIT (L.PI. om. f LIBER PRIMUS suppl.
f²) dfgijltxyzδ Hic finiunt bucolice Et hic incipiunt georgice add. t³
INCIPIT GEORGICON (GEORGICORUM n) LIBER PRIMUS acevny
INCIPIT GEORGICON b
INCIPIT LIBER PRIMUS GEORGICORUM h
LIBER GEORGICON I INCIPIT k
GEORGICON LIBER I INCIP(IT) FELICITER r
GEORGICON LIBER PRIMUS INCIPIT s
LIBER GEORGICORUM €³

inscriptio deest in on

1 laetas] letas a^{ac} leetas h^{ac} laetes r^{ac} | segetes] litt. e periit in r | sidere
terram] siderterram t corr. t¹ | terram] litt. -m periit in r **2** uertere] uetere
a^{ac}i^{ac}s^{ac} uete f corr. f¹ | uitis] uites abdefghjklr^{pc}svxyznoδeηγ
3 conueniat quae] conueni atque t^{ac} | quae] que b^{ac}h^{ac} | boum] boLuJum
abr **4** pecori] pecorique x²ε pecori atque v⁵z² pecori adque n²o²η
5 hinc] hic a^{ac}z | incipiam] hincipiam o **6** quae] q(ue) g^{ac}k^{ac} **7** uestro]
uestroLsJ a | si munere] simmunere γ **8** Chaoniam] caoniam is chaonia
γ | pingui] pigui y^{ac} | mutauit] motauit l^{ac} **9** poculaque] poculaquLJe c
pocula f corr. f² | Acheloia] acheloLJia efi achaeloia ry achelonia a¹(v)z
uuis] uLiJuis e ubis o **11** Dryadesque] dLiJriadesque a driaLsJdesque c
diridiadesque v driadesque ze driLuJadesque γ **12** munera] mune f
corr. f¹ **13** fudit] fuLnJdit br | equum] LaJequum f equom γ | tridenti]
tridente x² tridentem γ^{ac}

LIBER I

Glossae

- 15 ter centum niuei tondent dumeta iuueni;
 ipse nemus linquens patrium saltusque Lycae
 Pan, ouium custos, tua si tibi Maenala curae,
 adsis, o Tegeae, fauens, oleaeque Minerua
 inuentrix, uncique puer monstrator aratri,
 20 et teneram ab radice ferens, Siluane, cupressum;
 dique deaeque omnes, studium quibus arua tueri,
 quique nouas alitis non ullo semine fruges
 quique satis largum caelo demittitis imbrem;
 tuque adeo, quem mox quae sint habitura deorum
 25 concilia incertum est, urbisne inuisere, Caesar,
 terrarumque uelis curam, et te maximus orbis
 auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem
 accipiat cingens materna tempora myrto,
 an deus immensi uenias maris ac tua nautae
 30 numina sola colant, tibi seruiat ultima Thule
 teque sibi generum Tethys emat omnibus undis,
 anne nouum tardis sidus te mensibus addas,
 qua locus Erigonen inter chelasque sequentis
 panditur - ipse tibi iam brachia contrahit ardens

15 tondent] tonde/ri/t j^{ac} | dumeta] du[m]meta a 17 curae] cura c^{ac}
 18 adsis] assis d^{ac}no^{pe}η adeis y^{ac} | Tegeae] tege(a)e a^{pe}bdefkrsvxy^{ac}η
 tegee acf^{pe}z tegeae'e' e^{pe} th'e'geae g tege./e h^{ac} tegaeae γ | fauens]
 fabens δ | oleaeque] oleaeque b^{pe} olaeaeque γ 19 inuentrix] inuentris a^{ac}
 monstrator] monstra r corr. r³ monstratur γ 20 teneram] tenera δ
 Siluane] siluanae b^{ac} | cupressum] cupresum δ 21 dique] diique acdle
 tueri] s(cilicet) (ue)l est (id est tueri est) r³ (v) 22 quique] qui[.l]que e
 non ullo] nonnullo ab²ce^{pe}f'g²jkstvxynoz^{ac}η 23 quique] qui[.l]que e
 qui γ corr. γ³ | satis] sais g^{pe} | caelo] cae f corr. f² | caelo...imbrem] hic
 deficit/periit d | demittitis] dimittitis ac^{ac}f^{ac}z^{ac}n^{pe}η demittis l^{ac} 24 adeo]
 adeo [que mox] z | quem] quae b^{ac} -q(ue) f^{ac} | quem...deorum] hic deficit
 d | quae] -q(ue) z^{ac} | sint] sit y^{ac} | habitura] habitata e^{ac} 25 urbisne]
 urbesne abcg^{pe}irvnδ 26 terrarumque] terra[...l]que z^{ac} | et te] te et d
 27 auctorem] autorem z^{ac} auctoremque ε 28 hic u. periit in v suppl. v³
 accipiat] accipiet iε | cingens] ciggens o^{ac} | tempora] ti(/y)mpora l^{ac}nδη
 29 hunc u. om. k suppl. k² | immensi] inmensi abcefg^{ac}hijlrstvxynoz^{ac}η
 maris] miris r^{ac} | ac] et br corr. r³ | ac tua] auctua t^{ac} | nautae] nate ε^{ac}
 30 numina] nomina k^{ac} | sola] magna bc so[li?]a f^{ac} [magna?] r^{ac} corr.
 r¹ magna d² (v) magna η³ | seruiat] seruiet br seru'i'at c corr. b² | Thule]
 thi(/y)le cdhjrstxzeη thylae fgiklynδ tyle aev tule o^{ac} 31 teque]
 tequ[.a?]le y | Tethys] theti(/y)s fhijkstxynoz theti(/y)s cf¹ly tethis δ² (v)
 emat] hemat v 33 locus] loetus s^{ac} | Erigonen] erigonem ry^{pe} | inter] 'i'nter
 r^{pe} | chelasque] c'h'aelasque g | sequentis] sequentes cdg^{pe}hiltr^{pe}sznoδη
 34 brachia] brachia abcdeghijklstvxynozε brahia f | contrahit] contrait
 x^{ac}o

30 sola] magna η³

Scorpios et caeli iusta plus parte reliquit - 35
 quidquid eris - nam te nec sperant Tartara regem,
 nec tibi regnandi ueniat tam dira cupido,
 quamuis Elysios miretur Graecia campos
 nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem -
 da facilem cursum atque audacibus adnue coeptis, 40
 ignarosque uiae mecum miseratus agrestis
 ingredere et uotis iam nunc adsuesce uocari.
 uere nouo gelidus canis cum montibus umor
 liquitur et zephyro putris se glaeba resoluit,
 depresso incipiat iam tum mihi taurus aratro 45
 ingemere et sulco attritus splendescere uomer.
 illa seges demum uotis respondet auari
 agricolae, bis quae solem, bis frigora sensit;
 illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes.
 ac prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, 50
 uentos et uarium caeli praediscere morem
 cura sit ac patrios cultusque habitusque locorum,
 et quid quaeque ferat regio et quid quaeque recuset.
 hic segetes, illic ueniunt felicius uuae,

35 Scorpios] scorpius **c^{pc}degij^{pc}klr^{pc}s^{ac}txy^{pc}zodε** | caeli iusta] iusta caeli **cr**
 reliquit] relinquit **a^{pc}b^{pc}defg^hi^{ac}j^{ac}klrstvxynodεη** relinqui^ld? **l** a relinquit
z 36 quidquid] quicquid **a^{pc}b^{pc}defghijklstvxynodεη** quitquit **γ** | nam] iam **ε**
 sperant] sperent **a^{pc}b^{pc}def^{pc}ghijklrstvxyn^{pc}odεηγ** | Tartara] tara **f** *corr.* **f^l**
 tastara **y^{ac}** 37 nec] haec **y^{ac}** | tibi] 't'ibi **h** | ueniat] ueni^le^lt **b** ueniet **r**
 38 Elysios] helisios **gy²** eliseos **lz** heliseios **h** | Graecia] gretia **cz** grae^l...**la**
a^{ac} gr/a?/tia **h^{ac}** | campos] campus **γ** 39 repetita] repetit **r^{ac}** | curet] curat
r^{ac} 40 atque] adque **a^{ac}** | adnue] annue **a^{pc}b^{pc}degijklrstvxynodε**
 annu^ld? **le f** | coeptis] ceptis **e^{ac}** 41 ignarosque] *litt.* -e *i.r.* **r** | miseratus]
 miseratos **a^{ac}** miseretus **f^{ac}** | agrestis] agrestes **acdeij^{pc}lr^{pc}v^{ac}z²nodεη**
 agrestos **z** 42 et] *om.* **r^{ac}** | uotis] uo^l...**tis k** diuus (*glossema, ut puto*) **z^{ac}**
 iam] *om.* **z^{ac}** | adsuesce] assuesce **jnon** a^l...**isuesce i** 43 *ante hoc u.*
titulum 'Incipit Georgica certissimus' *add.* **ε** | uere] uare **γ^{ac}** | cum] com **b^{ac}**
 quo **a²** (v) | umor] humor **cef^lghj^{pc}klstvyznodε** umor **l...j** 44 liquitur]
 l^lin^lquitur **b^{ac}** li^ln^lquitur **r** | zephyro] zephiro **c** 45 depresso]
 depr^la^lesso **r** | tum] tunc **c** | mihi] mi^lc^lhi **b** 46 ingemere] ingenere **a^{ac}**
 attritus] adtritus **ghsy** atritus **a^{ac}** 47 respondet] respondit **c^{ac}r^{ac}v^{ac}**
 48 quae] q(ue) **j^{ac}v^{ac}z^{ac}n^{ac}δ^{ac}** | bis²] bis^lq(ue)? **l a** | frigora] frigore **z^{ac}**
 sensit] sentit **b^{pc}chj^{pc}r^{pc}sz²δ^{pc}η** 49 immensae] inmensae
abdefhijklrstvxynodεηγ | horrea] orrea **a^{ac}zy** | messes] me^ln^lses **k^{ac}**
 50 ac] at **γ** | quam] quem **g^{ac}i^{ac}** qua s 52 cultusque] cultus **j** cultosque **γ**
 habitusque] abitusque **sz^{pc}** 53 *uu. 53-104 post u. 130 collocauit γ*
 quaeque¹] quaequ^la^le **ak** quae **r^{ac}** queq(ue) **z** | quid quaeque²] quidque **v**
corr. **v^l** | recuset] recus^ls^let **r** 54 ueniunt] ueni^la^lnt **η^{ac}** crescunt **η⁴**
 felicius] fecilius **t** *corr.* **t⁵**

54 ueniunt] crescunt **η⁴**

- 55 arborei fetus alibi atque iniussa uirescunt
gramina. nonne uides, croceos ut Tmolus odores,
India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei,
at Chalybes nudi ferrum, uiroaque Pontus
castorea, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum?
60 continuo has leges aeternaque foedera certis
imposuit natura locis, quo tempore primum
Deucalion uacuum lapides iactauit in orbem,
unde homines nati, durum genus. ergo age, terrae
pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni
65 fortes inuertant tauri, glaebasque iacentis
puluerulenta coquat maturis solibus aestas;
at si non fuerit tellus fecunda, sub ipsum
Arcturum tenui sat erit suspendere sulco:
illic, officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae,
70 hic, sterilem exiguus ne deserat umor harenam.
Alternis idem tonsas cessare noualis
et segnem patiēre situ durescere campum;
aut ibi flaua seres mutato sidere farra,
unde prius laetum siliqua quassante legumen

55 fetus... uirescunt] *haec uerba (et u. 56) deficiunt/perierunt in d*
uiorescunt] uiorescunt **c^{ac}r^{ac}** 56 *hic u. deficit/perit in d* | nonne] none **v^{ac}**
croceos] croce/u/s **a^{ac}** | ut Tmolus] ut molus **e^{ac}f^{ac}g²h^{ac}i^{ac}k^{pc}rvz²δ^{ac}ε** *corr.*
r¹ε¹ ut molos **gk** ut tmolos **r^{pc}y^{ac}** ut [t]mo[ll]lus **c** *deficit d* ut [l.]molus **j**
ut ut molus **l^{ac}** miti tmolius **t** ut molis **z** ut moles **γ** ut timolus **n^{ac}** 57 *hic*
u. perit in v suppl. **v³** | mittit] mittat **c^{ac}r^{ac}z²** | Sabaei] sabae[.li] **a** 58 at]
ad **r^{ac}** | Chalybes] chalibes **bcevy^{ac}** calibes **h** *litt.* b i.r. **r** | uiroaque]
u[ll]roaque **a^{ac}** *litt.* -saque i.r. **r** 59 castorea] Castorea[.ll] **v** | Eliadum]
heliadum **ev** [p]eliadum **k** | Epiros] epi(/y)rus **dk^{pc}v^{pc}x²n³ε** ephyrus **i^{ac}**
equarum] [l.]lequarum **a** [s]lequarum **f** aquarum **i^{ac}** aequarum **b^{ac}r**
60 continuo] continuo[ls] **a** | leges] lege **a^{ac}** 61 imposuit] inposuit
cgiklr^{pc}sxyzδγ exposuit **b^{ac}** nam posuit **f^{ac}** *litt.* in- i.r. **r** 62 Deucalion]
deocalion **h^{ac}** | iactauit] iactabit **γ** 63 age] a[lt?]ge **r** 64 extemplo]
extimpro **c^{ac}d^{ac}ek^{pc}ln^{pc}η** exemplo **j^{ac}r^{ac}v^{ac}n** | a] *om.* **b^{ac}cr^{ac}n** | a mensibus]
[....]sibus **e** 65 inuertant] incertant **j** | iacentis] iacentes
abdefghij^{pc}kltxyznδηνγ i./centes **r^{ac}** iacentem **γ^{ac}** 66 coquat] quoquat
g^{ac} co[ll]at **l^{ac}** coq(ue) **z^{ac}** | aestas] aetas **c^{ac}r^{ac}** 67 at] ad **r^{ac}** at[ll]q(ue) **ll** **y** et
ε | si] *om.* **k** *suppl.* **k¹** | ipsum] ipsam **h** 68 sulco] solco **y^{ac}** 69 officiant]
offiant **y^{ac}** | laetis] [l.]laeti[ll] **k^{ac}** | herbae] h[ll]a[ll]erbae **y** erbae **γ^{ac}** 70 hic]
h[ll].llic **v** | deserat] derat **c^{ac}** | umor] humor **abcdee^{pc}f¹gh^{pc}ijkrstvyznδηνγ**
harenam] arenam **bhijs^{ac}δ** harenan **γ** 71 tonsas] tosas **ε^{ac}** | cessare]
cessare **γ** | noualis] nouales **abdef^{ac}ghi^{ac}klr^{pc}sxyznδηνγ** no[ll].lualis **jv**
noualles **z** 72 et] aut **dlz** et **l¹** | segnem] segn[ll]em **y** 73 ibi] ubi **r^{ac}**
flaua] fluua **c^{ac}** flaba **i** | seres] [ll]cer[ll]es **v** | sidere] sidera **s^{ac}** 74 prius] pius
g^{ac} | laetum] *om.* **g** *suppl.* **g²** | siliqua] siqua **v** si[ll]a[ll]liqua **y** | legumen]
ligemen **f** ligumen **f²** legu(m) **v^{ac}**

aut tenuis fetus uiciae tristisque lupini 75
 sustuleris fragilis calamos siluamque sonantem.
 urit enim lini campum seges, urit auenae,
 urunt Lethaeo perfusa papauera somno:
 sed tamen alternis facilis labor, arida tantum
 ne saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola neue 80
 effetos cinerem immundum iactare per agros.
 sic quoque mutatis requiescunt fetibus arua,
 nec nulla interea est inaratae gratia terrae.
 saepe etiam sterilis incendere profuit agros
 atque leuem stipulam crepitantibus urere flammis: 85
 siue inde occultas uiris et pabula terrae
 pinguia concipiunt, siue illis omne per ignem
 excoquitur uitium atque exsudat inutilis umor,
 seu pluris calor ille uias et caeca relaxat
 spiramenta, nouas ueniat qua sucus in herbas, 90
 seu durat magis et uenas astringit hiantis,
 ne tenues pluuias rapidiue potentia solis
 acrior aut boreae penetrabile frigus adurat.

75 aut] aud γ | tenuis] tenues **bdg^{pc}lx²z^{pc}** | uiciae] uitiae **b^{ac}** | tristisque]
 tristique **c^{ac}y^{ac}** 76 fragilis] fragiles **bdefghi^{pc}jls^{vpc}x²zn^{pc}en** | calamos]
 ca \mathbb{L} .lamos **r** | siluamque] siluanque **v** | sonantem] sonan \mathbb{L} e? Item **k**
 77 auenae] aue \mathbb{L} .l^{nae} **r** 78 Lethaeo] loeteo **s** 79 facilis] faci'li's **z**
 arida] aridam **s²** | tantum] tantam **z^{ac}** 80 ne] nec ϵ | pudeat] pudaeat γ
 81 effetos] effe \mathbb{L} c \mathbb{L} tos **ktz** effectos γ | immundum] inmundum
abcd^{pc}egjklstvyz^{pc}en γ i \mathbb{L} m \mathbb{L} mundum **d** 82 hunc u. (usque ad u. 84) om.
r suppl. r² | mutatis] motatis **l^{ac}** | requiescunt] riquiescunt **a^{ac}** 83 hunc u.
 om. **r suppl. r²** | nulla] ulla **j^{ac}** 84 hunc u. om. **r suppl. r²** | sterilis] steriles
abcdef^{pc}ghijklr^lstvyzn^{pc}en γ | incendere] exurere **a²** (v) 85 crepitantibus]
 crepitantibus **x^{ac}** | flammis] flammi \mathbb{L} .l **a^{ac}** 86 hunc u. om. **z suppl. z²**
 occultas] ocultas **hz** hoccultas **sv** | uiris] uires
abcdefg^{pc}hijklr^{pc}st^{pc}vxyz²n^{pc}en γ 87 pinguia] pingui **v** | siue illis] siuellis
r^{ac} | illis] ollis **l^{ac}** | omne] omne \mathbb{L} m \mathbb{L} **r** 88 excoquitur] exquoquitur **eghsv**
 excocitur **l^{ac}r^{ac}** ex \mathbb{L} ...quitur **t^{ac}** | exsudat] ex \mathbb{L} .s? Judat **n** | umor] humor
a^{pc}cdefijklst^{pc}v⁴yn^{pc}en³ γ /a/mor ϵ ^{ac} om. **v suppl. v⁴** 89 pluris] plures
a^{ac}bd^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}j^{pc}s^{pc}x²n^{ac}en γ 90 spiramenta] spiramanta **v^{pc}** | sucus] su'c'cus
z | herbas] erbas **e^{ac}s** herbis **v corr. v⁴** 91 uenas] uen./es **g^{ac}** | astringit]
 adstringit **adeir^{tyzn} γ** ad's't'r'ingit **c** | hiantis] hiantes
ab^{ac}cdefghi^{ac}jklr^{pc}v^{ac}xzn^{pc}en γ ientis **s** iantis **s¹** iantes **s²** 92 ne] ne \mathbb{L} c \mathbb{L} **a**
 tenues] tenuis **g^{ac}k^{ac}s¹y η** tenui **s corr. s²** (tenu)es η ² (v) | pluuias] i.r. **k**
 fluuias **s corr. s²** plu \mathbb{L} .l^{uia} **v** | rapidiue] rapidique γ | potentia] potentie
z^{ac} 93 hunc u. om. **r suppl. r¹** | penetrabile] p \mathbb{L} a \mathbb{L} enetrabile **f** penetrabile
r¹ | adurat] aduret **ar¹** corr. **a³r³** aduret siccet **a²** incendat **r³**

93 adurat] aduret siccet **a²** incendat **r³**

- 95 multum adeo, rastris glaebas qui frangit inertis
uimineasque trahit cratis, iuuat arua, neque illum
flaua Ceres alto nequiquam spectat Olympo;
et qui, proscisso quae suscitatur aequore terga,
rursus in obliquum uerso perrumpit aratro
exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat aruis.
- 100 Umida solstitia atque hiemes orate serenas,
agricolae: hiberno laetissima puluere farra,
laetus ager; nullo tantum se Mysia cultu
iactat et ipsa suas mirantur Gargara messis.
quid dicam, iacto qui semine comminus arua
105 insequitur cumulosque ruit male pinguis harenae,
deinde satis fluuium inducit riuosque sequentis,
et cum exustus ager morientibus aestuat herbis,
ecce supercilio cliuosi tramitis undam
elicit? illa cadens raucum per leuia murmur
110 saxa ciet, scatebrisque arentia temperat arua.
quid qui, ne grauidis procumbat culmus aristis,
luxuriam segetum tenera depascit in herba,

94 adeo] ado **y^{ac}** | glaebas] gl(a)ebes **f^{ac}h^{ac}j^{ac} gl^{ac}.l^{ac}bas e** | qui] que **r^{ac}**
inertis] inertes **a^{pc}b^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}a^{pc}l^{pc}r^{pc}s^{pc}v^{pc}a^{pc}x^{pc}y^{pc}z^{pc}n^{pc}η** 'in'herthes **c** inherthes **t** inherthes **δ**
95 uimineasque] uiminiasque **h^{ac}** uimineasquae **y** | trahit] trait **h^{ac}y^{pc}z^{pc}η**
cratis] crates **abc^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}j^{pc}k^{pc}l^{pc}r^{pc}s^{pc}t^{pc}v^{pc}x^{pc}y^{pc}z^{pc}n^{pc}δ^{pc}ε^{pc}η** grates **γ** | arua] erua **s^{ac}** | neque]
ne^{ac}l^{ac}u^{ac}l^{ac}- **y** *corr. inter scribendum y¹* 96 Ceres] **l^{ac}.l^{ac}res s** *corr. s²*
nequiquam] nequicquam **es** | spectat] **l^{ac}.l^{ac}pectat f^{ac}** expectat **s** | Olympo]
olymp^{ac}l^{ac}h^{ac}l^{ac}o **a** 97 proscisso] prosciso **f^{pc}z** | quae] qui **γ** | aequore]
aequor^{ac}l^{ac}a^{ac}? **l^{ac}** **h^{ac}** aequora **r^{ac}** | terga] tergit **g^{ac}** 98 obliquum] oblicum **gh^{pc}j^{pc}e**
obliquum **f** obl^{ac}l^{ac}u^{ac}.l^{ac}quum **y** obliquom **γ** | uerso] uersa **γ^{ac}** | perrumpit]
perrumpet **h^{ac}** 99 exercetque] exercetqu^{ac}l^{ac}a^{ac}l^{ac}e **k** | aruis] aruis **γ**
100 Umida] humida **c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}f^{pc}h^{pc}j^{pc}a^{pc}st^{pc}z^{pc}n** | solstitia] solstitia **a^{ac}** solstia **z^{ac}**
sol^{ac}l^{ac}i^{ac}l^{ac}stitia **γ** | atque hiemes] atque hiemes **l^{ac}atque^{ac}l^{ac} γ** 101 hiberno]
iberno **h^{pc}j^{pc}** | laetissima] laetissime **r^{ac}** 102 se] se^{ac}l^{ac}.l^{ac} **k** | Mysia] *i. r.* **b**
moesia **b²c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}j^{pc}k^{pc}r^{pc}s^{pc}x^{pc}y^{pc}n^{pc}δ^{pc}ε^{pc}** m(a)esia **l^{ac}t^{pc}z^{pc}n** moes^{ac}l^{ac}e^{ac}?lia **f** m^{ac}l^{ac}.l^{ac}sia **r**
m/i/sia **v** m'o'esia **v⁴** misia **η** moe(sia) **a³** (v) | cultu] *i. r.* **b** *corr. b²* cu^{ac}l^{ac}.l^{ac}tu
f^{ac} 103 mirantur] miratur **r^{ac}** | Gargara] garga'ra' **δ** | messis] misses **f**
messis **r^{ac}** messes **vn** 104 dicam] dica^{ac}l^{ac}e^{ac}l^{ac} **a^{ac}** | iacto] iactet **z** | comminus]
t^{pc} (commistus) cominus **c** conminus **γ** 105 cumulosque] comulosque
h^{ac}j^{ac}l^{ac}ac cumolosque **c^{ac}** | male] mal^{ac}l^{ac}.l^{ac}e **r** | pinguis] pingu'i's **c** | harenae]
aren(a)e **h^{pc}c^{ac}eh^{pc}rs^{pc}x^{pc}e^{ac}γ** 106 inducit] *om. h suppl. h¹* | sequentis]
sequentes **a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}a^{pc}l^{pc}r^{pc}s^{pc}v^{pc}a^{pc}x^{pc}z^{pc}n^{pc}δ^{pc}ε^{pc}η** 107 exustus] exu's'tus **k** | ager] *om. t*
suppl. t³ aier **ε^{ac}** | ager... herbis] *i. r.* **y²** | aestuat] h(a)estuat **chs** **l^{ac}h^{ac}l^{ac}** aestuat
b | herbis] herbas **γ** 108 undam] ondā **k^{pc}** 109 elicit] e^{ac}l^{ac}t^{ac}l^{ac}licit **a**
cadens] cades **r^{ac}** 110 scatebrisque] satebrisque **f** *corr. f²* scatebris **l** *corr.*
l² | temperat] temperet **f^{ac}y^{ac}** 111 grauidis procumbat] graui^{ac}l^{ac}...l^{ac}
procumbat **h^{ac}** grauidi cumbat **r^{ac}** | procumbat] procumbet **d^{ac}l^{ac}ac^z** | aristis]
'a'ristis **h** 112 luxuriam] luxoriam **hl^{ac}r^{ac}** | segetum] seget^{ac}l^{ac}.l^{ac} **b^{ac}** segetem
t^{ac} | depascit] dapascit **g^{ac}** depassit **ε^{ac}** | herba] erba **g**

cum primum sulcos aequant sata, quique paludis
 conlectum umorem bibula deducit harena?
 praesertim incertis si mensibus amnis abundans 115
 exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo,
 unde cauae tepido sudant umore lacunae?
 Nec tamen, haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores
 uersando terram experti, nihil improbus anser
 Strymoniaeque grues et amaris intiba fibris 120
 efficiunt aut umbra nocet. pater ipse colendi
 haud facilem esse uiam uoluit, primusque per artem
 mouit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda
 nec torpere graui passus sua regna ueterno.
 ante Iouem nulli subigebant arua coloni; 125
 ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
 fas erat: in medium quaerebant, ipsaque tellus
 omnia liberius nullo poscente ferebat.
 ille malum uirus serpentibus addidit atris
 praedarique lupos iussit pontumque moueri, 130
 mellaque decussit foliis ignemque remouit
 et passim riuis currentia uina repressit,
 ut uarias usus meditando extunderet artis
 paulatim et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam,

113 sulcos] ulcos **y^{ac}** sulcus **γ^{ac}** | paludis] palodes **γ** paludes **ny^{pc}**
 114 conlectum] collectum **abcdefghijklstvyzδενγ** conlectum **r**
 collectumque **x** | umorem] humorem **bcdefhijklstvy^{pc}znδη** | deducit]
 diducit **b^{ac}** | harena] arena **bchjke^{ac}** 115 *hic u. periit in v suppl. v³ | si]*
om. δ suppl. hic δ² post mensibus suppl. (s(cilicet) "si") δ³ | amnis] amis
f^{ac} annis v³ | abundans] habundans i^{ac}x 116 exit] exiit **γ** | obducto]
 obducta **b corr. b²** | late tenet] laten et **a^{ac}** | tenet] **ℓsiℓ**tenet **s** 117 unde]
 nnde **y^{ac}** | umore] humore **cde^{pc}fjstvy^{pc}znδεν** 118 sint] **sℓ.ℓnt** **b^{ac}**
 hominumque] hominumquum **f^{ac}** | boumque] boℓuℓumque **fy** | labores]
om. γ 119 experti] exper **a^{ac}** expeti **f^{ac}** | improbus] inprobus **abcekrvyδενγ**
 120 Strymoniaeque] strimoniaeque **celv** strimoniaeque **sz^{ac}** strimoniae
 quae **g** strimoniaeque **ε^{ac}** strymoniaeque **γ** | intiba] intibaℓ.ℓ **f**
 121 efficiunt] efficiunt **ε** | pater] paterℓ....ℓ **k** 122 haud] haut **en** aud
v^{ac}γ^{pc} aut **γ** non **d²** | esse uiam] uiam esse **j^{ac}** | uiam] *om. k suppl. k²*
 artem] artem **γ^{ac}** 123 acuens] acues **g** | mortalia] mordalia **ε^{ac}**
 124 torpere] torpore **h^{ac}i^{ac}** | passus] passus est **z** 125 nulli] nulliℓsℓ **ℓ**
 subigebant] subiebant **ε** 126 ne] nec **a³cdegij^{ac}klr^{pc}s^{pc}vvyzn^{pc}δεν**
 128 ferebat] ferebaℓnℓt **j** 130 praedarique] praedariquℓaℓe **k** | lupos]
 lupus **b^{ac}** | pontumque] potumque **k^{ac}** 132 *hunc u. iterauit c deleuit c^{pc}*
 currentia] curentia **y** | repressit] *i.r. t* reprassit **r** repra'e'ssit **r^{pc}** represit **z**
 133 uarias] uarios **e^{pc}t^{ac}** ua'rias' **h** | extunderet] extunderet **fh^{ac}i^{ac}ty**
 excuderet **b^{ac}r^{ac}** extuℓ.ℓdℓ.ℓret **a^{ac}** exℓ.ℓtuderet **g^{ac}** extuℓnℓderet **ε**
 artis] artes **abcdefghijklr^{pc}stvxynδεν** 134 quaereret] quaerere **b^{ac}**

122 haud] non **d²**

- 135 ut silicis uenis abstrusum excuderet ignem.
 tunc alnos primum fluuii sensere cauatas;
 nauita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit
 Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton;
 tum laqueis captare feras et fallere uisco
 140 inuentum et magnos canibus circumdare saltus;
 atque alius latum funda iam uerberat amnem
 alta petens, pelagoque alius trahit umida lina;
 tum ferri rigor atque argutae lammina serrae
 - nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum -
 145 tum uariae uenere artes. labor omnia uicit
 improbus et duris urgens in rebus egestas.
 prima Ceres ferro mortalis uertere terram
 instituit, cum iam glandes atque arbuta sacrae
 deficerent siluae et uictum Dodona negaret.
 150 mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos
 esset robigo, segnisque horreret in aruis
 carduus: intereunt segetes, subit aspera silua
 lappaeque tribolique, interque nitentia culta
 infelix lolium et steriles dominantur auenae.

135 ut] ut[...] f at j et z² | abstrusum] abstrusum l inclusum uel
 absconsum δ² | excuderet] excuteret r^{ac} extuderet t^{pc} 136 alnos] alnus f^{ac}
 primum fluuii] fluuii primum cdfghikltxyzδeη | fluuii] fluuii γ | cauatas]
 cauates f^{ac} 137 nomina] nomine y^{ac} 138 Pleiadas] pli(/y)adas
 a³cdefghijklstvxynδeη pl[...]adas a pl[...]iadas r | Hyadas] yadas b^{pc}
 hiades ε et hiadas η | claramque] clarumque cilact^{ac} clara[...]que f^{ac}
 Lycaonis] lycaoni[...]s b lyc./[...]lonis r^{ac} | Arcton] arcon g arton g^{pc}
 139 tum] tunc ch 140 canibus] cabus b^{ac} | circumdare saltus] circumdares
 a./t g^{ac} 141 alius] alios i | iam] tam n^{ac}γ | uerberat] uerberet v corr. v¹
 amnem] amen f^{ac} 142 alius] al[...]ius y | umida] humida
 acdeijkstvp^{pc}xyzδeη 143 argutae] arguta γ^{ac} | lammina] lamina b^{ac}ceivn
 serrae] sarrae f^{ac} 144 hic u. periit in v suppl. v³ | primi] primum
 a³cfg¹hijk^{pc}sv³x^{ac}yn | cuneis] cunei r^{ac} | scindebant] findebant r
 sindebant ε^{ac} | fissile] i.r. g fisile e 145 tum] tunc h | uenere] [e]uenere r
 artes] om. hε suppl. h²ε¹ | omnia] omni r^{ac} | uicit] uincit df¹j^{ac}sxy²n¹η
 ui[...]cit c uincit e² (v) 146 improbus] improbus cktyδeγ improbos f^{ac}
 duris] durus a^{ac} | urgens] urguens b^{ac}glstv^{ac}zn¹ε [s]urgens a argens r^{ac}
 egestas] aegestas b^{ac}f^{ac}i 147 ferro] ferre y^{ac} | mortalis] mortales
 a³bcddefghiklr^{pc}st^{pc}vxyzδeη 148 instituit] intuit y corr. y² | iam] om. r^{ac}
 atque] om. f suppl. f¹ 149 uictum] ui[...]ctum l | Dodona] dona v corr. v¹
 150 frumentis] f[...]lumentis y^{ac} frumenti γ 151 robigo] rubigo
 a^{pc}bcddef²ghijklsvyznδeη*γ³ rugo f | horreret] orreret ε 152 silua] silue f^{ac}
 153 lappaeque] lapp(a)e quae f^{ac}s^{pc} | tribolique] tribulique
 a³b^{pc}cdefhijk^{pc}lr^{pc}st^{pc}vxyzn | culta] culto[...]r v^{ac} 154 dominantur]
 dominatur g^{ac}

135 abstrusum] inclusum uel absconsum δ²

quod nisi et adsiduis herbam insectabere rastris, 155
et sonitu terrebis auis, et ruris opaci
falce premes umbras uotisque uocaueris imbrem,
heu magnum alterius frustra spectabis aceruum
concussaue famem in siluis solabere quercu.
Dicendum et quae sint duris agrestibus arma, 160
quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes:
uomis et inflexi primum graue robur aratri,
tardaque Eleusinae matris uoluentia plaustra,
tribulaque traheaeque et iniquo pondere rastri;
uirgea praeterea Celei uilisque supellex, 165
arbuteae crates et mystica uannus Iacchi.
omnia quae multo ante memor prouisa repones,
si te digna manet diuini gloria ruris.
continuo in siluis magna ui flexa domatur
in burim et curui formam accipit ulmus aratri. 170
huic a stirpe pedes temo protentus in octo,
binae aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso.
caeditur et tilia ante iugo leuis altaque fagus

155 adsiduis] assiduis **bcd^{pe}g²hjl^{pe}stvn^{pe}δe** assiduus **η*** assiduis **e²** (v)
herbam] *i. r.* **ct** terram **d^{ac}gl^{act}ne** **¶**terr? **¶**am **a** *corr.* **a³d²** terram **e²** | rastris]
ratris **r^{ac}** rasti **γ** **156** auis] aues **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzδeγ** **157** premes]
primes **a^{ac}** | umbras] umbram **fδγ** | uotisque] uo[¶]... **¶**tisque **e** | uocaueris]
uocaberis **b²c^{ac}d^{ac}j^{ac}rv^{pe}** (uoca)u(eris) **b²** (v) **158** spectabis] expectabis
bh aspectabis **ev** **¶**a]spectabis **a** | aceruum] acerum **c^{ac}** acerbum **i** *litt.*
-ruum *i. r.* **z** **159** concussaue] concussa[¶]m]que **r** | in] *om.* **n** | solabere]
so[¶]l? **¶**labere **h** solhabere **z^{ac}** solauere **δ** **160** ante hunc u. hic titulus: DE
INSTRUMENTIS ARATRI NUNC DICIT *inscriptus est in e* | duris] du[¶]... **¶**s **a^{ac}**
arma] ar/u/a **r^{ac}** **161** quis sine] qui sine **z^{ac}** | potuere] poture **b^{ac}** potueri **γ**
seri] sere **a^{ac}** | surgere] surge **d^{ac}** **162** inflexi] infelixa **e^{ac}** inf[¶]... **¶**lexi **f**
robur] robor **e** **164** tribulaque] tribul(a)equa **a³er²v** tribulaqu[¶]a]le **a**
tribolaque **r** tribula quae **v^{pe}** (tribul)a **e²** (v) | traheaeque] trah(a)equa
cefgi^{ac}j^{ac}k^{ac}l^{ac}tvxyzδeγ trah[¶]a]lequ[¶]a]le **a** trahe'ae'que **h** tracheque **η***
rastri] rastri[¶]s] **a** **165** uirgea] uirga **f^{ac}** uirge **v^{ac}** | Celei] caelei **hx** cel[¶]... **¶**
a^{ac} caelaei **g** | uilisque] uilisqu[¶]a]le **a** | supellex] suppellex
acef^{ac}i^{ac}j^{ac}klvx^{ac}η* supelex **r^{ac}n^{ac}** su[¶]... **¶**pellex **h** suplex **j** su[¶]p]pellex **t**
166 crates] crates[¶]... **a** grates **γ** | Iacchi] iachi **cdls^{ac}zδeη*** hiacchi **g** iacc.hi
t^{ac} iahcci **y^{ac}** **167** quae] q(ue) **ag^{ac}v^{ac}y^{ac}** **168** te] tibi **η*** | diuini] dium **γ**
169 ante hunc spatium unius uersus uerbo se incipientis reliquit **e**
domatur] dom[¶]... **¶**tur **b^{ac}** domat **g^{ac}** *litt.* -at- *i. r.* **r** **170** in burim] im burim
lv^{ac} | burim] b'u'rim **c** | formam] *om.* **lz^{ac}** *suppl.* **p²** | accipit] accepit **b^{ac}**
ulmus] ulnus **l^{ac}** ulmos **γ** **171** a] ab **bn** a[¶]... **¶**r *om.* **z^{ac}** | protentus]
protenus **f^{ac}x^{ac}** **172** duplici] dupli **r^{ac}** | aptantur] aptentur **j^{ac}r^{ac}v^{pe}**
dentalia] dentilia **l^{ac}** **173** caeditur] ceditur **ev** editur **y^{ac}** | tilia] talia **γ^{ac}**

155 herbam] terram **e²**

- stiuaque, quae currus a tergo torqueat imos,
 175 et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus.
 Possum multa tibi ueterum praecepta referre,
 ni refugis tenuisque piget cognoscere curas.
 area cum primis ingenti aequanda cylindro
 et uertenda manu et creta solidanda tenaci,
 180 ne subeant herbae neu puluere uicta fatiscat.
 tum uariae inludant pestes: saepe exiguus mus
 sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit,
 aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae,
 inuentusque cauis bufo et quae plurima terrae
 185 monstra ferunt, populatque ingentem farris aceruum
 curculio atque inopi metuens formica senectae.
 contemplator item, cum se nux plurima siluis
 induet in florem et ramos curuabit olentis:
 si superant fetus, pariter frumenta sequentur
 190 magna cum magno ueniet tritura calore;
 at si luxuria foliorum exuberat umbra,

174 quae] *om.* **br** *corr.* **b²r³** q(ue) **g^{ac}s²y^{ac}** que **ε** | currus] cursus **gr^{ac}** | a
 tergo] a**ℓ**.] **ℓ** ergo **f^{ac}** | torqueat] torquat **g^{ac}** | imos] **ℓh**] imos **ε**
 175 suspensa] susp**ℓ**s? **ℓ**ensa **r** | explorat] exploret
cd^{pc}fghjks^{pc}t^{pc}v^{pc}xyznδ^εη* (explor)e(t) **e²** (v) 176 ueterum] uerum **f** *corr.*
f¹ | referre] referr**ℓ**a? **ℓ**e **r** refere **ε^{ac}** referrae **γ** 177 ni] ni**ℓ**.] **z** | tenuisque]
 tenuesque **b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}nδ^{η*}** 178 area] a**ℓ**e]rea **δ** | cum] tum **g^{pc}z²** | primis]
 primum **a³cefg^{pc}hi^{ac}j^{pc}r^{pc}s^{pc}vzδ** prim**ℓ**is] **jr** primi**ℓ**...] **d^{ac}** primis **j³** (v)
 aequanda] aequando **a^{ac}r^{ac}** *litt.* ae- *i.r.* **k** ae **s** *corr.* **s¹** est aequanda **x²**
 cylindro] chi(/y)lindro **x²z²δ^ε** c'h'y]lindro **c** 179 et¹] e **f^{ac}** *i.r.* **r** ac **s**
 uertenda] uertemda **f^{ac}** | et²] *i.r.* **r** | tenaci] tenace **a^{ac}b^{ac}** 180 neu] ne **r^{ac}**
 fatiscat] fitescat **a^{ac}** fatescat **v^{ac}** 181 tum] tunc **fh^{ac}** | inludant] inludunt
b^{pc}c^gac¹ist²vxyz illudunt **h^{pc}j^{pc}ε^{η*}** illudant **hn^{pc}δ** inlud**ℓ**.] **nt** **b** illud/e/nt **j**
 inludent **x²** nocent **t²y²** noceant **f²n²** iocent (ue)l exeant **δ²** | exiguus]
 exuguus **b^{ac}** 182 posuitque] posuit quae **b^{ac}** | domos] domus **aereγ**
 horrea] orrea **cx^{ac}γ** 183 fodere] fo**ℓ**e]dere **hj** 184 bufo] bubo **l^{ac}** bu**ℓ**.] **lo**
v *corr.* **v¹** buffo **ε** | et] e't' **h** | quae] q(ue) **z^{ac}** 185 populatque]
 popula**ℓ**n]tque **r** 186 curculio] gurgulio **dl^{ac}z^{η*}** curgulio **a^{ac}tz** curculeo
b^{ac} circulo **s** circulio **s^{pc}** gurgulio **δ** *cf. Seru. ad loc.: "Varro dicit nomen*
per antistoechon dictum, quasi gurgulio, quoniam paene nihil est nisi
guttur" | senectae] senetae **f^{ac}** 187 nux] *litt.* -x *i.r.* **z** 188 induet] inducet
z induit **γ** | et] *om.* **b** *suppl.* **b²** | ramos] romos **k^{ac}** r/.m/u/s **γ^{ac}** | curuabit]
 curuauit **a^{ac}b^{ac}** | olentis] olentes **acdefghi^{ac}j^{pc}k^{pc}l^{pc}svxznδ^ε**
 189 superant] superat **brn** *corr.* **b³r²** | pariter] pari **f^{ac}** | sequentur]
 sequenter **j^{ac}** 190 magna] magna**ℓ**.]que **fg** | ueniet] ueniat **i^{ac}s**
 191 at] a**ℓ**u]t f a**ℓ**d] **r** | luxuria] luxoria **a^{ac}d^{ac}h^{ac}l^{ac}** luxuries **b³** | exuberat]
 exsuperat **i** exuberit **z^{ac}**

181 inludent] nocent **t²y²** noceant **f²n²** iocent (ue)l exeant **δ²**

nequiquam pinguis palea teret area culmos.
 semina uidi equidem multos medicare serentis,
 et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurca,
 grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset 195
 et quamuis igni exiguo properata maderent.
 uidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
 degenerare tamen, ni uis humana quotannis
 maxima quaeque manu legeret. sic omnia fatis
 in peius ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, 200
 non aliter quam qui aduerso uix flumine lembum
 remigiis subigit, si bracchia forte remisit,
 atque illum in praeceps pronò rapit alueus amni.
 Praeterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis
 Haedorumque dies seruandi et lucidus Anguis, 205
 quam quibus in patriam uentosa per aequora uectis
 pontus et ostriferi fauces temptantur Abydi.
 libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas,
 et medium luci atque umbris iam diuidit orbem,
 exercete, uiri, tauros, serite hordea campis 210

192 nequiquam] nequi[\mathbb{C}]quam δ | pinguis] pingues $\mathbf{a}^3\mathbf{cefg}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{h}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{ijvxn}\delta$
 palea] paleae $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{pc}}\eta^*$ palea[\mathbb{L}] \mathbf{r} palee $\mathbf{n}^2(\mathbf{v})$ | teret] terit $\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 193 hunc
 u. (et u. 144) i.r. habet \mathbf{b} | equidem] litt. e- i.r. \mathbf{f} | serentis] serentes
 $\mathbf{a}^3\mathbf{bcdefg}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{hijr}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{vxn}\delta\epsilon$ ferentes $\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 194 hunc u. i.r. habet \mathbf{b} | prius]
 pius $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | perfundere] profundere $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | amurca] amurga \mathbf{y} 195 grandior]
 gra'n'dior \mathbf{j} grandor $\mathbf{e}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | fetus] foetus \mathbf{a}^3 | fallacibus] falacibus $\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 196
 hunc u. om. \mathbf{y} suppl. \mathbf{y}^3 | exiguo] exigoo $\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | maderent] aderent $\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{ac}}$
 197 lecta] lecto $\mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | et] om. \mathbf{s} | multo spectata] multo expectata \mathbf{b} mul't'o
 spectata \mathbf{h} multos peccata $\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ multo[\mathbb{L} s] spectata \mathbf{v} multispectata $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{ac}}$
 labore] leboe $\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ [\mathbb{L} ..]labore \mathbf{r} 198 uis] ui $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | quotannis] quodannis
 $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{pc}}$ 199 manu] anu $\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ man[\mathbb{L} .]u \mathbf{z} | legeret] legerit $\mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{fhij}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{x}^2$
 legere[\mathbb{L} n]t \mathbf{a} leger[it/it] $\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | fatis] satis $\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 200 in] im \mathbf{hv} | ruere] uere $\mathbf{y}^{\mathbf{ac}}$
 ac] et $\mathbf{bcfghjkrx}$ corr. \mathbf{j}^2 hac \mathbf{y} 201 qui] qui[\mathbb{L} .] \mathbf{c} | aduerso] aduersu $\mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{ac}}$
 adiuerso \mathbf{v} | uix] om. \mathbf{ah} suppl. $\mathbf{a}^3\mathbf{h}^2$ | lembum] bembum $\mathbf{o}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ lembu \mathbf{y}
 202 remigiis] remigus $\mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ remigi'i's \mathbf{c} | subigit] sub'i'git \mathbf{ee} subiit $\mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | si] sibi
 $\mathbf{g}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | bracchia] brachia $\mathbf{abdefghijklrs}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{tvyn}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{o}\delta\epsilon\eta^*$ bracha $\mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 203 in]
 om. \mathbf{s} suppl. \mathbf{s}^1 204 tam] tam[\mathbb{L} .] \mathbf{h} | Arcturi] a'r'cturi \mathbf{l}
 205 Haedorumque] hae[\mathbb{L} .]orumque $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | seruandi] seruanda \mathbf{z}^2
 seruandi... Anguis] dies et lucidus anguis seruandi $\eta^*(\mathbf{ac})$ | lucidus]
 luci[\mathbb{L} .]us $\mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | Anguis] An[\mathbb{L}]uis \mathbf{n} 206 uectis] om. \mathbf{f} uectos \mathbf{f}^1 corr. \mathbf{f}^2
 uictis $\mathbf{a}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ uectes $\mathbf{b}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ ue $\mathbf{z}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 207 ostriferi] obstriferi \mathbf{y} | fauces] faucis $\mathbf{c}^{\mathbf{ac}}$
 temptantur] tem'p'tantur \mathbf{g} temtantur \mathbf{h} | Abydi] abidi $\mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{s}$ abhydi \mathbf{y}
 208 die] die[\mathbb{L} s?] \mathbf{b} die[\mathbb{L} s] \mathbf{g} die[\mathbb{L} i] \mathbf{r} pro diei $\mathbf{c}^2\mathbf{r}^3$ | somnique] sompnique
 η^* | fecerit] ferit $\mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ 209 luci] luci[\mathbb{L} s] \mathbf{j} | diuidit] diuidet $\mathbf{bh}^{\mathbf{pc}}\mathbf{j}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}\mathbf{o}\eta^*\mathbf{y}$
 di[\mathbb{L} .] $\mathbf{f}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | orbem] horbem \mathbf{r} 210 exercete] [\mathbb{L} et]exercete $\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}$ | hordea]
 ordea \mathbf{fhse} | campis] canpis $\mathbf{r}^{\mathbf{ac}}$

208 die] pro diei $\mathbf{c}^2\mathbf{r}^3$

- usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem;
nec non et lini segetem et Cereale papauer
tempus humo tegere et iamdudum incumbere aratris,
dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent.
215 uere fabis satio; tum te quoque, medica, putres
accipiunt sulci et milio uenit annua cura,
candidus auratis aperit cum cornibus annum
Taurus, et auerso cedens Canis occidit astro.
at si triticeam in messem robustaque farra
220 exercebis humum solisque instabis aristis,
ante tibi Eoae Atlantides abscondantur
Cnosiaque ardentis decedat stella Coronae,
debita quam sulcis committas semina quamque
inuitae properes anni spem credere terrae.
225 multi ante occasum Maiiae coepere; sed illos
exspectata seges uanis elusit auenis.
si uero uiciamque seres uilemque phaselum
nec Pelusiatae curam aspernabere lentis,
haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes:

211 usque] uℓ.ℓsque j | extremum] exmum f *corr.* f¹ | imbrem] imbren γ
212 lini] ligni e | segetem] segete r^{ac} | Cereale] cereale abg^{ac}i^{ac}r^{ac}γ^{ac} creale
f^{ac} ceℓteℓreale s | papauer] ppauer b^{ac} 213 humo] umo a^{ac} | tegere] teger
z^{ac} | et] e γ^{ac} | incumbere] incumbereℓsℓ a incumbℓℓere c | aratris] i. r. b
rastris dgltx²z 'a'ratris k aratris t⁵(v) 215 fabis] fauis on* | tum] tunc dt
cum j^{ac}r^{ac} | tum te] tumℓ.ℓte e | medica] media l^{ac} | putres] putris
a^{ac}dg^{ac}kl^{ac}z 216 accipiunt] accipiant c^{ac}n^{ac}* accipient oδ | hunc u. post
u. 217 transposuit o | milio] melio h^{ac} mibo z^{ac} 217 cum] cum z^{ac}
218 auerso] aduerso n^{ac}* | cedens] caedens t^{ac} | Canis] canes e^{ac} | occidit]
occidi z^{ac} | astro] astru a^{ac} 219 at] ac h^{ac} ad r | triticeam] triticem f *corr.* f¹
in] om. s^{ac} | messem] messam s^{ac} mensem γ 220 humum] umum z
solisque] solis quae γ^{ac} | instabis] instabilis e instabiℓlisℓ j^{ac} | aristis]
ariℓ.ℓtis b^{ac} 221 Eoae] eoeℓ.ℓ f^{ac} ℓa?ℓeoae n | Atlantides] athlantides
estoδη at'h'lantides vn athℓ.ℓlantides a | abscondantur] abscondℓ.ℓntur v
corr. v¹ abscondentur γ 222 Cnosiaque] gnosi^{ac}que ln tnosiaque f^{ac}
gnossiaque h 'g'nosiaque v³ | ardentis] ardentis f^{ac} ℓ...ℓdentis s^{ac} | decedat]
decaedat y | stella] stellℓ.ℓa f 223 debita quam] dabit aquam c^{ac}
committas] committas et^{ac}ε^{ac} committas b^{ac} 224 inuitae] inℓn?ℓuitae s
inuite t nolente t⁴ | properes] properis k^{ac}γ proℓ...ℓperes r | anni] a'n'ni a
annis z^{ac} | credere] crederet ε | terrae] terae ε^{ac} 225 Maiiae] maℓ...ℓ b^{ac}
malae γ | sed] se'd' c 226 uanis] uacuis i³ uanit γ^{ac} | auenis] aristis
a^{ac}n^{ac}onη aristis v⁴(v) 227 phaselum] phasellum e^{ac}ℓz phalesum v fascelum
ε 228 Pelusiatae] plusiatae s^{ac} peius iace ε^{ac} | aspernabere] spernabere r
corr. r² aspernauere η 229 haud] haut e^{ac}z aud v aut γ | mittet tibi]
mittetibi f^{ac}r^{ac} mittibi b^{ac} mittat c^{ac} | Bootes] boetes h^{ac}ℓzδ

224 inuitae] nolente t⁴

incipe et ad medias sementem extende pruinās. 230
 Idcirco certis dimensum partibus orbem
 per duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra.
 quinque tenent caelum zonae: quarum una corusco
 semper sole rubens et torrida semper ab igni;
 quam circum extremae dextra laeuaque trahuntur 235
 caeruleae, glacie concretae atque imbribus atris;
 has inter mediamque duae mortalibus aegris
 munere concessae diuum, et uia secta per ambas,
 obliquus qua se signorum uerteret ordo.
 mundus, ut ad Scythiam Riphaeasque arduus arces 240
 consurgit, premitur Libyae deuexus in austros.
 hic uertex nobis semper sublimis; at illum
 sub pedibus Styx atra uidet Manesque profundi.
 maximus hic flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis
 circum perque duas in morem fluminis Arctos, 245
 Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi.

230 ad] *om.* η *suppl.* η² | extende] extende[re?] a et tende t^{ac} | pruinās]
 pruinis h *corr.* h¹ p[le]ruinas r 231 dimensum] demensum b² h^{ac} ty^{pc} z^{ac}
 dim[ti?]sum j^{ac} 232 duodena] duode z^{ac} 233 ante hunc u. *titulum*
 ZONAE (ZONE cr) V (QUINQUE j) ID EST (ZONAE V ID EST *om.* h)
 SEPTENTRIONALIS (SEPTENTRIONALIS c) SOLSTITIALIS AEQUINOCTIALIS
 (AEQUINOSTIALIS g) BRUMALIS AUSTRALIS (A[.]USTRALIS c) *add.*
 cfghjkrxn

ZONAE CIRCULI QUI C<A>ELUM AC TERRAM UT [UT] ZON<A>E CINGUNT
add. i³

BRUMALIS SEPTENTRIONALIS SOLSTITIALIS AUSTRALIS EQUINOCTIALIS *add.*
 s

nihil in detvyz | quarum] qu/a?/erum g^{ac} | una] ina γ^{ac} | corusco] corco j
 234 semper²] serper a | igni] igne g² v^{ac} 235 trahuntur] trauntur b^{ac} z³ tra z
 236 caeruleae] cerulea kē *litt.* cae- *ex corr.* in c caerul[ae]eae r cerulea[.]
 s cerulea[ae] & t | glacie] glaci[ae]e st | atris] *om.* r^{ac} aetris γ^{ac} 237
om. γ *suppl.* γ² | hunc u. *om.* i *suppl.* i⁶ | mediamque] mediam quae b^{ac}
 aegris] [....]ris b^{ac} agres r^{ac} 238 munere] muner[ae]e b numere δ^{ac}
 ambas] umb[er]as r^{ac} 239 obliquus] obliquus f^{ac} oblicus γ | signorum]
 's'ignorum v | ordo] hordo o 240 ut] et b^{ac} | Scythiam] scithiam dhrtδγ¹
 schi(/y)tiam ck scitiam zy stytiā g cythiam y sithiam ε | Riphaeasque]
 rip(a)easque h^{ac} j^{ac} y^{ac} γ ripheas r | arces] artes g^{ac} 241 consurgit]
 consurget z^{ac} | premitur] premitur[ur?] g pr[ae]lemitur r | deuexus in]
 deuexins j *corr.* j¹ 242 nobis] *om.* g *suppl.* g² | at] ad b^{ac} | illum] uerticem
add. (*scil. ex glossemate*) g 243 hunc u. *post 244 collocant* l^{ac} z^{ac} | atra]
 ata s^{ac} | Manesque] manetque z^{ac} | profundi] profundo a^{ac} 244 sinuoso]
 sinuos s^{ac} γ^{ac} inuoso b^{ac} sinuso f^{ac} | elabitur] elebitur s^{ac} 245 hunc u. (*et u.*
 246) *om.* g *suppl.* g² | circum] cimcum f^{ac} | morem] mortem z^{ac} | Arctos]
 arctus f^{ac} γ^{ac} 246 hunc u. *om.* g *suppl.* g² | metuentis] metuentes
 bcd f² g^{pc} h j l r s t x z n o d e n γ^{pc} | aequore] aequora f^{ac} h^{ac} i^{ac} x^{ac} | tingi] tingui lvn
 ting'u'i c tiguī g^{ac}

- illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox
semper et obtenta densentur nocte tenebrae;
aut redit a nobis Aurora diemque reducit,
250 nosque ubi primus equis Oriens adflauit anhelis,
illic sera rubens accendit lumina uesper.
hinc tempestates dubio praediscere caelo
possumus, hinc messisque diem tempusque serendi,
et quando infidum remis impellere marmor
255 conueniat, quando armatas deducere classis,
aut tempestiuam siluis euertere pinum;
nec frustra signorum obitus speculamur et ortus
temporibusque parem diuersis quattuor annum.
Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber,
260 multa, forent quae mox caelo properanda sereno,
maturare datur: durum procudit arator
uomeris obtunsi dentem, cauat arbore lintres,
aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit aceruis.
exacuunt alii uallos furcasque bicornis
265 atque Amerina parant lentae retinacula uiti.
nunc facilis rubea texatur fiscina uirga,
nunc torrete igni fruges, nunc frangite saxo.

248 obtenta] obte[*c?*]ta *j*^{ac} optenta *o* | densentur] densantur *ce*³*y*² densentur
o^{ac} 249 redit] re[*...*] *c*^{ac} 250 equis] [a]lequis *f* | Oriens] origins *s*^{ac}
orioens *s*^{pc} | adflauit] afflauit *b*²*d*^{pc}*j*^l*pc**sn*^{pc}*o**δ**η* aflauit *y*^{ac}*ε* affl'a'uit *h*
a[*d?*]flauit *n* | anhelis] hanelis *ε**γ* 251 *hunc u. om. z suppl. z*³ | rubens]
rudens *f*^{ac} 252 hinc] in *s*^{ac} ninc *δ*^{ac} | dubio] dubii *b*^{ac} | praediscere]
praedicere *b*^{ac} 253 possumus] possimus *b* *corr. b*² | messisque]
messesque *f*^{ac} mesisque *t* mensisque *y* | tempusque] tempestaque *γ*^{ac}
254 infidum] infimum *n*^{ac} | impellere] inpellere *c**f**g**j**k**r**y**ε**γ* implere *s*
255 armatas] armates *i* armatos *γ*^{ac} aeratas *a*² (*v*) | deducere] [i.]deducere
y | classis] classes *a**b**c**d**e**f**g**h**i**j**k**l**r*^{pc}*s**t**v**x**y**z**n**o**δ**ε**η* 256 tempestiuam]
te[*n?*]pestiuam *g*^{ac} 257 nec] ne'c' *c* | obitus] obitum *δ* | speculamur]
specula *b*^{ac} | ortus] hortus *t* 258 temporibusque] temporibus *k* *corr. k*²
temporibus quae *y*^{ac} | parem] [tu]parem *e* | diuersis] diuersi's' *h*
quattuor] quattror *f*^{ac} quatuor *l*^{ac} 259 agricolam] agriculam *ε* | continet]
con[*...*]tinet *h* 260 mox] *om. g suppl. g*² | sereno] sermo *r*^{ac}
261 procudit] proucit *b*^{ac} procut *r*^{ac} pro[*f*]udit *s*^{ac} | arator] aratro *f*^{ac}
262 obtunsi] obtusi *b**c**d*^{pc}*h*¹²*j*^{pc}*k*^{pc}*s**t**x**y*^{ac}*n**o**δ**ε* obtu[*s?*]si *a*^{ac} obtussi *e* *litt.*
-si *om. h* optusi *r* optunsi *r*^{pc} | cauat] cauet *b* *corr. b*² cabat *s*^{ac} | lintres]
lyntres *tr**y* lintes *f*^{ac} lint[*e?*]res *s* 263 pecori] *i. r. t* pecoris *δ* | impressit]
inpressit *a**e**f**h**j**r**s**v**y**ε**γ* 264 exacuunt] *i. r. t* | alii] alli *z*^{ac} | uallos] uall/e/s
a^{ac}*b*^{ac} | furcasque] furcosque *g*^{ac} | bicornis] bicornes
*a**c**d**e**f**g**h**i**j**k**l**r*^{pc}*s**t**v**x**y**z**n**o**δ**ε**η* 265 Amerina] amarina *f*^{ac} merina *s*^{ac} | parant]
parent *c*^{ac}*i*^{ac} | lentae] lente *n* 266 rubea] rebea *g*^{ac} *r*[*...*]bea *h*^{ac}
267 torrete] torrite *r*^{ac} | fruges nunc] *i. r. d* | frangite] frangere *s*² | saxo]
sax[*a*] *b*^{ac} saxis *g*

quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus
 fas et iura sinunt: riuos deducere nulla
 religio uetuit, segeti praetendere saepem, 270
 insidias auibus moliri, incendere uepres
 balantumque gregem fluuio mersare salubri.
 saepe oleo tardi costas agitator aselli
 uilibus aut onerat pomis, lapidemque reuertens
 incusum aut atrae massam picis urbe reportat. 275
 Ipsa dies alios alio dedit ordine luna
 felicitis operum. quintam fuge: pallidus Orcus
 Eumenidesque satae; tum partu Terra nefando
 Coeumque Iapetumque creat saeuumque Typhoea
 et coniuratos caelum rescindere fratres. 280
 ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam
 scilicet atque Ossae frondosum inuoluere Olympum;
 ter pater exstructos disiecit fulmine montis.
 septima post decimam felix et ponere uitem

268 quippe] quidpe γ^{ac} | festis] in festis $\sigma^2\eta$ | exercere] exerce b^{ac}
 269 deducere] diducere $d^{ac}fgh^{pc}ij^{pc}r^{ac}$ *corr.* f^2g^2 siccare g^2 270 religio]
 relligio $b^2d^{pc}e^{pc}fghi^2j^{pc}kr^{pc}svxy^{pc}no\eta$ relegio lt^{ac} rel[ϵ]gio d | segeti]
 segite a^{ac} | praetendere] pertendere g^{ac} | saepem] septem ez^{ac} se[ϵ]lem k^{ac}
 271 insidias] i[ϵ].]nsidias f | moliri] mo[ϵ]liri vy | incendere] incendene f^{ac}
 272 balantumque] balatumque e^{ac} balandumque z | gregem] *om.* j *suppl.* j^4
 gregem y | fluuio] flouio γ^{ac} | mersare] [ϵ].]mersare y 273 oleo] 'o'leo c
 costas] *om.* η *suppl.* η^2 | agitator] agitur γ^{ac} | aselli] aselle γ^{ac}
 274 uilibus] ui[ϵ].]cibus f^{ac} | onerat] honerat cr 275 incusum] incussum
 $a^{ac}d^{pc}ef^{ac}g^{ac}h^{pc}i^{ac}j^{ac}lrs^{pc}tvxy^{ac}$ incu[ϵ].]sum d incussum $\delta^2(v)$ | atrae] atrea
 g^{ac} atre γ^{ac} | massam] messam $g^{ac}k^{ac}$ | picis] pi'ci's h | reportat] reportant v
 276 alio] alio [.....] v | ordine] ordi[ϵ]ne j 277 felicitis] felices
 $abcdefghijklstvxyzno\delta\epsilon\gamma$ | quintam] qu[ϵ].]tam a^{ac} | fuge] fug[ϵ].] a^{ac}
 fug[ϵ]a?] ϵ r | pallidus] pallidos b^{ac} p[ϵ]e?] ϵ allidus f | Orcus] horcus i
 278 Eumenidesque] eumenides quae $t^{ac}z$ eumenidesqu[ϵ]a] ϵ r
 eumenidesque γ^{ac} | tum] cum a^{ac} | partu] parto $f^{ac}\gamma^{ac}$ parte r^{ac} partu[ϵ]m] γ
 Terra] tera r^{ac} 279 Coeumque] coeum $f^{pc}\gamma^{pc}no\delta$ coeum [quae] a
 ceumque ϵ | Iapetumque] lapetumque $cdeh^{pc}r^{pc}sx$ iapethumque $no\delta$
 iaphitumque ϵ | Typhoea] triphoea ij^{ac} typboea e tryphoea g
 280 coniuratos] coniurates s^{ac} 281 conati] conatique $y^1\epsilon\eta^1$ (*alio*
atramento) conati[ϵ].] r | imponere] inponere $acefgiklrstxyz\epsilon\gamma$ | Pelio]
 pelio[ϵ]n] br pe[ϵ]l]l[ϵ].] f^{ac} pe[ϵ].]lio h poelio s^{pc} pelio'n' n^{pc} | Ossam]
 osam r^{ac} ossa v hossam z 282 frondosum] frondosom $f^{ac}r^{ac}$ | Olympum]
 olympum d 283 exstructos] extructos ct structos fy exstrutos g *corr.* g^2
 disiecit] deiecit s^3 discedit η^{ac} desiecit γ^{ac} | fulmine] flumine $f^{ac}g^{ac}$
 montis] montes $a^{pc}bcdef^2g^{pc}h^{pc}j^{pc}l^{pc}s^1vxyzn^{pc}\delta\epsilon\eta$ 284 post] pus f^{ac} | et]
 e[ϵ].] h^{ac} | ponere] ponere[ϵ]m?] r | uitem] uites $aetvno^{pc}\eta$ uite[ϵ]s] r^{ac}

269 deducere] siccare g^2

- 285 et prensos domitare boues et licia telae
addere. nona fugae melior, contraria furtis.
Multa adeo gelida melius se nocte dedere
aut cum sole nouo terras inrorat Eous.
nocte leues melius stipulae, nocte arida prata
290 tondentur, noctes lentus non deficit umor.
et quidam seros hiberni ad luminis ignis
peruigilat ferroque faces inspicat acuto.
interea longum cantu solata laborem
arguto coniunx percurrit pectine telas,
295 aut dulcis musti uolcano decoquit umorem
et foliis undam trepidi despumat aëni.
at rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu
et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges.
nudus ara, sere nudus. hiems ignaua colono:
300 frigoris parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur
mutuaque inter se laeti conuiuia curant.
inuitat genialis hiems curasque resoluit,
ceu pressae cum iam portum tetigere carinae,

285 prensos] praensos **b** pre[**s**?]sos **h**^{ac} | domitare] do[**m**]mitare **f**
boues] bobes **o****η** | et²] *om.* **h** *suppl.* **h**² | licia] licea **b**^{ac}**i**^{ac} | telae] telis **cs**³
286 *post hunc u. hos uu.* "Sic quoniam voluere patres (patris **f**) vicesima
falcem / Nec te transierim vicesima segnis aranti / Nec vos deinde sub
hanc ambae quarum una securi " *additi sunt a manibus recentioribus in fs*
fugae] fruge **s** fug[**a**]ae **y** 287 gelida] *om.* **s** *corr.* **s**² | gelida melius]
melius gelida **acdefghiklvtxyz** | dedere] *prior litt.* **d**- *i.r.* **z** 288 cum sole]
console **y**^{ac} | sole] solo **j**^{ac}**i** | inrorat] irrorat **hs**²**no****δ** inrotat **c**^{ac} inroat **e**^{ac}
hirora't' **z** | Eous] oeus **j**^{ac} eoos **r**^{ac} 290 noctes] noctis
abcdac**efgh****ac****ijklr****pcst****ac****vy****ac****xyzno****δ****ε****η****γ** | lentus] letus **o**^{ac} | deficit] defecit **r**^{ac}**v**
umor] humor **ab****cd****eklstv****ypc****zn****δ****ε****η** 291 quidam] quidem **t**^{ac} | seros] *litt.*
-o- *ex corr.* in **c** | hiberni] hibern **s**^{ac} | ad] *i.r.* **b** | luminis] lumines **r**^{ac}
ignis] ignes **ab****cd****efghijklrstvxyzno****δ****ε****η****γ** 292 peruigilat] peruigila[**i**]t **f**
peruigil[**i**?]a[**n**?]t **r** peruigila[**i**]t **s** 293 cantu] ca'n'tu **c** 294 arguto]
argut[**i**] **a**^{ac} | coniunx] coniux **r**^{ac}**t**^{ac} 295 uolcano] uulcano
ab**cd****efghijklrstvxyzno****δ****ε****η****γ** | decoquit] dequoquit **c**^{ac}**eh****t****v****e** decuoquit **c**^{pc}
decocit **i** dequoqu[**e**]t **γ** | umorem] humorem **ab****cd****efg****j****pc****tv****zno****δ****ε****η**
296 undam] udam **r**^{ac} | trepidi] t[**r**]epidi **i****δ** tepidi **o****η** trepi **j**^{ac} uullientis
(=bullientis) **δ**² | despumat] dispumat **b**^{ac}**g**^{ac} depumat **s**^{ac} 297 at] aut **er**^{ac}
rubicunda] ribicund[**e**?]a **f**^{ac} rubiconda **i**^{ac} 298 tostas] totas **e**^{ac} to[**r**?]tas
g^{ac} | terit] ferit **i** teret **r**^{ac}**o** | terit... fruges] *i.r.* **d** 299 ara] ara et **cf**¹ | hiems]
hi(/y)emps **a**³**ce****j****ac****k****ac****rstv****yn****ac****ε****η****γ** hiem[**i**] **b**^{ac} | ignaua] [**s**]ignaua **f**
300 fruuntur] f[**e**]ruuntur **a** 302 genialis] geniales **f**^{ac} | hiems]
hi(/y)emps **a**³**b**^{ac}**ce****k****ac****rstv****ε****η** hyem[**e**] **s** **f** hyems **δ** | curasque] curamque **ε**

296 trepidi] uullientis (=bullientis) **δ**²

puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
 sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus 305
 et lauri bacas oleamque cruentaue myrta,
 tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere ceruis
 auritosque sequi lepores, tum figere dammas
 stuppea torquentem Balearis uerbera fundae,
 cum nix alta iacet, glaciem cum flumina trudunt. 310
 Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam,
 atque, ubi iam breuiorque dies et mollior aestas,
 quae uigilanda uiris? uel cum ruit imbriferum uer,
 spicea iam campis cum messis inhorruit et cum
 frumenta in uiridi stipula lactentia turgent? 315
 saepe ego, cum flauis messorum induceret aruis
 agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,
 omnia uentorum concurrere proelia uidi,
 quae grauidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
 sublimem expulsam eruerent: ita turbine nigro 320
 ferret hiems culmumque leuem stipulasque uolantis.

304 puppibus] pupibus f^{ac} | laeti] laet[.] a^{ac} | nautae] na[.]tae k^{ac}
 imposuere] inposuere b c d e f g i j k l r s t v x y p^{ac} z y 305 tum] tunc
 a c d e f g h k l v y a^{ac} z | stringere] stri'n'gere e 306 lauri bacas] bacas lauri h
 bacas] baccas d z | cruentaue] cruenta(ue)[.] c | myrta] mirta t
 307 gruibus] gr[.]uibus r 308 auritosque] auritoque k^{ac} | figere] figese
 f^{ac} f[.]r?]ligere r bersare r³ fugere γ^{ac} | dammas] damnas f^{ac} k t dammos a^{ac}
 danas e damas (uel damnas?) e^{pc} 309 stuppea] stupea a e g h l s t v z
 torquentem] torpentem g i corr. g¹ i¹ | fundae] tundae f^{ac} 310 cum¹]
 c[.]t[.]um b | iacet] acet r^{ac} | glaciem] glacies n o δ η glaci[.] f^{ac} | trudunt]
 tru[.]n[.]dunt a tradant t^{ac} 311 tempestates] tempestas s^{ac} v n corr. v⁴ n¹
 tempestatis a^{ac} | et sidera] [.]....]lida r^{ac} | sidera] frigora d^{ac} z sidera
 frigore a² (v) 312 ubi iam] ubi'i'am t | breuiorque] brebiorque o | aestas]
 [u?]etas f^{ac} aetas k^{ac} 313 uel] [.] b^{ac} om. t^{ac} | imbriferum] imb[.]e]r
 ferum a^{ac} umbriferum d^{ac} imbri[.]ferum h inbrife[.]r?]rum γ 314 spicea]
 spice i^{ac} | spicea iam] spicea[.] h^{ac} | messis] messes l | inhorruit]
 in[.]o]horruit b inorruit s hinorruit o in'h'orruit δ | cum²] iam o η
 315 uiridi stipula] stipula uiridi i | lactentia] lactantia
 a c a c e f h a c i a c j a c k a c l r a c t a c v x n y³ lact[.]a]ntia d^{ac} tenuia, lactis plena y²
 turgent] torgent f^{ac} turgent s 316 ego] om. h suppl. h² | flauis] flau[.]
 h^{ac} 317 stringeret] stringeset s^{pc} | hordea] ordea d i k s | culmo] [.]ul[.]..] v
 corr. v⁵ 318 uentorum] prior litt. u- non bene legitur in s | concurrere]
 concurre i^{ac} | proelia] pr'o'elia s praelia y^{ac} 319 radicibus] radici[.]m?]us
 f^{ac} 320 sublimem] sublime b^{ac} c d e i l v p^{ac} x² z n o δ ε ζ η γ^{ac} sublime[.]m] a j k t
 sublime[.]n] f | expulsam] expulsem a^{ac} | eruerent] eruerunt f^{ac}
 [m]eruerint v 321 hiems] hi(/y)emps a³ b c e g² h r s t v e ζ η | culmumque]
 cumulumque b culm[.]umque r | uolantis] uolantes
 b c d e f g h i j l r p^{ac} s v a c x z n o δ ε ζ η

308 figere] bersare r³ 315 lactentia] tenuia, lactis plena y²

- saepe etiam immensum caelo uenit agmen aquarum
 et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
 collectae ex alto nubes; ruit arduus aether
 325 et pluuiā ingenti sata laeta boumque labores
 diluit; implentur fossae et caua flumina crescunt
 cum sonitu feruetque fretis spirantibus aequor.
 ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca
 fulmina molitur dextra, quo maxima motu
 330 terra tremit, fugere ferae et mortalia corda
 per gentis humilis strauit pauor; ille flagranti
 aut Atho aut Rhodopen aut alta Ceraunia telo
 deicit; ingeminant Austri et densissimus imber;
 nunc nemora ingenti uento, nunc litora plangunt.
 335 hoc metuens caeli mensis et sidera serua,
 frigida Saturni sese quo stella receptet,
 quos ignis caelo Cyllenius erret in orbis.
 in primis uenerare deos, atque annua magnae
 sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis
 340 extremae sub casum hiemis, iam uere sereno.

322 etiam] iam y^{ac} | immensum] inmensum **bcdefgijklrstvxyzδζη**
 agmen] agminis s^{ac} 323 glomerant tempestatem] glomerantempestatem
 r^{ac} | imbribus] [atque] imbribus **r** 324 collectae] collecta a^{ac}
 325 ingenti] ingentis v | laeta] *om. s suppl.* s^1 | boumque] bo[Lu]umque **fty**
 326 diluit] deluit k^{pc} di[.l]uit y | implentur] inplentur **fgjrty** | fossae]
 fosae **tz** forse f^{ac} | caua] caue e^{ac} 327 fretis] fretu s^{ac} | spirantibus]
 spiranti'b(us)' **c** 328 media] *i.r.* **d** | corusca] chorusca **ζ** 329 fulmina]
 flumina **d^{ac}f^{ac}r^{ac}z^{ac}** | molitur] mo[Le]itur **b^{ac}** mollitur e 330 tremit]
 trem[Lu]it **f** | ferae et] fre **g corr.** g^1 fere et **r** 331 per] p[.l.] $δ^{ac}$ | gentis]
 gentes **cdefghi²jklsrv^{pc}x²yznδ^{pc}ζη** | humilis] humiles **l^{ac}z^{ac}e^{pc}** humil[Le]**s**
d^{ac} 332 aut¹] [l.] aut **r** | Atho] athon **abcdefghijklrstvxyznoδ^εζηγ**
 Rhodopen] rodopen **ghjoδ^εζη** hodopen a^{ac} [h?]rodopen **f** rhodopent **z**
 alta] altera **v** | Ceraunia] c[La?]eraunia **f cer[.l.]unia** **h^{ac}** cereunia **i^{ac}**
 cerau[Li]nia **y** unia z^{ac} 333 deicit] dei[Le?]cit **at** deiicit **d^{ac}l** deici't' **h**
 deiecit s^{ac} | ingeminant] ingeminat k^{ac} | densissimus] densissimue j^{ac}
 imber] himber **av^{pc}** 334 ingenti] ingento a^{ac} | litora] littora **c^{pc}erty**
 plangunt] plangit **bky** plangent a^{ac} plangunt **b²** (v) planget s^2 (v) resonant
 s^3x^2 335 metuens] metuis a^{ac} | caeli] caelo a^{ac} | mensis] menses
abcdefghijklrstvxyznoδ^εζηγ me[Es]ses **j** 336 frigida...receptet] *hunc*
u. om. t suppl. t^3 337 quos] quo **lr^{ac}** | ignis] ignes **e** | caelo] *om.* **ζ** caeli
suppl. $ζ^2$ caeli **abcdefghijklrstvxyznoδ^εζ²ηγ** | Cyllenius] chillenius **d**
 orbis] orbes **bcdef²g¹hijklr³svxyznoδ^εζη** orbe **r** 339 sacra] sacre c^{ac}
 refer] refer[er] **γ** | Cereri] caereri **c^{pc}r** caereli c^{ac} celeri s^{ac} | laetis]
 laet[Lu]s **d^{ac}f^{ac}γ^{ac}** | operatus] operatu[r?] a^{ac} | herbis] erbis **o** 340 casum]
 casu **adefgj^{pc}klsvxyze** casu[Em] **ry** [l.]casum **t** occasum **ζ**

334 plangunt] resonant s^3x^2

tum pingues agni et tum mollissima uina,
tum somni dulces densaeque in montibus umbrae.
cuncta tibi Cererem pubes agrestis adoret:
cui tu lacte fauos et miti dilue Baccho,
terque nouas circum felix eat hostia fruges, 345
omnis quam chorus et socii comitentur ouantes
et Cererem clamore uocent in tecta; neque ante
falcem maturis quisquam supponat aristis
quam Cereri torta redimitus tempora quercu
det motus incompressos et carmina dicat. 350
Atque haec ut certis possemus discere signis,
aestusque pluuiasque et agentis frigora uentos,
ipse pater statuit quid menstrua luna moneret,
quo signo caderent Austri, quid saepe uidentes
agricolae propius stabulis armenta tenerent. 355
continuo uentis surgentibus aut freta ponti
incipiunt agitata tumescere et aridus altis
montibus audiri fragor, aut resonantia longe
litora misceri et nemorum increbrescere murmur.

341 tum¹] tunc **acehijklr^{pc}stvyzy** | pingues agni] agni pingues
acdefghiklstvxz *i.r.* **r²y²** pinguis agni **γ** | tum²] tunc **jζγ** tu **v** | mollissima]
mellissima **i^{ac}** 342 tum] tunc **ζ** | densaeque] den^l. **Isaeque** **k** densae **ζ**
343 cuncta] cuncta **r** | Cererem] c^l**La**lererem **f** cere **z^{ac}** 344 hunc u. (*et u.*
345) *om.* **f** suppl. **f²** | dilue] dulue **j^{ac}** | Baccho] bacho **abcdejl^vzodεζη**
bacco **f¹** 345 hunc u. *om.* **f** suppl. **f²** | circum] *om.* **δ** suppl. **δ²** | hostia]
ostia **γ** 346 chorus] corus **z** | comitentur] committentur **g^{ac}t** comitantur **xy**
corr. **γ³** | ouantes] oantes **r^{ac}** ou/&/ntes **y^{ac}** 347 hic u. *periit in v* suppl. **v³**
uocent] uocant **o** **l**. **luocent** **c** | neque] nec **ζ** 348 supponat] subponat
acdegitvδ^{ac}ε | aristis] arist^l**ε**? **Is** **c** 349 Cereri] c^l**La**lereri **f** cer/i/ri **v**
redimitus] redimit **g^{ac}** reditus **y** *corr.* **y²** | tempora] t^{mp}ora **j^{pc}noδη**
t./mpora **h^{ac}** 350 det] det et **l** | motus] motos **a^{ac}f^{ac}i^{ac}** | incompressos]
incompressos **b^{ac}** incompressos **z^{ac}** incompressus **γ^{ac}** 351 ante hunc u.
titulum DE SIGNIS TEMPESTATUM *add.* **ε** | ut] *i.r.* **c** | possemus] possimus
ac^{ac}defg²hij^{pc}klr^{pc}st^{ac}xyznoδεζηγ | discere] noscere **j^{ac}ron** *corr.*
r² noscere **δ²** (**v**) 352 aestusque] aestusq(ue)**l**.. **l** **c** | pluuiasque]
pluuia's'que **g** pluuias **z^{ac}** | agentis] agentes **cdf²hlt^{no}δεζη** *litt.* **a** - *i.r.* **f**
gentes **z** | frigora] frogora **l^{ac}z^{ac}** 353 statuit] instituit **i^{ac}** | menstrua]
mestrua **a^{ac}η** me^l. **Instrua** **g** mentrua **r^{ac}** 354 signo] signo^l**ε**? **l** **a** | quid]
quod **a^{ac}cd^{ac}v¹noδεζηγ³** | uidentes] uidentis **f^{ac}g^{ac}** 355 propius] proprius
a^{ac}t^y propriis **iy^{pc}** prop^l**rius** **l** **d^{ac}** *non bene legitur in f* propriu(s) **i⁸** (**v**)
356 continuo] contino **e^{ac}** | aut] ut **a^{ac}f^{ac}** | ponti] ponto **r^{ac}** 357 aridus]
a^l**ε** **l**ridus **b** aridas **c^{ac}** arduus **z¹** frigidus **o** | altis] alt^l. **Is** **ζ^{ac}** 358 audiri]
a^l. **l**di **f^{ac}** | resonantia] resontia **γ** | longe] longae **b** 359 litora] littora **cst**
li^l**ε**t? **l** tora **g** | increbrescere] increbescere **bj^{ac}r^{ac}sn** increuescere **on**
inbrescere **c^{ac}**

- 360 iam sibi tum a curuis male temperat unda carinis,
cum medio celeres reuolant ex aequore mergi
clamoremque ferunt ad litora, cumque marinae
in sicco ludunt fulicae, notasque paludes
deserit atque altam supra uolat ardea nubem.
365 saepe etiam stellas uento impendente uidebis
praecipitis caelo labi, noctisque per umbram
flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus;
saepe leuem paleam et frondes uolitare caducas
aut summa nantis in aqua concludere plumas.
370 at Boreae de parte truci cum fulminat et cum
Eurique Zephyrique tonat domus, omnia plenis
rura natant fossis atque omnis nauita ponto
umida uela legit. numquam imprudentibus imber
obfuit: aut illum surgentem uallibus imis
375 aëriae fugere grues, aut bucula caelum
suspiciens patulis captauit naribus auras,
aut arguta lacus circumuolitauit hirundo
et ueterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam.

360 a] *om.* **d^{ac}gh^{ac}i^{ac}jrsy^{pc}n^{ac}oδ^εζ^ηγ** *del.* **a^{pc}v^{pc}x²** ah j² s(cilicet) a δ²
curuis] c^{ae}? **l**ruis **t** | unda] undi **r^{ac}** | carinis] carnis **b^{ac}** 361 celeres]
celeris **l** | reuolant] reuolitant **z³** (*litt. re- i. r.*) | aequore] aequora **a**
362 litora] littora **g** | cumque] cu^l. **l**que **ζ^{ac}** 363 sicco] sico **g^{ac}z** secco **r^{ac}**
notasque] notat **f** *corr.* **f²** motosque **z** 364 altam] alta **lⁿ?** **l** **f^{ac}** | supra]
sup^l. **l** **f^{ac}** | uolat] uolet **g** *om.* **z^{ac}** 365 impendente] inpendente
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz³εγ inpondente **z** 366 praecipitis] praecipites
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyznoδ^εζ¹ηγ praecipit^l. **l**s **ζ** | labi] laui **η** | umbram]
umbras **ac^{ac}defghij^{pc}k¹lstv^{ac}xy^{pc}znoδ^εη** umbra^l. **l** **k** 367 flammarum]
flamarum **as** | tractus] t^ractus **h** 368 caducas] caduc^lu^ls **ζ^{ac}**
369 summa] summa^ls **l** **b** | nantis] nantes **bcdef²ghijklr^{pc}txzno^{ac}δ^εζ**
natantes **s³z²** | concludere] colludere **jδζ** concludere **e** con^lc^lludere **v**
plumas] plumes **a^{ac}** 370 at] aut **g^{ac}o** a^lu[?] **l**t **r** a^l. **l** **ζ^{ac}** | truci] **l**c^ltruci
ζ^{ac} traci **a²** (v) | fulminat] f^llu[?] **l**minat **g^{ac}** 371 Zephyrique] zepherique
aceh^{ac}svx 372 fossis] forsis **f^{ac}γ^{ac}** 373 umida] humida **a^{pc}def²lvznoδ^εζ**
l. **l**umida **a** | numquam] nu(m)^l. **l**qua(m) **h** | imprudentibus]
inprudentialibus **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzεζγ** 'im'prudentialibus **h** 374 obfuit] offuit
acdefghijlrstvxyznoδ^ε | aut] au **g^{ac}** | surgentem] s^le[?] **l**urgentem **s**
surgent^libus **l** **γ** *corr.* **γ³** | uallibus] in uallibus **r** 375 aëriae] aere(a)e
ef²ghj^{pc} *corr.* **g¹** | fugere] fugere^lt **l** **s** | bucula] buccula **f²re** bacula **e**
bucola **f** 376 *hic u. periit in v suppl.* **v³** | suspiciens] suscipiens **gv³** *corr.*
g² | captauit] captabit **r** | naribus auras] *i. r.* **ζ** | auras] aures **c^{ac}** 377 *hunc u.*
om. **ζ** *suppl.* **ζ²** | circumuolitauit] circumuolauit **gv** *corr.* **g²**
circumuollitauit **ζ²** circumuolitabit **η^{ac}** | hirundo] hyrundo **dt**
378 cecinere] c^la^lecinere **fk** cecine're' **r^{pc}** | querelam] querellam
a^{pc}b^{ac}c^{pc}fgh^{pc}ij^{pc}ks³x²n^{ac} quere^ll^lam **ry** quelelam **y^{ac}**

360 a] s(cilicet) a δ² 369 nantis] natantes s³

saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit oua
 angustum formica terens iter, et bibit ingens 380
 arcus, et e pastu decedens agmine magno
 coruorum increpuit densis exercitus alis.
 iam uariae pelagi uolucres et quae Asia circum
 dulcibus in stagnis rimantur prata Caystri -
 certatim largos umeris infundere rores, 385
 nunc caput obiectare fretis, nunc currere in undas
 et studio incassum uideas gestire lauandi.
 tum cornix plena pluuiam uocat improba uoce
 et sola in sicca secum spatiat harena.
 ne nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellae 390
 nesciuere hiemem, testa cum ardente uiderent
 scintillare oleum et putris concrecere fungos.
 Nec minus ex imbri soles et aperta serena
 prospicere et certis poteris cognoscere signis:
 nam neque tum stellis acies obtusa uidetur, 395

379 et] e s³x²ζ^{ac} | tectis] ectis ζ^{ac} | penetralibus] penetra[...libus cs
 penatralibus o pentralibus ζ penitralibus γ³ | extulit] ex[...t]ulit t
 380 angustum] angustum [....] j | ingens] ingnens e 381 et] e[...h | et e]
 et ζ e ζ^{pc} | e] om. hζ suppl. h¹ | pastu] pasto e^{ac} | decedens] de[n]cedens y
 agmine] agmine [in] γ 382 coruorum] cur uorum η 383 uariae] uarias
 a³bcd^{ac}efgh^{pc}ijkl²stvx²z²noδeζηγ¹ varia[...s r uari z uarias a²(v) uarias
 uolucres f²(v) | et quae] atque adf^{ac}gh^{ac}lr^{ac}vx²n^η etque e^{ac}k^{ac}sv^{pc}z^ζγ et
 quae d²(v) et eas quae g²s² s(cilicet) aues quae η² | circum] post hunc u.
 unum u. erasum (fortasse u. 384 bis scriptum) in ima pagina exhibet y
 384 dulcibus] ducibus a^{ac} | stagnis] stagnum y^{ac} | rimantur] [...antur y^{ac}
 rimant z^{ac} | Caystri] caistri f^{ac} 385 certatim] cestatim z^{ac} certactim γ
 largos] longos i^{ac}j^{ac} largas e^{ac} largus g^{ac} | umeris] humeris cde^{pc}rvy^{pc}zo^ζ
 humer[...s h^{ac} | infundere] [e?f] infundere r 386 caput] capud yz
 fretis] fetis j^{ac} | nunc currere] nun currere v | currere] cure f corr. f² curere
 z^{ac} | undas] unda[m] b^{ac} undam γ 387 studio] studium g | incassum]
 incasum d^{ac}l | gestire] gestare γ^{ac} 388 tum] tunc hv | plena] pleni b^{ac}
 pluuiam] om. j suppl. j² | improba] inproba abcijk^{ac}svxyn^{ac}ζγ | improba
 uoce] improbatio z^{ac} 389 spatiat] spatia[...t g^{ac} | harena] arena
 chiksζγ^{ac} | aut caput obiectat querulum uenientibus undis post u.388 add.
 f¹g³i⁸k⁴s¹z⁴γ³ 390 ne] nec bcd^{pc}ef^{pc}g^{pc}hi²jkrs^{pc}xyzn^{pc}oδeζη | nocturna]
 noturna r^{ac} 391 nesciuere] nescire o^{ac} | hiemem] iemem z | ardente]
 ardent[...a] a^{ac} 392 scintillare] scintilare h scintare γ^{ac} | putris] putres
 a^{pc}cdefghijk^{pc}lr^{pc}sv^{ac}xzn^{pc}oδeζη | concrecere] prima litt. -r- ex corr. in c ut
 uid. concrecere r^{ac} [a?c?]crescere v | fungos] fungus f^{ac} 393 Nec] ne f^{ac}
 394 prospicere et] prospiceret z | cognoscere] [...gnoscere t^{ac} | cognoscere
 signis] cognoscere signis z^{ac} 395 nam] nan r^{ac} | tum] tum in f | obtusa]
 obtusa h^{pc}i²jk^{pc}tyδeγ obtu[...n]sa cζ optusa oη obscura j² obscura e
 uidetur] [...uidetur t

383 et quae] et eas quae g²s² s(cilicet) aues quae η² 395 obtusa]
 obscura e

- nec fratris radiis obnoxia surgere Luna,
 tenuia nec lanae per caelum uellera ferri;
 non tepidum ad solem pennas in litore pandunt
 dilectae Thetidi alcyones, non ore solutos
 400 immundi meminere sues iactare maniplos.
 at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt,
 solis et occasum seruans de culmine summo
 nequiquam seros exercet noctua cantus.
 apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,
 405 et pro purpureo poenas dat Scylla capillo:
 quacumque illa leuem fugiens secat aethera pennis,
 ecce inimicus atrox magno stridore per auras
 insequitur Nisus; qua se fert Nisus ad auras,
 illa leuem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis.
 410 tum liquidas corui presso ter gutture uoces
 aut quater ingeminant, et saepe cubilibus altis
 nescio qua praeter solitum dulcedine laeti
 inter se in foliis strepitant; iuuat imbribus actis
 progeniem paruam dulcisque reuisere nidos.
 415 haud equidem credo, quia sit diuinitus illis
 ingenium aut rerum fato prudentia maior;

396 fratris] fatris **z** 397 tenuia] ten[**n**]uia **γ** | uellera] uella **e** *corr.* **e**¹
 uellerea **s**^{ac} uellare **γ**^{ac} 398 pennas] pinnas **r**^{ac}**ty** penna **k**^{ac} pannas **s**^{ac}
 litore] litora **aeh**^{acv} littore **cg****ye** | pandunt] padunt **f**^{ac} 399 dilectae] dilecta
b^{ac} | dilectae Thetidi] dilectethidi **i** | Thetidi] tethidi **lsz** thecidi **a**^{ac} thedi **b**^{ac}
 alcyones] alchyones **a**³**e**^{pc}**f**²**i**^{pc}**r**^{pc}**v** alchones **efi** alchines **g**^{ac} **a****l**. **l**cyones **t**^{ac}
 aldone **z**^{ac} | ore] ora **t**^{ac} | solutos] salutos **f**^{ac} soluto **t**^{pc} 400 immundi]
 immundi **aefghij**^{pc}**kstvxzyeζη** iam immundi **j** **l**iam] immundi **r** | iactare]
 iectare **b**^{ac} | maniplos] manipulos **g** 401 at] **a****l**. **l**t **y** | recumbunt] recum
z^{ac} residunt **a**² (**v**) 402 occasum] casum **k** *corr.* **k**³ occassum **z**
 403 nequiquam] nequicquam **tζ** nequicquam **e** nequi**l**c]quam **g**
 exercet] **l**et]exercet **s** | cantus] cantos **a**^{acv}**ac** 404 apparet] apperet **c**^{ac}
 a'p'paret **h** | liquido] liquido**l**s] **r** | aëre] aera **s**^{ac} ere **z**^{ac} | Nisus] nsus **g**^{ac}
 mi**l**s]sus **s**^{ac} nysus **t** 405 purpureo] purreo **e**^{acv}**ac purporeo **f**^{ac} prurporeo
z^{ac} 406 quacumque] qua**l**m]cumque **ζ** quamcumque **γ** | illa] ill/o?/ **h**^{ac}
 secat] secta **f**^{ac} secat**l**a?] **v** | aethera] ae't'hera **c** | aethera pennis] aether
 apmnis **t**^{ac} aethera p'e'mnis **t**^{pc} | pennis] pinnis **br**^{acv}**acv** 407 magno]
 magnu **b**^{ac} magnol**s**] **c** | per auras] per aerem **i**³ 409 aethera pennis]
 ettherap'e'mnis **t** | pennis] pinnis **r**^{acv}**acv** 410 corui] o corui **z**^{ac} | ter] te **a**^{ac}
 gutture] gutture **f**^{ac} | uoces] uocis **d**^{ac} 411 aut] **a****l**. **l**t **y**^{ac} | quater] queter **y**^{ac}
 saepe] saep **e**^{ac} | cubilibus] cubibus **ζ**^{ac} 413 se] *om.* **b** *suppl.* **b**² | in] *om.*
abdefghi^{acj}**pc****lsx**²**znoδη** *suppl.* **a**³**b**²**d**²**j**² **l**in] **c****ζ** **l**.] **j** s(cilicet) in **δ**³ | foliis]
 folis **e**^{ac}**r**^{ac} | imbribus] imbr**l**.]bus **c** | actis] a**l**l]tis **b**^{ac} 414 progeniem]
 progniem **ζ**^{ac} | dulcisque] dulcesque **b**^{pc}**cdfghijklxszynodεη** 415 haud]
 haut **l**^{ac}**z****ny** aud **e**^{ac}**ζ**^{pc} 416 aut] haut **n**^{pc} aud **e****

407 per auras] per aerem **i**³

uerum ubi tempestas et caeli mobilis umor
 mutauere uias et Iuppiter uuidus Austris
 denset erant quae rara modo, et quae densa relaxat,
 uertuntur species animorum, et pectora motus 420
 nunc alios, alios dum nubila uentus agebat,
 concipiunt: hinc ille auium concentus in agris
 et laetae pecudes et ouantes gutture corui.
 Si uero solem ad rapidum lunasque sequentis
 ordine respicies, numquam te crastina fallat 425
 hora, neque insidiis noctis capiere serenae.
 luna reuertentis cum primum colligit ignis,
 si nigrum obscuro comprehenderit aëra cornu,
 maximus agricolis pelagoque parabitur imber;
 at si uirgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, 430
 uentus erit: uento semper rubet aurea Phoebe.
 sin ortu quarto (namque is certissimus auctor)
 pura neque obtunsis per caelum cornibus ibit,
 totus et ille dies et qui nascentur ab illo
 exactum ad mensem pluua uentisque carebunt, 435
 uotaque seruati soluent in litore nautae

417 tempestas] temperies $a^2(v)$ | mobilis] mo/ubu/s γ^{ac} | umor] humor
 abcdegij^{ac}ltvy^{pc}znoδ^{εζ}η 418 uias] u/ece?/s γ^{ac} uices $a^2(v)$ | Iuppiter]
 iupiter c^{ach} | uuidus] umidus bfhjklrsxynδ^γ humidus acdegitvzn¹o^{εζ}η
 419 denset] dens a^{ac} dens[at] f^{ac} densat d^{ac}l^{ac}y²ε | erant] era'n't n | rara]
 raro c^{ac} | modo] *om.* n *suppl.* n¹ | relaxat] relaxet r^{ac}t^{pc}δ^ζ extenuet r³
 420 pectora] pectore ab³cdefghi^{ac}j^{pc}k^{pc}l^{pc}r^{pc}st^{ac}xyze^ζη (pecto)ra t⁵(v)
 motus] [in]motus a 421 nunc] tunc γ^{pc} | alios²] alias g^{ac} alio r^{ac} *om.* t^{ac}
 agebat] aiebat v 422 concipiunt] [..e]ncipiunt a^{ac} con[...]¹piunt s | hinc]
 hin g^{ac} hic i^{ac} | auium] au'i'um h | in] *om.* f *suppl.* f¹ | agris] agros t^{ac} aruis ζ
 423 laetae] laete t | gutture] gutture f^{ac} | corui] o corui z^{ac} 424 Si] sin sy^{pc}
 lunasque] lunaeque γ^{ac} | sequentis] sequentes a^{ac}cdfghi^{pc}j^{pc}l^{pc}r^{pc}v^{pc}xyznδ^{εζ}
 425 respicies] respicias gz | crastina] crasti g *corr.* g² 426 noctis] *om.* f
suppl. f¹ | serenae] s[La]lerenae y 427 reuertentis] reuertentes
 a^{pc}b^{pc}cdefghijklr^{pc}st^{ac}xyznδ^{εζ}η | cum primum] iterau. z^{ac} | ignis] ignes
 a^{pc}b^{pc}cefi²jlvxznδ^{εζ} 428 hunc u. *om.* y *suppl.* y² | comprehenderit]
 comprehenderit cgjklv comprehenderit tε compraeh[^h?]enderit h
 compraehenderit r compraehenderit s | aëra] aer γ^{ac} aere v
 429 pelagoque] pelaque y^{ac} 430 at] a[Lu]?[t h ad r aut v | uirgineum]
 uirgeneum v^{ac} 431 uento] uento[^s] ζ | Phoebe] pho'e'be h poebe v
 432 sin] si in e | ortu] orti z^{ac} in δ³ | quarto] quartu f^{ac} γ^{ac} | is] eis i^{ac} his
 rebus certus z^{ac} his γ^{pc} 433 obtunsis] obtusis bd^{pc}j^{pc}r^{ac}tne^ζ optusis
 i²l^{pc}y^{pc}oδ^η obtu[ⁿ]sis cy obtussis b³ | per caelum] caelum per t
 434 totus] Ttotus z^{ac} | qui] quia e^{ac} | nascentur] nascuntur g^{εζ} nascetur n
 435 exactum] exatum ζ^{ac} | pluua] pluue s^{ac} | uentisque] uentosque r^{ac}
 436 seruati] seruata f^{ac} serbati o | soluent] solent j^{ac} | litore] littore s

419 relaxat] extenuet r³ 432 ortu] in δ³

Glauco et Panopeae et Inoo Melicertae.
 sol quoque et exoriens et cum se condet in undas
 signa dabit; solem certissima signa sequentur,
 440 et quae mane refert et quae surgentibus astris.
 ille ubi nascentem maculis uariauerit ortum
 conditus in nubem medioque refugerit orbe,
 suspecti tibi sint imbres: namque urget ab alto
 arboribusque satisque Notus pecorique sinister.
 445 aut ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese
 diuersi rumpent radii, aut ubi pallida surget
 Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile,
 heu, male tum mitis defendet pampinus uuas:
 tam multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando.
 450 hoc etiam, emenso cum iam decedit Olympo,
 profuerit meminisse magis; nam saepe uidemus
 ipsius in uultu uarios errare colores:
 caeruleus pluuiam denuntiat, igneus Euros;
 sin maculae incipiunt rutilo immiscerier igni,
 455 omnia tum pariter uento nimbisque uidebis

437 Panopeae] pan[**a**]peae **y**^{ac} | Inoo] ino **gr**^{ac} | Melicertae] omelicerte **r**^{ac}
 438 et¹] *om.* **rvy** *suppl.* **r¹v⁴y¹** | exoriens] etoriens **f**^{ac} | se condet] secundet
a^{ac} | condet] condit **rs^{ac}y^{pc}y^{ac}** condat **f^{ac}g^{ac}** con[**..**]det **j** abscondat **r**³
 undas] und/e?²/s **v** 439 certissima] certisma **c** | sequentur] sequuntur **noδη**
 secuntur **ey** secuntur **b**^{ac} sequuntur **o**³ (v) 440 et¹] e **r**^{ac} | quae²] q(ue) **cz**
 que **v** | astris] artris **z**^{ac} 441 ubi] [h]ubi **y** | nascentem] nascente **ζ**
 442 conditus] co[**m**]di[**u**]tus **y**^{ac} | nubem] nube[**m**?] **c** | refugerit]
 refu[**n**]gerit **k** 443 sint] s[**u**]nt **d**^{ac} | namque] nam /m/[**..**] **ε**^{ac} | urget]
 urguet **abelrstvzoζ** 444 arboribusque] arborique **e**^{ac} | satisque] satis **xo**
 Notus] nothus **ab^{pc}deg²k^{ac}lv^{pc}znoδ^εζηγ^{pc}** not **g** | pecorique]
 pecor[**i**s]que **b** peccorique **t** | sinister] sin[**..**]ister **j** 445 aut] at **oζ**^{ac} | ubi]
 ube **y**^{ac} 446 diuersi] diuersi[**t**?] **g** | rumpent] erumpent **aer**^{3v} rumpunt
ry^{pc} erumpunt **c**² | radii] ra[**..**]ii **r**^{ac} | pallida] pallada **b**^{ac} pallida[**s**] **t**
 surget] surgit **b^{ac}dfgilr^{ac}st^{pc}y^{pc}zεζγ^{pc}** surgat **t**^{ac} surget instet inminet **a**²
 447 Tithoni] thitoni **b** titoni **h** titani **s** | cubile] cubil[**..**] **g**^{ac} 448 mitis]
 mites **a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}j^{pc}l^{pc}r^{ac}svxy^{pc}z^{ac}nδ^εζ** mi[**r**]tes **y** (mit)es η² (v) | defendet]
 defendit **cdfr^{ac}oy^{pc}** 449 tam] tum **dfghj^{pc}r^{ac}s^{pc}x²y** | multa] multi **s**^{ac}
 horrida] orrida **f^{ac}hzy** o'r'rida **ε** 450 emenso] etmenso **b**^{ac} | decedit]
 decedet **abc^{pc}de^{pc}f^{ac}gh^{pc}jklrstvxyz^{pc}nδ^εζ** decet **c^{ac}y^{ac}** det **h** dece[**..**]det **i**
 dece **z** | Olympo] olimpho **d** 451 profuerit] profu'er'it **h** | magis] agis **e**^{ac}
 452 uultu] uoltu **b³y^{ac}** 453 caeruleus] cerulus **y** 454 sin] sin[**t**?] **r**
 sin[**e**] **y** | incipiunt] incipient **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyznoδ^εζη** incipiant **ε**
 rutilo] rut[**u**]lo **b**^{ac} | immiscerier] immiscerier **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz**
 miscerier **s** inmis'c'erier **ε** | igni] *om.* **z**^{ac} igno **c**^{ac} igne **g**^{ac} 455 pariter]
 panter **z** | nimbisque] nymbisque **t**

438 condet] abscondat **r**³ 446 rumpent] erumpunt **c**² | surget] surget
 instet inminet **a**²

feruere: non illa quisquam me nocte per altum
 ire neque a terra moneat conuellere funem.
 at si, cum referetque diem condetque relatum,
 lucidus orbis erit, frustra terrebere nimbis
 et claro siluas cernes Aquilone moueri. 460
 denique, quid uesper serus uehat, unde serenas
 uentus agat nubes, quid cogitet umidus Auster,
 sol tibi signa dabit. solem quis dicere falsum
 audeat? ille etiam caecos instare tumultus
 saepe monet fraudemque et operata tumescere bella; 465
 ille etiam exstincto miseratus Caesare Romam,
 cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit
 impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.
 tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora ponti,
 obscenaeque canes importunaeque uolucres 470
 signa dabant. quotiens Cyclopum efferuere in agros
 uidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,
 flammarumque globos liquefactaque uoluere saxa!
 armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo
 audiit, insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes. 475
 uox quoque per lucos uulgo exaudita silentis

456 me] *om.* **g** *suppl.* **g**² 457 conuellere] conpellere **g** | funem] fumem
c^{ac}f^{ac} 458 condetque] condet **ζ^{ac}** 459 lucidus] lucidos **i^{ac}** | frustra] fustra
h | terrebere] terraebere **b^{ac}** | nimbis] nymbis **beft** 460 et claro] eclaro **c^{ac}**
 siluas cernes] cernes siluas **bjr** | cernes] cernis **s** | Aquilone] aquiloni **f^{ac}**
 a[.l]qui'lo'ne **v¹** 461 uehat] uat **f** ueat **f¹g^{x^{ac}}non** *corr.* **f²** uahat **r^{ac}**
 serenas] serenus **b** terenas **r³** 462 agat] agitat **i^{ac}** agit **s** | cogitet] cogit et
k^{ac}x^{ac} | umidus] humidus **acdefghjlstvnoδζγ** 463 *hic u. periit in v suppl.*
v³ | dabit] dabat **o^{ac}** | dicere] diceret **z** 464 tumultus] tumultos **i^{ac}**
 465 saepe] sae **f^{ac}** | monet] monet[.l] **f** | operata] opesta **s^{ac}** | tumescere]
 tumiscere **z** 466 etiam exstincto] *non bene leguntur in g* | exstincto]
 extincta **s^{ac}** extincto **t** extincto **ζ** | Caesare] cerare **i** cessare **z^{ac}** 467 cum]
 tum **b^{ac}** | cum...obscura] *non bene leguntur in g* | caput] capud **b^{ac}**
 ferrugine] ferugine **ε^{ac}** 468 impiaque] impia[.m]que **ζ** | saecula] [.....]la
r 469 tempore] tempora **c^{ac}** | quamquam] quanquam **acdesoζ** | tellus]
 telus **η^{ac}** | et] *om.* **ζγ^{ac}** | ponti] *hoc uerbum periit in v suppl.* **v³**
 470 obscenaeque] obscenique **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyznoδζηγ** obscenique **r**
 obs'c'enique **ε** | importunaeque] inportun(a)eque **abcefgghijklrstvxyzeζη**
 471 quotiens] quoties **a^{ac}r^{ac}** | Cyclopum] cydopum **z^{ac}** | efferuere] feruere
b^{ac} | in agros] *om.* **z^{ac}** | agros] *hoc uerbum periit in v [agro]* **v³** (il) agros
v³ (mg) 472 Aetnam] (a)ethnam **acdefhiklrsvxzoδε^{ac}ζη**
 473 flammarumque] flamarumque **x** | globos] clobos **ζ** | liquefactaque]
 liquefacta **s** liquet actaque **z^{ac}** 474 armorum] amorum **γ^{ac}** | sonitum]
 sonitus **cζ^{ac}** | caelo] c/oi/lo **γ^{ac}** 475 audiit] audit **εζ** audi'i't **z** | motibus]
 mo[.n]tibus **bdrεζ** montibus **a²** (v) 476 uulgo] uolgo **γ^{ac}** | silentis]
 silentes **bdf^{ac}gh^{ac}ijkl^{ac}s³xyznoδζηγ^{ac}**

ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris
 uisa sub obscurum noctis, pecudesque locutae
 (infandum!); sistunt amnes terraeque dehiscunt,
 480 et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant.
 proluit insano contorquens uertice siluas
 fluuiorum rex Eridanus camposque per omnis
 cum stabulis armenta tulit. nec tempore eodem
 tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere minaces
 485 aut puteis manare cruor cessauit, et altae
 per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
 non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno
 fulgura nec diri totiens arsere cometae.
 ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
 490 Romanas acies iterum uidere Philippi;
 nec fuit indignum superis bis sanguine nostro
 Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
 scilicet et tempus ueniet, cum finibus illis
 agricola incuruo terram molitus aratro
 495 exesa inueniet scabra robigine pila,
 aut grauibis rastris galeas pulsabit inanis

477 simulacra] simulac'h'ra v | pallentia] pa'llentia h pellantia i 478 uisa]
 uisa f | obscurum] obscul- corr. inter scribendum s | noctis] noctes r^{ac}
 479 amnes] amnes que r manes a² (v) | dehiscunt] deiscunt c
 480 inlacrimat] illacrimat hδ lacrimat oη | templis] templi h^{ac}f^{ac} | aeraque]
 eraque f^{ac}z 481 proluit] p...luit t^{ac} | insano] insono r^{ac} insani s^{ac}
 contorquens] contorques h^{ac} 482 fluuiorum] fluuiorum y^{ac} | rex] om. ζ
 suppl. ζ² | Eridanus] heridanus ce^{pe} eridenus y^{ac} | omnis] omnes
 bcdg^{pe}hkltxyδεζγ^{ac} om(ne)s znη 483 stabulis] stabilis r^{ac} | tulit] trahit
 bja^{ac}r 484 aut] au't' hr aud e^{pe} haud γ³ | extis] l. l^{extis} j | apparere] appare
 g corr. g³ appar l^u lere r | minaces] minacis γ^{ac} 485 aut] haut t^{pe}zη^{ac} haud
 lx aud r³e^{pe} | manare] manere h^{ac}γ^{ac} 486 ululantibus] ul...lantibus k^{ac}
 ululatibus γ^{ac} | urbes] urb l^a les r 487 caelo] om. ζ suppl. ζ² | ceciderunt]
 occiderunt v caeciderunt γ | sereno] sinistro γ^{pe} 488 fulgura] fulgora
 acde^{ac}iklr^{pe}stxznδζ fulgyra e^{pe} | totiens] tocie'n's h 489 sese] se ζ
 concurrere] concurre f^{ac} | telis] tellis o^{ac} 491 superis] superi l^s j
 492 hic u. periit in v suppl. v³ | Emathiam] etmathiam δε e l^t mathiam oη
 hemathiam δ² thessaliam δ² | latos] letos e | Haemi] hemi clv³n^{pe} h lⁱ l^{emi}
 fho^{ac} emi ne hae lⁱ l^{mi} a hiaemi g et hemi v^{ac} aemi γ^{ac} | pinguescere]
 pingescere c | campos] cappos v³ campos v³ (v) 493 scilicet et] scilic b
 corr. b² 494 molitus] moli l^t? l^{tus} g | aratro] arato o^{ac} 495 exesa]
 exe l^s l^{sa} bf ex l^a? l^{esa} r | scabra] scrabra s^{ac} | robigine] rubigine
 acdfghijklrstvxyznoδεζγ^{pe} 496 rastris] rastis r^{ac} | galeas] ga lⁱ l^{leas} h
 pulsabit] pulsab l^a? l^t a^{ac} pulsauit oδ | inanis] inanes
 a^{pe}cdefg^{pe}hijklr^{pe}stvxyznoδεζγ

492 Emathiam] thessaliam δ²

grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.
 Di patrii Indigetes et Romule uestaque mater,
 quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia seruas,
 hunc saltem euerso iuuenem succurrere saeclo 500
 ne prohibete. satis iam pridem sanguine nostro
 Laomedontae luimus periuria Troiae;
 iam pridem nobis caeli te regia, Caesar,
 inuidet atque hominum queritur curare triumphos,
 quippe ubi fas uersum atque nefas: tot bella per orbem, 505
 tam multae scelerum facies, non ullus aratro
 dignus honos, squalent abductis arua colonis,
 et curuae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.
 hinc mouet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;
 uicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes 510
 arma ferunt; saeuit toto Mars impius orbe,
 ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae,
 addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens

497 effossis] effosis **f^{ac}ty^{ac}** | mirabitur] minabitur **v^{ac}** | sepulcris] sepulchris
ab^{ac}cdefgikrst^{ac}vxyznoeζηγ 498 Di] dii **dgij^{ac}rzε** | patrii] patri **i^{ac}s^{ac}**
 Indigetes] indigetis **r^{ac}** | Romule] romula **on** romole **i** romul[**a?**] **le r**
 romul[**.le t** romulae **v^{ac}** (romu)le **η²** (v) | uestaque] uasteque **o^{ac}**
 499 quae] quoe **δ** | Romana] romanam **z** | Palatia] pa[**l**]latia **a**
 500 saltem] saltim **a^{ac}d^{ac}t^{ac}z** | euerso] auerso **f^{ac}** | iuuenem] iuentem **c^{ac}**
 succurrere] succurre **b^{ac}** | saeclo] se **z^{ac}** 501 prohibete] proibete **o** | satis]
 satim **i^{ac}** | sanguine] ex sanguine **δ** 502 Laomedontae]
 loemedonte[**i?**] **lae f^{ac}** laomedonte[**.le g^{ac}** laomedonte'a'e **v** | luimus]
 lum[**i?**] **lus f^{ac}** loimus **γ^{ac}** | periuria] periurie **a** periuriat **h^{ac}** | periuria
 Troiae] *om. e suppl. e²* | Troiae] Trohiae **c** 503 iam...nobis] *om. e suppl.*
e² | nobis caeli] caeli nobis **s** | te] te[**c?**] **r** | regia] r[**a?**]legia **r**
 504 queritur] quaeritur **b^{ac}t** | curare] cure **ζ^{ac}** | triumphos] triumphus **o^{ac}γ^{ac}**
 trium **z^{ac}** 505 uersum atque] versum sumatque **e^{ac}** | atque...tot] atquem
 efastot **r^{ac}** | bella] bela **f^{ac}** | orbem] urbem **on** 506 facies] facie[**m**] **k^{ac}**
 ullus] ulli **ζ^{ac}** 507 honos] onos **f^{ac}i²** onus **i** hono **s^{ac}** | colonis] coloni **z^{ac}**
 508 curuae] curua **b^{ac}** | rigidum] regidum **γ** 509 Euphrates] eufrates
aefhno eufratres **d^{ac}vz** eufrat[**r**]les **dt** heufrates **c** | illinc] illic **i^{ac}x^{ac}**
 510 ruptis] raptis **v^{ac}** | ruptis...se] inter se ruptis iam **dsz** | urbes] *in ras.*
n¹ 511 ferunt] f[**u**]erunt **y** | impius] inpius **γ** 512 cum] *om. t^{ac}* quando
g² | effudere] efudere **f^{ac}** effundere **z^{ac}** effu[**n**]dere **γ** 513 addunt]
 permittunt **f²** currendo **g²** cum colligant **r³** se **δ³** | in spatia] se in spatia
a³b¹ce^{ac}jk^rv^{ac} se in spatio **h^{ac}ij^{ac}rs** spatia **f** *corr. f¹ ante in spatium*
reliquit y in spatio **ε** spatio **γ** *alio atramento corr. γ²* currendo plus (plus
om. k³) eorum cursus augetur **d²j²k³** quemadmodum augetur eorum cursus

512 cum] quando **g²** 513 addunt] permittunt **f²** (nota tir.) currendo **g²**
 cum colligant **r³** se **δ³** nota tir. si riferisce a f o a g? L'ho lasciato nella
 posizione in cui si trovava nell'app. 1. | in spatia] eorum cursus augetur
d²j²k³ quemadmodum augetur eorum cursus **c²** currere uolunt **g²**

fertur equis auriga neque audit currus habenas.

305,1 tum]

5

514,2]‡
514,2]‡
514,2]‡

10

c² currere uolunt **g**² | frustra] rustra **e**^{ac} | frustra retinacula] frustretinacula
f^{ac}
514 equis] **ℓ**.ℓequis **f** ℓa?ℓequis **r** aequis **v** | neque] ne **r**^{ac} | currus] cursus
f^{ac} | habenas] abenas **g**ε^{ac} | PUBLII (*om.* **ir** PUBLI **x**) VIRGILII (VIRGILII
fjkrsvx) MARONIS (P. V. M. **av**) GEORGICORUM (GEORGICA **i** GEORGICON
arsv) LIBER PRIMUS (I **irs**) EXPLICIT (EXPLICIT *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j**⁵) **afgijkrsvx**
GEORGICON LIBER PRIMUS EXPLICIT **de**ζ
EXPLICIT LIBER PRIMUS (I γ) **ty**
EXPLICIT LIBER PRIMUS GEORGICORUM δ
VIRGILII MARONIS GEORGICA L(IBER) I EXPLICIT **ε**
subscriptio deest in chyzoη erasa est in b

Liber II

Hactenus aruorum cultus et sidera caeli; nunc te, Bacche, canam, nec non siluestria tecum uirgulta et prolem tarde crescentis oliuae. huc, pater o Leneae: tuis hic omnia plena muneribus, tibi pampineo grauidus autumno	5
floret ager, spumat plenis uindemia labris; huc, pater o Leneae, ueni, nudataque musto tinge nouo mecum dereptis crura coturnis. Principio arboribus uaria est natura creandis. namque aliae nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae	10
sponte sua ueniunt camposque et flumina late curua tenent, ut molle siler lentaeque genistae, populus et glauca canentia fronde salicta; pars autem posito surgunt de semine, ut altae castaneae, nemorumque Ioui quae maxima frondet	15

Georg. 2 INCIPIT LIBER SECUNDUS **aefhjkrvx**

INCIPIT GEORGICON LIBER SECUNDUS **d**

INCIPIT LIBER II (SECUNDUS **t**) GEORGICORUM (GEORGICON **γ**) **gty**

INCIPIT II LIBER GEORGICON **s**

LIBER SECUNDUS INCIPIT **i**

SECUNDUS LIBER GEORGICON INCIPIT **cz**

P(UBLI) VIRGILI MARONIS GEORGICORUM LIBER II INCIPIT **δ**

INCIPIT LIBER II DE CULTU VINEARUM **ζ**

inscriptio deest in **ynoεη** *erased est in* **b**

1 Hactenus] [HA]actenus **e** | aruorum] arouum **b^{ac}** | sidera] sedera **f^{ac}**
2 Bacche] bache **a^{ac}b^{ac}cd fhijk^{ac}tn^{pc}oδεζη** bacce **γ** **3** uirgulta] uirculta **z**
prolem tarde] tarde prolem **r** | tarde] tardae **v** **4** Leneae] leneae **b^{pc}e**
lene/. /e **b** lene **i** len[.] **k** len[Ca]eae **r^{ac}** leneaeque **e^{pc}** | tuis] tui **z^{ac}** | hic]
haec **h^{ac}** *om.* **s^{ac}** **5** pampineo] pamp[h.]neo **s** *corr.* **s³** | grauidus] grauibis
c^{ac} grauidusque **e^{pc}** | autumno] atumno **a^{ac}** **6** uindemia] uindea **j^{ac}** **7** o] ho
c | o... ueni] olene eueni **f^{ac}pc^{ac}** o lenae ueni **b^{ac}** olere eueni **i** olonee ueni
v o lenea ueni **γ** | ueni] uen[Ce] **y^{ac}** *iterauerat* **z^{ac}** | nudataque]
nudata[.]que **c** **8** tinge] tingue **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz^{pc}noδεζηγ** | coturnis] con't(ur)'nis
c **11** camposque] campos **d** **12** curua] carua **c^{ac}** | molle] molle[s] **t**
lentaeque] l[Ca]etaeque **f^{ac}** | genistae] genest(a)
ab^{pc}cd efghijkrsv³xynodeζη **13** glauca] [.]g'lauca **t** | fronde] fronte **z**
salicta] salita **j^{ac}** **14** pars] par[Ca?]s **f** | ut] *i.r.* **η** **15** castaneae] castanae
ζ^{ac} | quae] *om.* **e^{ac}** q(ue) **a^{ac}y^{ac}** qui **v^{ac}** | maxima] maxime **v^{ac}**

Georg. 2

Glossae

- aesculus, atque habitae Graiis oracula quercus.
 pullulat ab radice aliis densissima silua,
 ut cerasis ulmisque; etiam Parnasia laurus
 parua sub ingenti matris se subicit umbra.
 20 hos natura modos primum dedit, his genus omne
 siluarum fruticumque uiret nemorumque sacrorum.
 Sunt alii, quos ipse uia sibi repperit usus:
 hic plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum
 deposuit sulcis, hic stirpes obruit aruo,
 25 quadrifidasque sudes et acuto robore uallos.
 siluarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus
 exspectant et uiua sua plantaria terra;
 nil radicis egent aliae summumque putator
 haud dubitat terrae referens mandare cacumen.
 30 quin et caudicibus sectis (mirabile dictu)
 truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno;
 et saepe alterius ramos impune uidemus
 uertere in alterius, mutatamque insita mala
 ferre pirum et prunis lapidosa rubescere corna.
 35 Quare agite o proprios generatim discite cultus,
 agricolae, fructusque feros mollite colendo,
 neu segnes iaceant terrae. iuuat Ismara Baccho

16 aesculus] es[Le]culus **a**^{ac} [L]sculus **k**^{ac} hesculus **s** aescul[La] **ζ**^{ac}
 atque] *om.* **h** *suppl.* **h**¹ | habitae] *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j**² habita **g**^{ac} | Graiis] gra[Le] **is**
r [L]...[L]s **s** *corr.* **s**³ grai **ζ**^{ac} | Graiis...quercus] *haec uerba (usque ad u. 18)*
om. **v** *suppl.* **v**² 17 hunc u. *om.* **v** *suppl.* **v**² | pullulat] pu'l'lulat **h**
 pu[Le]...[L]lulat **r**^{ac} 18 hunc u. *om.* **v** *suppl.* **v**² | ulmisque] ulmique **b**^{ac}
 Parnasia] p'ar'nasia **h** p[Le]?[L]rnasia **t** parnisia **y**^{ac} 19 se] *om.* **ε**^{ac} | subicit]
 subiicit **d**^{ac} 20 modos] modo **z**^{ac} 21 fruticumque] fruticumque
a^{ac}**f**^{ac}**z**^{ac}**ζ**^{ac}**γ**^{ac} | nemorumque] nemor[Le]que **a**^{ac} 22 ipse] ipsa **γ**^{ac} | uia] uiam
ε 23 hic] hinc **ε** | plantas] planta **i**^{ac}**s** *corr. inter scribendum s*¹ p[Le]. [L]antas
a | tenero] tencro **f**^{ac} | abscindens] abscidens **cfh****j****x**^{ac}**no**^{ac}**δ****ζ****γ** absce[Le]dens
er absce[Le]de[Le] **is** **a**^{ac} apscindens **b**^{ac} 24 stirpes] stirpis **afh****ci**^{ac}**v**^{ac} styppes
s^{ac} | aruo] [L]...[L]aruo **f** arbo **o**^{ac} 25 quadrifidasque] quadrifedasque **g**^{ac}
 sudes] sude[Le] **f**^{ac} sudas **h**^{ac} 26 siluarumque] siuarumque **f** | propaginis]
 propagines **g**^{ac}**γ**^{ac} 27 exspectant] expectant **a**^{ac} expectat **j**^{ac} | uiua]
 uiua[Le]cum? **j** /.../ua **s**^{ac} 28 nil] n[Le]...[L]il **b** | egent] egen/te?/ **t**^{ac}
 summumque] sumumque **s****ζ** summumq[Le] **γ** | putator] potator **d**^{pc}**o**
 29 haud] haut **z****ζ****γ** aud **v**^{ac}**ε**^{ac} | terrae referens] terre referens **v** 30 quin]
 q[Le]. [L]uin **j** | caudicibus] cadicibus **f**^{ac}**x**^{ac} caudibus **v** *corr.* **v**¹ cudicibus **o**^{ac}
 mirabile] m'i'rabile **z** 31 e] i **h**^{ac} | sicco] sico **c** | oleagina] oleagena **d****z**^{ac}
 oleagino **h**^{ac} 32 ramos] ranos **y**^{ac} | impune] inpune **ab****c****d****f****g****i****j****k****r****s****t****v****x****y****z****ε****γ**
 33 mutatamque] mutataque **ad**^{ac}**ij**^{ac}**k**^{ac}**st**^{pc}**xy**² mutata[Le]que **r** *corr.* **r**³
 mutaque **y** mutatamq[Le] **γ** | mala] malo **h**^{ac}**r**^{ac} 35 o] *om.* **ch** *suppl.* **h**¹
 generatim] gene[Le]ti? [L]ratim **r** | discite] disci[Le]...[L]te **j** | cultus] cultos **c**^{ac}
 36 mollite] molite **f**^{ac}**s**^{ac} | colendo] collendo **z** 37 neu] ne **h**^{ac} | iaceant]
 iacant **a**^{ac} | Ismara] ismira **y**^{ac} | Baccho] bacho **bde**^{ac}**ktzn**^{pc}**oe****ζ****η** bacco **h**

conserere atque olea magnum uestire Taburnum.
 tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem,
 o decus, o famae merito pars maxima nostrae, 40
 Maecenas, pelagoque uolans da uela patenti.
 non ego cuncta meis amplecti uersibus opto,
 non, mihi si linguae centum sint oraque centum,
 ferrea uox. ades et primi lege litoris oram;
 in manibus terrae. non hic te carmine ficto 45
 atque per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo.
 Sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras,
 infecunda quidem, sed laeta et fortia surgunt;
 quippe solo natura subest. tamen haec quoque, si quis
 inserat aut scrobibus mandet mutata subactis, 50
 exuerint siluestrem animum, cultuque frequenti
 in quascumque uoles artis haud tarda sequentur.
 nec non et, sterilis quae stirpibus exit ab imis,
 hoc faciat, uacuus si sit digesta per agros;
 nunc altae frondes et rami matris opacant 55

38 atque] at v^{ac} | magnum] agnum e^{ac} | uestire] om. i^{ac} | Taburnum] tabur
 z^{ac} 39 ades] a'd'es c | decurre] decurrere a^{ac}y 40 decus] cus b^{ac} | pars]
 pr[La]s f^{ac} | nostrae] nostri e 41 pelagoque] pelago g corr: g² pelaque k
 corr: k² palagoque s corr: s² pelagoq[Lu]le γ | da] d[Le?] a^{ac} de b^{ac}j^{ac}
 patenti] petenti γ 42 amplecti] anplecti r^{ac}γ | uersibus] u[Li?]rsibus a^{ac}
 43 hunc u. om. s suppl. s² | si] i j^{ac} | sint] s[Li.] k^{ac} 44 ferrea] ferre v³
 ades] [Li.] ades k | lege] legi b^{ac} | litoris] littoris sēγ | oram] horam s
 45 manibus] ma[n]nibus e | terrae] (terrae) s(unt) γ³ | te] om. i^{ac}
 46 atque] atq[Lu]le γ | longa] longo b^{ac}v | exorsa] ex[h]lorsa a | tenebo]
 tenobo y^{ac} 47 sua] suas γ³ | quae] qua r^{ac} | tollunt] extollunt o^{pc} | in
 luminis] illuminis s^{ac} | luminis] luminas y^{ac} | oras] auras
 abcdefghijkstvxynozēζγγ^{pc} aures y 49 quippe] quidpe y^{ac} | solo]
 sola s^{ac}y^{ac} sol[La?] f^{ac} | quoque] quoq[Lu]le γ 50 inserat] [D]in[Le?]serat
 r | aut] om. r^{ac} suppl. r² et bζ at z^{ac} | scrobibus] scropibus g²i^{ac}s^{ac} scobibus
 e^{ac} scrobi[bi]bus r scrobibus e | mandet] mandat e^{ac}η | mutata] muta s
 corr: s² 51 exuerint] exuer(unt) g exuerent g² exurint i^{ac} alii exuerit idest
 exurere (=exuere) poterit o² (v) | siluestrem] agrestem o² | cultuque]
 cultoque b^{ac} cultu d^{ac} cultoq[Lu]le γ^{ac} 52 uoles] uoces
 abcdefghijkstvxynozēζγγ^{ac} uo[Li]ces r prouoces g² protraas r³ | artis]
 artes ab^{pc}cd fghijk^{pc}st^{ac}v^{ac}xyznoēζγγ³ | haud] aud sēζ haut er³ aut r
 'h'aud t | tarda] tarda[s] y 53 sterilis] sterelis hi^{ac}j^{ac}r^{ac} steriles a^{ac} | quae]
 q(ue) gs | stirpibus] sterpibus f^{ac} | imis] imus c^{ac} im[Li.] j^{ac} 54 faciat]
 faciet a^{pc}b^{pc}cd^{pc}efghijk³s²tv faciat v³xyznoēζγγ⁴ faci[La?]t d | uacuus]
 uocuus y^{ac} | digesta] degesta d^{act}t^{ac}z^{ac} 55 altae] alte i^{ac} | matris] atris b^{ac}
 matres j^{ac} matris s^{ac}

45 terrae] (terrae) s(unt) γ³ 51 siluestrem] agrestem o² 52 uoles]
 prouoces g² protraas r³

crescentique adimunt fetus uruntque ferentem.
iam quae seminibus iactis se sustulit arbos,
tarda uenit seris factura nepotibus umbram,
pomaque degenerant sucos oblita priores
60 et turpis auibus praedam fert uua racemos.
scilicet omnibus est labor impendendus, et omnes
cogendae in sulcum ac multa mercede domandae.
sed truncis oleae melius, propagine uites
respondent, solido Paphiae de robore myrtus,
65 plantis edurae coryli. nascuntur et ingens
fraxinus Herculeaeque arbos umbrosa coronae,
Chaoniiue patris glandes; etiam ardua palma
nascitur et casus abies uisura marinos.
inseritur uero et fetu nucis arbutus horrida,
70 et steriles platani malos gessere ualentis,
castaneae fagos; ornusque incanuit albo
flore piri glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis.
Nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex.

56 crescentique] crescentisque **b^{ac}h^{pc}j^{pc}k^{ac}sv¹y^{pc}γ^m** crescent[...]**l**que **f^{ac}**
crescentque **v** crescent[...]**l**qu[...]**a****l**e **y** | adimunt] ad[...]**l**imunt **t** | ferentem]
frequentem **j^{ac}** 57 iam] nam **a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}g²i^{pc}r^{pc}v³x^{pc}z^{pc}ε¹γ⁴** | quae] -q(ue)
a^{ac}s^{ac}v³yz^{ac}γ^m *corr.* **y²** | seminibus] 'sem'ilibus **v³** (ac) | arbos] apros **γ^m** (ac)
58 tarda] tarde **g^{ac}** **t**/.rda **v³** | seris] seros **v^{ac}** | factura] fatura **f^{ac}**
59 degenerant] degenerat **j^{ac}** | priores] prioris **g^{ac}** 60 turpis] turpes
b^{pc}cdr^{ac}sx²yzno^{ac}δγ⁴ | auibus] abibus **o^{ac}** | racemos] *i.r.* **y²**
61 impendendus] inpendendus **abefgijkrstvxzyεγ^m** inpenden[...]**s**?**l**'d'us **c**
omnes] omnis **oη^{ac}** 62 sulcum] sul[...]**c**?**l**cum **y** | multa] multo **s^{pc}**
mercede] uirtute **a²** (v) | domandae] dom'andae' **v³** d/in?/anda **γ^m** domanda
γ^m (pc) colendae **b³** 63 truncis] truncis **ε^{pc}** truces **γ^m** (ac) | oleae] ole[...]**l**ae
f | propagine] propoagines **z** | uites] uitis **r^{ac}** 64 solido] solide **γ^m**
Paphiae] pahiae **c** pafie **f^{pc}** papiae **g** | myrtus] mistus **z** my'rter' **v³**
65 edurae] et durae **abcefg hijkrstvxzyznoδεζγ⁴γ^m** et (durae) **d²** (v)
coryli] corili **c^{ac}e^{ac}tv** cyrili **h^{ac}** co[...]**l**rili **y** coruli **γ^m** | nascuntur] nascentur
dt 66 fraxinus] fraximis **f^{ac}** | Herculeaeque] ercul(a)eeaeque **fg**
herculaeaeque **y** herculaeaeque **y^{pc}** | arbos] arbor **t** | umbrosa] umbroso **x^{ac}**
67 Chaoniiue] chaniique **b^{ac}** caoniiue **c** haoniiue **h^{ac}** chaenique **i^{ac}**
chaenique **y^{ac}** cahomique **z** | patris] patres **b^{ac}γ^m** pratis **y^{ac}** | glandes]
gla[...]**l**des **γ^m** 68 casus] cassus **a^{pc}** | uisura] uisunra **z^{ac}** 69 et] ex
ds^{ac}tzo²γ⁴γ^m | horrida] horren **r^{ac}** orrida **ε** orrida **γ⁴** horrida fetu **γ^m**
70 platani] pla[...]**n****l**tani **a** plantani **v** | malos] malis **b^{ac}** | ualentis] ualentes
bcdg^{pc}i^{ac}j^{ac}rx²znoδεζγ⁴γ^m ual'entes' **v³** 71 castaneae] castaneae[...]**l**q(ue)**l** **d**
castaneaeque **ε** | fagos] fagus **d^{ac}f^{pc}** inseritur **o²** | ornusque] hornusque **g**
ornosque **ζ** 72 glandemque] glandem **vo** glantemque **b^{ac}** giandemque **r^{ac}**
sues] ues **r^{ac}** 73 Nec] ne **f^{ac}** nec[...]**l**e(st)**l** **j** | modus] modis **h^{ac}** nodus **s^{ac}**
inserere] *om.* **ε** *suppl.* **ε³** | imponere] inponere **aefgijkrstvy^{pc}zy⁴** inponerere
y

62 domandae] colendae **b³** 71 fagos] inseritur **o²**

nam qua se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae
 et tenuis rumpunt tunicas, angustus in ipso 75
 fit nodo sinus; huc aliena ex arbore germen
 includunt udoque docent inolescere libro.
 aut rursum enodes trunci resecantur, et alte
 finditur in solidum cuneis uia, deinde feraces
 plantae immittuntur: nec longum tempus, et ingens 80
 exiit ad caelum ramis felicibus arbos,
 miratastque nouas frondes et non sua poma.
 Praeterea genus haud unum nec fortibus ulmis
 nec salici lotoque neque Idaeis cyparissis,
 nec pingues unam in faciem nascuntur oliuae, 85
 orchades et radii et amara pausia baca,
 pomaque et Alcinoi siluae, nec surculus idem
 Crustumiis Syriisque piris grauibisque uolemis.
 non eadem arboribus pendet uindemia nostris
 quam Methymnaeo carpit de palmite Lesbos; 90

74 medio] media $\text{o}\delta\eta$ medo j^{ac} | trudunt] tru [d] dunt j | gemmae] gammae
 s^{ac} 75 tenuis] tenues $\text{b}^{\text{ac}}\text{dgh}^{\text{ac}}\text{j}^{\text{pc}}\text{zno}\delta\zeta\eta\gamma^4$ | tunicas] tonicas $\text{d}^{\text{ac}}\text{z}^{\text{ac}}$
 76 nodo] modo a^{ac} nodo $\text{[s?]} \text{s}$ | huc] hic $\text{gh}^{\text{ac}}\text{j}^{\text{ac}}$ uel huc g^1 | aliena]
 alie $\text{[m?]} \text{a}$ f^{ac} ali'e'na h | germen] gemen f^{ac} 77 udoque]
 udoq $\text{[ue]} \text{ue[1]} \text{a}$ | inolescere] molescere s^{ac} 78 rursum] rursus z^{ac}
 enodes] innodes $\text{no}\delta$ | trunci] tronci y^{ac} | resecantur] re'se'cantur r
 $\text{e[ls]} \text{secantur} \gamma^{\text{m}}$ | alte] altae $\text{b}^{\text{ac}}\text{t}^{\text{ac}}\text{v}^3$ alt $\text{[a]} \text{a}^{\text{ac}}$ alta d^{ac} 79 cuneis] cu $\text{[m]} \text{[m]}$
 eis e^{ac} cune γ^{m} (ac) 80 immittuntur] inmittuntur $\text{abcdfgikrstxyz}\zeta\eta\gamma^{\text{m}}$
 immituntur h imituntur v i'n'mituntur v^{pc} imitantur ϵ 81 exiit] exit γ^{m}
 ad caelum] a caelum r^{ac} a caelo s^{ac} | ramis] rami y^{ac} | arbos] arbo $\text{[r?]} \text{a}$ f^{ac}
 arbor z 82 miratastque] miratasque bcfgijkrtvxy miraturque
 $\text{ek}^4\text{z}^3\text{no}\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$ mirata estque dy^4 mirata $\text{[e]s[1t]} \text{que} \text{a}$ mirata $\text{[s]} \text{que} \text{h}$
 mirata [sq(ue)] s mirat $\text{[...]} \text{que} \text{z}$ mirataque γ^{m} (mira)tur $\text{d}^2(\text{v})\text{g}^2(\text{v})$ est
 mirata s(cilicet) illa arbor f^2 p(ro) "mirata est" i^8 pro eo quod est "mirata
 est" y^2 | frondes] fondes r^{ac} 83 haud] aut $\text{b}^{\text{ac}}\text{r}^{\text{ac}}\gamma^{\text{m}}$ haut zy^4 (ac) aud ϵ haud
 γ^{m} (pc) | unum] i.r. t 84 lotoque] lothoque $\text{d}^{\text{ac}}\text{eirs}^{\text{pc}}\text{y}^{\text{pc}}\zeta$ | neque] om. h
suppl. h^1 nec n | Idaeis] ideis $\text{ev}\gamma^{\text{m}}$ hydeis c idae $\text{[u]} \text{s}$ j^{ac} | cyparissis]
 ciparisis f^{ac} 85 pingues] pinguis $\text{a}^{\text{ac}}\text{v}^{\text{pc}}$ pinges y^{ac} | nascuntur] nascontur
 y^{ac} 86 orchades] orcadés $\text{z}\zeta\gamma^{\text{m}}$ $\text{[.]} \text{rchades} \text{b}$ archades r^{ac} | baca] bacca
 $\text{d}^{\text{pc}}\text{e}^{\text{pc}}\text{hjz}\zeta$ bacha i bac $\text{[ch]} \text{a}$ s ba $\text{[c]} \text{[ca' v}^3$ bachi ϵ pacca γ^4 87 hic u.
periit in v suppl. v^3 | et] om. γ^{m} *suppl.* γ^{m} | Alcinoi] alcino f^{ac} alci $\text{[o]} \text{[noi} \text{r}$
 alchinoi γ^{m} | idem] $\text{[.]} \text{idem} \text{r}$ 88 Crustumiis] crustumis $\text{b}^{\text{ac}}\text{r}^{\text{ac}}$
 crustumiis [q(ue)] a | Syriisque] sirique b^{ac} siriisque r sirusq(ue) s^{ac}
 $\text{[...]} \text{syrissique} \text{v}$ sirisque ζ^{ac} | grauibisque] grauubusque ϵ^{ac} | uolemis]
 uol $\text{[a?]} \text{lemis} \text{r}$ 89 non] ne f | pendet] pende $\text{[.]} \text{[t} \text{aj}$ pendetet z^{ac}
 90 Methymnaeo] methimneo $\text{gh}\delta\zeta\eta$ methymneo cevn metymneo $\text{f}^{\text{ac}}\text{zy}^4$
 methymn $\text{[a]} \text{leo} \text{r}$ metym $\text{[p]} \text{leo} \text{s}$ metimneo ϵ | Lesbos] lesbus i

82 miratastque] est mirata s(cilicet) illa arbor f^2 p(ro) "mirata est" i^8 pro
 eo quod est "mirata est" y^2

- sunt Thasiae uites, sunt et Mareotides albae,
pinguibus hae terris habiles, leuioribus illae,
et passo psithia utilior tenuisque lageos
temptatura pedes olim uincturaque linguam,
95 purpureae praeciaeque et, quo te carmine dicam,
Rhaetica? nec cellis ideo contende Falernis.
sunt et Aminneae uites, firmissima uina,
Tmolius adsurgit quibus et rex ipse Phanaeus,
argitisque minor, cui non certauerit ulla
100 aut tantum fluere aut totidem durare per annos.
non ego te, dis et mensis accepta secundis,
transierim, Rhodia, et tumidis, bumaste, racemis.
sed neque quam multae species nec nomina quae sint
est numerus, neque enim numero comprehendere refert;
105 quem qui scire uelit, Libyci uelit aequoris idem
dicere quam multae Zephyro turbentur harenae
aut, ubi nauigiis uiolentior incidit Eurus,
nosse quot Ionii ueniant ad litora fluctus.

91 sunt Thasiae] suntasie γ^m | Thasiae] Tasi(a)e **ch** | Mareotides]
mareo[ℓ ?]tides **a** 92 pinguibus] pingibus e^{ac} | hae] ae $h^{ac}s^{ac}$ ℓ .]hae **b** e
i ac he η 'h'e γ^m | habiles] abiles **i** | leuioribus] leui[ℓ ?]loribus **f** | illae] ille
ny m 93 passo] pas b^{ac} pass[ℓ i]o ϵ | psithia] sithia **fg** psitia **h** | utilior]
otilior r^{ac} | lageos] la[ℓ n]lgeos **y** lagueos γ^m 94 temptatura] temtatura **c**
temtura $y^{ac}\zeta^{ac}$ | olim] olim ℓ .] **h** | uincturaque] uictura[ℓ m]que b^{ac}
uinctura[ℓ .]q(ue) **h** uincturamque i^{ac} umctura(que) s^{ac} uicturaque **n**
iuncturaque γ^4 | linguam] lingam b^{ac} lingua **c** 95 purpureae] porporeae j^{pc}
praeciaeque] preceque o^{ac} 96 Rhaetica] retica **chjzo** ζ raetica **ny** m rotica **s**
retica s^{pc} 'Reti'tica v^3 | cellis] c[ℓ a]llis **f** | ideo] idom **s** 97 *hinc usque ad*
u. 117 om. γ^m | et] etiam $a^3cef^2ghijr^3svxy\eta\delta$ | Aminneae] amineae
a $^{ac}bcdefghijk^{pc}r^{pc}svxy\eta\zeta\gamma^4$ aminneae **on** amine **k** amineae **r**
ammi[ℓ m]?]neae **n** mineae δ^{ac} | uites] uitis **ef** $^2g^{ac}h^{ac}n^{ac}$ | firmissima]
firmissa t^{ac} | uina] uita r^{ac} 98 Tmolius] thmolius **de** ℓ .]tmolius **fz**
tmollius **on** ℓ .]olius **a** ac $T\ell$.]mol'i'us **h** tmo[ℓ]lius **r** ℓ .]molus **t** tmolius
t 4 'Timo'lius v^3 et molus z^3 t[ℓ i]mol[ℓ i]lus ζ mo[ℓ]lius γ^4 | adsurgit]
assurgit **ny** 4 | ipse] ips[ℓ a]le **r** | Phanaeus] phaneus **bcevo** $^2\zeta$ faneus **sn** δ
phan[ℓ a]leus **r** panaeus y^{ac} 99 argitisque] argetisque b^{ac} | cui] qui $b^{ac}r^{ac}$
non] *om.* r^{ac} 100 tantum] ta[ℓ m..]tum y^{ac} 101 ego] e[ℓ r]?]go **f** | dis] diis
a $^{ac}bdf^{ac}g^2krt^{ac}y^{pc}zo^{pc}\epsilon\zeta\gamma^4$ | et] *om.* d^{ac} | mensis] menses γ^4 (ac)
102 Rhodia] rodia **cv** $^{ac}\gamma^4$ (ac) rhedia s^3 | bumaste] bumasta o^2 pumest[ℓ .]e
r ac bumasthe η | racemis] racemus i^{ac} race z^{ac} 103 quam] que f^{ac} | quae]
-q(ue) **cf** $^{ac}h^{ac}y^{ac}$ qua j^{ac} 104 numero] *om.* **h** *suppl.* h^1 | comprehendere]
compr(a)ehendere **esvxno** comprehendere **c** compr[ℓ a]ehendere **r** | refert]
fert b^{ac} 105 qui] si γ^4 | uelit 1] uult y^{ac} | Libyci] lybice h^{ac} 106 dicere]
discere **a** $^{pc}c^{pc}ekr^{pc}t^{pc}vxy\eta$ | multae] multi o^{ac} | Zephyro] a zephiro **gh** pc
turbentur] turbantur **d** ^{ac}z | harenae] arenae **cf** ^{ac}h 107 nauigiis] nagiis **a** ac
uiolentior] ui[ℓ .]olentior **r** 108 quot] quod **ab** $^{ac}vno\gamma^4$ (ac) | Ionii] aonii ϵ
ueniant] uenient **z** | litora] littora **sy**

Nec uero terrae ferre omnes omnia possunt.
 fluminibus salices crassisque paludibus alni 110
 nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni;
 litora myrtetis laetissima; denique apertos
 Bacchus amat collis, Aquilonem et frigora taxi.
 aspice et extremis domitum cultoribus orbem
 Eoasque domos Arabum pictosque Gelonos: 115
 diuisae arboribus patriae. sola India nigrum
 fert hebenum, solis est turea uirga Sabaeis.
 quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno
 balsamaque et bacas semper frondentis acanthi?
 quid nemora Aethiopum molli canentia lana, 120
 uelleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres?
 aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos,
 extremi sinus orbis, ubi aëra uincere summum
 arboris haud ullae iactu potuere sagittae? -
 et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris. 125
 Media fert tristis sucos tardumque saporem
 felicitis mali, quo non praesentius ullum,
 pocula si quando saeuae infecere nouercae,
 [miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia uerba,]

110 salices] *om.* **z^{ac}** *iterauerat* **γ⁴** (ac) | crassisque] *crasisque* **ae^{ac}v^{ac}**
 112 litora] littora **cisvy** litore **g^{ac}** | myrtetis] myrte'tis **c** mysthetis **f**
 m^l. Itetis **z** *corr.* **z²** mirthetis **ε** | laetissima] latissima **g^{ac}** 113 Bacchus]
 bachus **a^{ac}bde^{ac}tzoε** baccus **ry⁴** bacus **v** | collis] colles
ab^{ac}cdefgh^{ac}ij^{ac}krst^{ac}vx^{ac}yznoδ^{ac}ε^{ac}η^{ac}γ⁴ | frigora] figura **a^{ac}k^{ac}** 114 et] *om.* **i** *suppl.*
i² | extremis] extremum **x** 115 Eoasque] eoosque **b^{ac}** | domos] domus **d**
 domas **v^{ac}** 117 hebenum] haebenum **b^{ac}** | Sabaeis] sabeis **ces**
 118 odorato] oderato **h^{ac}** odorato **v** | sudantia] su^l. Idantia **j**
 119 balsamaque] balsameque **r^{ac}** | bacas] baccas **a^{ac}de^{ac}g²htzy** | acanthi]
 achanti **acdeghj^{ac}kst^{ac}vze^{ac}γ⁴** achant^lh? **li** **r** achanthi **y** 120 Aethiopum]
 aetyopum **c** aethyopum **e** | molli] ^lmollireq(ue)? **li** **b^{ac}** ^lmo^l. ^lr^{ac}
 canentia] cantia **s^{ac}** 121 uelleraque] uellaraque **r^{ac}** uellera quae **n^{ac}** | ut] et
f^{ac} aut **t^{ac}** | tenuia] tenua **b^{ac}f^{ac}** tenula **γ^m** (ac) | Seres] ser/.s **r^{ac}** ser^lr^les **γ⁴**
 sepes **γ^m** (ac) 122 quos] *om.* **i** *suppl.* **i²** | Oceano] ^la? ^lceano **f^{ac}** oceani **i^{ac}**
 propior] propior **vz^{ac}γ⁴** prop^lr^lior **a** | lucos] locos **k^{ac}** 123 extremi]
 extremis **h^{ac}z^{ac}** | sinus] sin'us' **h** | aëra] aere **r^{ac}** *litt.* -ra *i.r.* **y** aerem **a³**
 124 arboris] a^lut^l **ε^{ac}** | haud] aut **h^{ac}rδ^{ac}ε^{ac}γ⁴γ^m** haut δ | ullae] illae **h^{ac}**
 125 sumptis] sumtis **g^{ac}γ⁴γ^m** | non tarda] aut dura **γ^m** haud tarda **γ^m** non est
γ^m 126 tristis] tristes **bef^{ac}gi^{ac}pc^{ac}r^{ac}pc^{ac}s^{ac}v^{ac}x²nδ** 127 felicitis] felices **n^{ac}** | mali]
 mali^l. ^le | praesentius] praestantius **n** 129 hunc u. (= georg. 3, 283)
habent **ab^{ac}cdefgh^{ac}ij^{ac}krst^{ac}vznδ^{ac}ε^{ac}η^{ac}γ^m** *om.* **x** *add.* **x²** *post u.* 131 *habet* **y**
 miscueruntque] miscuerintque **e^{ac}fgh^{ac}pc^{ac}ij^{ac}pc^{ac}s** miscuerantque **ae^{ac}tvz^{ac}ε^{ac}**
 miscuerunt quae **b^{ac}** (miscuer)a(ntque) **n³** (v) | herbas] h^l. lherbas **r**

123 aëra] aerem **a³**

- 130 auxilium uenit ac membris agit atra uenena.
 ipsa ingens arbor faciemque simillima lauro,
 et, si non alium late iactaret odorem,
 laurus erat: folia haud ullis labentia uentis,
 flos ad prima tenax; animas et olentia Medi
 135 ora fouent illo et senibus medicantur anhelis.
 Sed neque Medorum siluae, ditissima terra,
 nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus
 laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra neque Indi
 totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harenis.
 140 haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
 inuertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
 nec galeis densisque uirum seges horruit hastis;
 sed grauidae fruges et Bacchi Massicus umor
 impleuere; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
 145 hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert,
 hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxima taurus
 uictima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
 Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
 hic uer adsidium atque alienis mensibus aestas:

130 ac] a[\mathbb{L} d?] \mathbb{I} b^{ac} \mathbb{L} h? \mathbb{I} ac j | membris] menbris f^{ac}y | agit atra] agitata
 γ^m (ac) | atra] ara k^{ac} 131 ingens] ingens est z | arbor] arbor
aceikrstvnd ϵ γ^m | faciemque] facien \mathbb{L} ... \mathbb{I} que f^{ac} | simillima] similla e^{ac}
similima j^{ac} | lauro] uro a^{ac}j^{ac} 132 si] om. ik suppl. i¹k¹ | alium] alio j^{ac}
alia γ^m corr. γ^m | late] laete y^{ac} | iactaret] iactare \mathbb{L} n? \mathbb{I} t g iactaret et i
133 folia] folia γ^m (ac) | haud] aut v^{ac} γ^m aud ϵ γ^m (pc) 'h'aut t haud sunt z
uentis] uenitis z^{ac} 134 ad] et γ^m | ad prima] apprima n | tenax] temax s^{ac}
olentia] solentia z^{ac} | Medi] medici x^{ac} 135 ora] oret r^{ac} | fouent] feuent
 ϵ ^{ac} fauent γ^4 | senibus] se/d?/ibus r | medicantur] midicantur r^{ac} | anhelis]
anhetis z^{ac} an'h'elis γ^4 anelis γ^m 136 neque] ne quae y | Medorum]
mediorum i^{ac} | siluae] silua \mathbb{L} s \mathbb{I} y^{ac} | ditissima] \mathbb{L} ... \mathbb{I} issima r corr. r²
di \mathbb{L} \mathbb{I} issima v 137 nec] ne \mathbb{L} c \mathbb{I} a | pulcher] pulcer δ ^{ac} | turbidus]
t \mathbb{L} a? \mathbb{I} rbidus f^{ac} | Hermus] hermis γ^4 (ac) 138 certent] certaent γ^4 | Bactra]
bact'r'a c b \mathbb{L} r \mathbb{I} actra r bracta n | neque] nec r^{ac} 139 turiferis] turiferis b
turife \mathbb{L} r \mathbb{I} ris y | Panchaia] panchalia b^{ac} pancasa γ^m (ac) | harenis] arenis
c^{ach}p^{ic}k^{pc} ϵ 140 spirantes] spirantis a^{ac}g^{ac}v | ignem] ignes n δ γ^4 (ac)
141 immanis] inmanis a^{pc}degirsvxyze inmanes ag^{pc} i'n'manis γ^4 | hydri]
idy is ydri γ^m non legitur t 142 galeis] galeus γ^m (ac) | densisque]
lensisque γ^m (ac) | horruit] orruit ϵ γ^m | hastis] astis f^{ac}s δ γ^4 γ^m
143 grauidae] gradae i^{ac} grauitae z^{ac} grauidaes γ^4 | Bacchi] bachi bdjsz η
bacchi \mathbb{L} \mathbb{I} f baccha r^{ac} bacci γ^m | umor] humor cdef²ijstvzn η
144 impleuere] inpleuere gt 145 hinc] hunc h^{pc} γ^4 | equus] equis s^{pc}x^{ac}
equos b^{ac} aequus v equus γ^m | campo] campus i^{ac} campo \mathbb{L} s? \mathbb{I} h
146 Clitumne] clytumne r \mathbb{L} .b \mathbb{I} itumne y^{ac} ditumne z^{ac} \mathbb{L} d? \mathbb{I} itumne n^{ac}
maxima] maxuma γ^m (ac) | taurus] (taur)i n³(v) 147 uictima] uictuma γ^m
perfusi] perfusis x^{ac} | flumine] f \mathbb{L} ul? \mathbb{I} mine a^{ac} 148 ad] a γ^m corr. γ^m
deum] dium b^{ac} 149 adsidium] assidium a^{pc}cehjr^{pc}tvn

bis grauidae pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor.	150
at rabidae tigres absunt et saeua leonum	
semina, nec miseros fallunt aconita legentis,	
nec rapit immensos orbis per humum neque tanto	
squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.	
adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,	155
tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis	
fluminaque antiquos subter labentia muros.	
an mare quod supra memorem, quodque adluit infra?	
anne lacus tantos? te, Lari maxime, teque,	
fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino?	160
an memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra	
atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,	
Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso	
Tyrrhenusque fretis immittitur aestus Auernis?	
haec eadem argenti riuos aerisque metalla	165
ostendit uenis atque auro plurima fluxit.	
haec genus acre uirum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam	
adsuetumque malo Ligurem uolscosque uerutos	

150 grauidae] grau'i'de γ^4 | pecudes] pucudes g^{ac} | pomis] ponis b^{ac} tomis γ^m | arbor] arbor s 151 at] ad r^{ac} | rabidae] rapidae $b^{ac}r^{act}^{ac}$ rapide $z\gamma^m$ tigres] trigres a triges v | absunt] apsunt r^{ac} 152 hinc usque ad u. 168 i.r. γ^m | aconita] haconita b^{ac} achonita t | legentis] legentes $bcd eg^2 h^{pc} jrs^{pc} x^2 zn \delta e \eta \gamma^4$ 153 immensos] inmensos $ab c d e f g i j k r s t v x y z \delta \eta \gamma^4$ | orbis] orbes $bcd g i j k r s t^{ac} v^{pc} x y n \delta \eta$ orb'es' e humum] umum f^{ac} | tanto] tantum s^{ac} 154 spiram] speram $gh^{ac} k^{pc} z$ in speram e^3 | tractu] tracto b^{ac} | colligit] colli \mathbb{L} . Igit f colligi't' r | anguis] non legitur γ^m 156 praeruptis] praeruptus y^{ac} | oppida] opida $cf^{ac} h^{ac} r^{ac} z \gamma^4$ 157 subter] supter a^{ac} 158 quodque] quoque b^{ac} quod'q(ue)' h | adluit] alluit $b^{pc} c k r t n e$ 159 anne] nunc y^{ac} | tantos] t \mathbb{L} u \mathbb{L} antos a | te] litt. t- ex corr. in c ut vid. | te Lari] celari i^{pc} | maxime] maxima b^{ac} maxim \mathbb{L} \mathbb{L} t teque] tequae a^{ac} taeque t^{ac} 160 adsurgens] assurgens $a^{pc} c e h j k v n \delta e$ Benace] benacce ev | marino] om. z^{ac} i.r. d 161 addita] abdita γ^4 claustra] claustra r^{ac} 163 qua] quo b^{ac} | refuso] refu \mathbb{L} s \mathbb{L} so k 164 Tyrrhenusque] ti(/y)rrenusque $erv^{pc} e \eta \gamma^4$ thyrrenusque f thyrrenusque x tyrrhenisque n | fretis] fretus γ^4 | immittitur] inmittitur $ab c d e f g i k r s t x y z$ inmitator γ^4 (ac) imittitur v | Auernis] auerni n δ aberni η 165 eadem] bis scripserat e^{ac} | argenti] agenti s^{ac} | riuos] ./iuos h^{ac} aerisque] $\mathbb{L}a\mathbb{L}er\mathbb{L}e\mathbb{L}$ isque r | metalla] metella f 166 atque] aque z^{ac} plurima] flurima i^{ac} 167 acre] om. r^{ac} | Sabellam] sa \mathbb{L} be? \mathbb{L} bellam a 168 adsuetumque] assuetumque $cd h^{pc} j n \delta \gamma^4$ | Ligurem] ligorem c^{ac} uolscosque] uulsosque $b^{ac} ce^{pc} f^{pc} g^2 h^2 j k^{pc} r^{pc} s t v^4 x y \delta e$ uulcosque $gh v n$ (ac) γ^4 uol \mathbb{L} ... \mathbb{L} sque a^{ac} uuls \mathbb{L} ... \mathbb{L} que f uulsosque k uols \mathbb{L} ... \mathbb{L} cosque r^{ac} uolsosque γ^m | uerutos] uerotos f^{ac}

154 spiram] in speram e^3

- extulit, haec Decios Marios magnosque Camillos,
 170 Scipiadus duos bello et te, maxime Caesar,
 qui nunc extremis Asiae iam uictor in oris
 imbellem auertis Romanis arcibus Indum.
 salue, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
 magna uirum: tibi res antiquae laudis et artem
 175 ingredior sanctos ausus recludere fontis,
 Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.
 Nunc locus aruorum ingeniis, quae robora cuique,
 quis color et quae sit rebus natura ferendis.
 difficiles primum terrae collesque maligni,
 180 tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus aruis,
 Palladia gaudent silua uiuacis oliuae:
 indicio est tractu surgens oleaster eodem
 plurimus et strati bacis siluestribus agri.
 at quae pinguis humus dulcique uligine laeta,
 185 quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus,
 qualem saepe caua montis conualle solemus
 despicere (huc summis liquuntur rupibus amnes
 felicemque trahunt limum), quique editus Austro

169 extulit] extuli **h^{ac}** | *hunc u. om.* **h** *suppl.* **h²** | haec Decios] decios haec
 € | Marios] maios **h^{ac}** | Camillos] camillellos **a^{ac}** camelos **h^{ac}**
 170 Scipiadus] Scipi'ad'as **h** scipiadus **γ** | duos] duro **γ^m** (ac) | bello] ferro
h *corr.* **b¹** | et] *iterauerat* **γ⁴** (ac) 171 qui nunc] quin **z^{ac}** | iam] iamc **e^{ac}**
 172 imbellem] inbellem **ce^hghijkrstvxyn^eγ⁴γ^m** inbellum **fz** 173 magna]
 magne **c^{ac}** magn/e?/ **h^{ac}** | tellus] telles **γ⁴** (ac) 174 antiquae] antiq(ue)
cf^{ac}sty^{ac} antiquo **a^{ac}** antiqua **j^{ac}** an'ti'quae **k** antique **v^{ac}** | laudis...artem]
euanuit **€** *haec uerba sscr.* **€³** | artem] artis **abcdefghijkrstvxynδ^eγ⁴**
ℓ.ℓ artis **z** 175 sanctos] santos **a^{ac}** sanctosℓq(ue)ℓ **j** | ausus] ausos **c^{ac}**
 fontis] fontes **bcdefghijkr^{pc}svxyzneγ⁴γ^m** 176 Ascraeumque]
 ascraeumque **cvγ^m** Ascreℓ.ℓumq(ue) **h** | Romana] romaℓ.ℓna **b** romano
γ⁴ (ac) | oppida] opida **fh^{ac}γ^m** 177 aruorum] arℓbℓorum **r^{ac}** | ingeniis]
 ingenuis **a^{ac}** ingentis **γ^m** | quae] -q(ue) **a^{ac}facgh^{ac}sacy^{ac}** | cuique] qu(a)eque
r^{ac} cano **γ^m** 178 et] aut **b^{pc}** | ferendis] creandis **nδ^eη** creandis **g²** (v)
 179 difficiles] difciles **f** | primum] primuℓ.ℓ **a^{ac}** 180 dumosis] dumosus
c^{ac} duosis **z^{ac}** | calculus] caculus **z^{ac}** 181 Palladia] pallida δ pelladia
γ^m (ac) | gaudent] gaudet **acdefgh^{ac}iac^{pc}stac^γacyznδ^eηγ^m** guℓaℓdet **r^{ac}**
 183 bacis] *om.* **€** *suppl.* **€³** baccis **dez** bℓi?ℓacis **f** 184 at quae] atque
a^{ac}eg^{ac}h^{ac}iac^{rs}acvxy^{ac}z^{ac}eγ⁴γ^m | dulcique] dulciℓs?ℓque **g** | uligine]
 uligiℓm?ℓe **f^{ac}** | laeta] lacta **s^{ac}** 186 montis] mℓ.ℓntis **a^{ac}** | conualle]
 conuelle **r^{ac}** 187 despicere] dispicere **dac^{fac}sacy⁴γ^m** | huc] *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j¹**
 summis] summiℓ.ℓs **f** | liquuntur] linquntur **h^{ac}j^{ac}γ²** lucuntur **a^{ac}** liquuntur
y licuntur **γ^m** 188 trahunt] traunt **zγ⁴γ^m** | editus] aeditus **t** | Austro] ustro
r^{ac} *iterauerat* **γ⁴** (ac)

et filicem curuis inuisam pascit aratris:
 hic tibi praeualidas olim multoque fluentis 190
 sufficiet Baccho uitis, hic fertilis uuae,
 hic laticis, qualem pateris libamus et auro,
 inflauit cum pinguis ebur Tyrrhenus ad aras,
 lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta.
 sin armenta magis studium uitulosque tueri 195
 aut ouium fetum aut urentis culta capellas,
 saltus et saturi petito longinqua Tarenti,
 et qualem infelix amisit Mantua campum
 pascentem niueos herboso flumine cynos:
 non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina deerunt, 200
 et quantum longis carpent armenta diebus
 exigua tantum gelidus ros nocte reponet.
 nigra fere et presso pinguis sub uomere terra
 et cui putre solum (namque hoc imitatur arando),
 optima frumentis: non ullo ex aequore cernes 205
 plura domum tardis decedere plaustra iuuencis;
 aut unde iratus siluam deuexit arator

189 et] *om. s suppl. s²* | filicem] felicem **a^{ac}b^{ac}k^{ac}s^{ac}v^{ac}x^{ac}γ^m** fℓ. ℓlicem e
 fi'licem **e^{pc}** herbam **s²** | pascit aratris] pascitℓ...ℓr aℓsℓtris **r^{ac}**
 190 multoque] multo quℓ. ℓe **c** | fluentis] fluentes
bcd fghijr^{pc}sv^{pc}xznoδ^γγ^m 191 sufficiet] suficiat **γ^m** sufficietque **ε**
 Baccho] bacho **bdszoδ^εη** baccho **cefgγ⁴** | uitis] uites
bdghjv^{pc}x²znoδ^εηγ⁴γ^m 192 laticis] latices **r^{ac}γ^m** 193 pinguis] pingues **γ⁴**
 Tyrrhenus] thyrrhenus **ce** tyrrhenus **a^{ac}** tirhenus **z** tirrenus **η** thirrenus **γ⁴**
 194 lancibus] lantibus **j^{ac}** lanci **r^{ac}** | fumantia] famantia **y^{ac}** 195 magis]
 maℓ...ℓs **t** mais **t^{pc}** | uitulosque] uitℓ. ℓlosque **a^{ac}** 196 ouium fetum] foetus
 ouium ℓ...ℓ **k** | fetum] f(a/o)etus **abce fghij^{ac}krst^{ac}vxyzδ^εγ⁴γ^m** faetum
n (fetu)s **n²** (v) | urentis] urentes **b^{pc}dfgh^{pc}jr^{pc}sznoδ^εηγ^m** rentes **b**
 197 saltus et] et saltus **dstxzy^m** saltus et **d³** (v) | et] ℓet?ℓ **t om. z** | saturi]
 satyri **s^{ac}** satiri **γ^m** (ac) | Tarenti] taℓrℓrenti **b** 198 infelix amisit] inflexa
 misit **i^{ac}** | amisit] ammisit **ε** 199 herboso] erboso **j^{ac}** | cynos] ci(/y)gnos
fghijkstvxyznoηγ⁴γ^m 200 deerunt] desunt **a^{pc}cdefghijstvznoδ^εηγ⁴γ^m**
 derunt **a** derunt **b^{ac}** deerunt **η²** (v) 201 quantum] quamtum **a^{ac}**
 202 gelidus] gelibus **s^{ac}** frigidus **s²o²** | nocte] nec te **i^{ac}** | reponet] reponit
b^{ac}c^{ac}g reponat **f^{ac}** reponaet **γ^m** 203 nigra] nigre **ε^{ac}** | fere et] *om. sγ^m* fere
fgh^{ac}ja^{ac}j^{ac}k^{ac}s^{ac} feℓrℓre **a corr. a³** feret **s²** | et presso] expresso **γ⁴** | uomere]
 ℓ...ℓmere **ε^{ac}** 205 optima] optima **f** optuma **k^{ac}** (*ex* obtimas)**γ^m** | non ullo]
 nonℓnℓullo **j** | aequare] 'e'quare **γ⁴** | cernes] cenes **f^{ac}** cernesℓ. ℓ **j**
 206 plura] pl/a/ura **ε^{ac}** | decedere] decetere **r^{ac}** decere **v corr. v⁴** | plaustra]
 plautra **g^{ac}y^{ac}** | plaustra iuuencis] -ra iuuenc- *i.r.* **k** 207 aut] ut **t^{ac}** | siluam]
om. f suppl. f¹ | deuexit] diuexit **c^{pc}k^{ac}r^{ac}y^{ac}** de exit **z^{ac}**

189 filicem] herbam **s²** 202 gelidus] frigidus **s²o²**

Nunc quo quamque modo possis cognoscere dicam.
 rara sit an supra morem si densa requires
 (altera frumentis quoniam fauet, altera Baccho,
 densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo),
 ante locum capies oculis, alteque iubebis 230
 in solido puteum demitti, omnemque repones
 rursus humum et pedibus summas aequabis harenas.
 si deerunt, rarum pecorique et uitibus almis
 aptius uber erit; sin in sua posse negabunt
 ire loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis, 235
 spissus ager: glaebas cunctantis crassaque terga
 exspecta et ualidis terram proscinde iuuencis.
 salsa autem tellus et quae perhibetur amara
 (frugibus infelix ea, nec mansuescit arando
 nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina seruat) 240
 tale dabit specimen. tu spisso uimine qualos
 colaque prelorum fumosis deripe tectis;
 huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae

226 quo quamque] quoque z^{ac} | quamque] quamquae b^{ac} [...]que d^{ac}
 227 hunc u. om. t suppl. t^4 | morem] om. c moram ζ^{ac} | requires] requiras
 $cdef^2gh^{ac}ij^{ac}kr^{pc}sv^{ac}xyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta^2\eta\gamma^m$ requira[n]s a requir[ti]s ζ
 228 frumentis] frumentes v^{pc} | Baccho] bacho $bds^{ac}z^2o\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma^m$ bocho z
 229 densa] sensa z^{ac} | Cereri] $c\llcorner a\llcorner leri$ f | quaeque] -q(ue) quae f^{ac} q(ue)
 q(ue) g | Lyaeo] laeo z $ly\llcorner a?$ Leo o 230 alteque] $a\llcorner$.]teque a^{ac}
 alt[.]]eque r anteque z | iubebis] uidebis γ^m 231 solido] solitudo j^{ac}
 demitti] dimitti $a^{ac}b^{ac}fz\delta\epsilon\zeta^{ac}$ | repones] pones a^{ac} 232 rursus] rursum i^{ac}
 summas] summis ϵ | aequabis] aequabus γ^m | harenas] arenas $f^{ac}hirs\gamma\gamma^m$
 233 deerunt] derunt $a^{ac}b^{ac}f^{pc}y^{ac}z^{ac}\zeta$ deer[unt]?] n deerit $n^1o\delta$ (de)erunt
 δ^2 (v) id (est) si aliquid defuerit ut non repleatur fossa n^2 | rarum] om. i
 suppl. i^2 | pecorique] peccorique v 234 aptius] apsius s^{ac} | erit] eret h^{ac}
 sin] si[.]] a^{ac} si'n' h si t sin in v 235 scrobibus] scropibus $s^{ac}z^{ac}$
 superabit] superauit $c^{ac}d^{ac}i^4j^{ac}o\zeta$ remansit δ^2 236 spissus] spissus $s^{ac}z$
 cunctantis] cunctantes $bcd^{ac}gh^{pc}jsxno\delta\zeta\eta$ cunctatis t^{ac} | terga] terra v
 237 exspecta et] exerce et b alio atramento corr. b^1 exerce ac a^2 (v)
 expecta et a^2 (v) | ualidis] $ua\llcorner l?$]lidis f | proscinde] pros[.]]de a^{ac}
 proscinde[.]] h^{ac} 238 quae] q(ue) y^{ac} | perhibetur] perhibet a^{ac} perh.betur
 r 239 mansuescit] mansescit s mansucit z^{ac} 240 Baccho] bacho $cz\delta\epsilon\eta$
 bacco e | aut] haut ϵ^{ac} | nomina] nomima f^{ac} nomine j^{ac} | seruat] seruet f
 241 dabit] dabis a^3 dauit o^{ac} | specimen] speci[.]]men $i^{ac}r$ | spisso] pisso f^{ac}
 spissos ϵ | qualos] quales s corr. s^3 panarios s^2 242 fumosis] fom[is]]sis
 a^{ac} | deripe] diripe $b^{ac}j^{ac}$ | tectis] testis z^{ac}

233 deerunt] id (est) si aliquid defuerit ut non repleatur fossa n^2
 235 superabit] remansit δ^2 241 qualos] panarios s^2

- ad plenum calcentur: aqua eluctabitur omnis
 245 scilicet et grandes ibunt per uimina guttae;
 at sapor indicium faciet manifestus et ora
 tristia temptantum sensu torquebit amaro.
 pinguis item quae sit tellus, hoc denique pacto
 discimus: haud unquam manibus iactata fatiscit,
 250 sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo.
 umida maiores herbas alit, ipsaque iusto
 laetior. a, nimium ne sit mihi fertilis illa,
 nec se praeualidam primis ostendat aristas!
 quae grauis est ipso tacitam se pondere prodit,
 255 quaeque levis. promptum est oculis praediscere nigram,
 et quis cui color. at sceleratum exquirere frigus
 difficile est: piceae tantum taxique nocentes
 interdum aut hederæ pandunt uestigia nigrae.
 His animaduersis terram multo ante memento

244 aqua eluctabitur] *om. v suppl. v⁴* aquae luctabitur **i^{ac}z** aqua luctabitur
on aq(ue)luctabitur **a^{ac}** aqueluctabitur **f^{ac}** aqua[**e?**] eluctabitur **h** aque
 eluctabitur **r^{ac}** aqu'a'eluctabitur **s^{pc}** | omnis] **[a?**]mnis **a** amnis **s** *corr. a³s³*
 245 scilicet] scilet **r^{ac}** | grandes] grandis **f^{ac}g^{ac}** 246 et] at **n** e(t) **n²** (v) | ora]
 ore **j^{ac}** 247 hunc u. *om. j suppl. j¹* | tristia] tristi[**ti**]a **by** tristitia **c^{ac}v**
 tristi[**n**]a **gy** tristi[**...**] **k^{ac}** | temptantum] temptatum **f^{ac}** temptandum **s^{ac}**
 sensu] sensu[**s**] **t** *post sensu -s scribere coepit y* id est sapore **y²**
 torquebit] torqueuit **o^{ac}δ** | amaro] amaror **bc^{pc}g¹h^{pc}i¹j¹kr³s²tvx³y^{ac}noδ^εζ^η**
 amarus **z^{ac}** amaro **d²t⁵** (v) id est amaritudo **cd²i²t⁵** idest amaritudo et est
 uera lectio sermoque lucretii **r³** amaritudo **s²v⁴** amaritudinis facit **v⁴n**
 amaritudo terrae uel aquae **y²** 248 quae] q(ue) **g^{ac}v^{ac}** | sit] si't' **v** | pacto]
 facto **r^{ac}** 249 discimus] dicimus **r^{ac}** | haud] aud **r^{ac}** *litt. h- om. t sed mox*
suppl. inter scribendum | unquam] umquam **ceistvxn** [**h**]umquam **b**
 iactata] [**...**]acta[**...**] **j^{ac}** | fatiscit] fatescit **a^{ac}e^{ac}f^gac^hiv^{ac}x^{ac}** fati[**...**]scit **j**
 fatesscit **j^{pc}** 250 picis] pi[**s**]cis **jr** piceis **i^{ac}** | ad] *om. j^{ac}* | digitos] degitos
r^{ac} 251 umida] humida **abcdejsvznδ^εζ** | alit] halit **z** 252 laetior]
 laetio[**r**] **δ** leti[**e**]or **ζ** | a] ah **a⁴b³i^{pc}j^{pc}kr^{ac}y^ζ** ha **csz⁴** 'h'a[**h**] **r^{pc}** | a
 nimium] animum **f^{ac}z^{pc}** | nimium] mmium **s^{ac}** nemium **v** | mihi] mi[**c**]hi **b**
 253 nec] neu **a³b^{pc}e^{pc}gi^{ac}krx^ζ2^η** ne[**c**] **e** ne[**c?**]u' **t** nec **a²** (v) neu **o²** (v)
 ostendat] ostendit **ζ^{ac}** 254 prodit] p'r'o[**n?**]dit **r** 255 quaeque] quaequa
j^{ac} | promptum] promptu **a^{ac}i^{pc}s** promptum **rv** proptum **f^{ac}** | praediscere]
 praedicere **b^{ac}r^{ac}** praediscer'e' **t** 256 et] /D?/ **c^{ac}** | quis cui] quis quis
a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}def²ghijkr^{pc}stvxynδ^εζ^η quis[**....**] **bf** quis cuique **c^{ac}t^{pc}** quis
 cui[**que?**...] **r** | color at] color **a^{ac}d^{ac}t^{pc}z** color ac **f^{ac}z⁴** color et **c^{ac}r^{ac}** color
 ad **b^{ac}** color[**...**]at **r^{ac}** calor at **ε^{ac}** 257 difficile] difficile **t** | piceae]
 piceae[**...**] **j** 258 interdum] intedum **j^{ac}** | aut] aut aut **o^{ac}** | hederæ]
 'h'ederæ **h** herera **r^{ac}** 259 animaduersis] animad[**i?**]uersis **hy**

247 sensu] id est sapore **y²** | amaro] id est amaritudo **cd²i²t⁵** idest
 amaritudo et est uera lectio sermoque lucretii **r³** amaritudo **s²v⁴**
 amaritudinis facit **v⁴n** amaritudo terrae uel aquae **y²**

excoquere et magnos scrobibus concidere montis, 260
 ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glaebas
 quam laetum infodias uitis genus. optima putri
 arua solo: id uenti curant gelidaeque pruinae
 et labefacta mouens robustus iugera fossor.
 at si quos haud ulla uiros uigilantia fugit, 265
 ante locum similem exquirunt, ubi prima paretur
 arboribus seges et quo mox digesta feratur,
 mutatam ignorent subito ne semina matrem.
 quin etiam caeli regionem in cortice signant,
 ut, quo quaeque modo steterit, qua parte calores 270
 austrinos tulerit, quae terga obuenterit axi,
 restituant: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est.
 collibus an plano melius sit ponere uitem,
 quaere prius. si pinguis agros metabere campi,
 densa sere (in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus); 275
 sin tumulis accliuè solum collisque supinos,
 indulge ordinibus; nec setius omnis in unguem

260 excoquere] exquoquere **acefhrsvxo** | magnos] magno **b^{ac}** | scrobibus]
 scro[...ibus **a** | montis] montes **a^{pe}b^{ac}cdefghijklr^{pe}st^{pe}v^{ac}xyznoδe¹ζη**
 261 supinatas] sopinatas **c^{ac}e^{pe}i^{ac}z^{ac}** supinat/i?/s **k^{ac}** 262 laetum] letum **e**
 optima] optuma **r^{ac}** optima **γ** | putri] putri[... **bj** 263 solo] soli **b^{ac}**
 gelidaeque] gelidae **d^{ac}** gelidaeq[... **γ** | pruinae] pruienae **j**
 264 labefacta] lauefacta **oη** labefacte **b^{ac}** labaefacta **t** | mouens] moues **j^{ac}**
 mouent **z^{ac}** | robustus] rubustus **b^{ac}** | fossor] so[...lor **a^{ac}** fofor **ζ** fosor **ζ^{pe}**
 265 at] ac **a^{ac}** | haud] aut **b^{ac}h^{ac}** haut **c^{ac}f^{ac}** 266 locum] loc./m **h^{ac}** | ubi]
 u[...bi **r** 267 hunc u. om. **r** suppl. **r²** | et] om. **f** suppl. **f¹** | digesta] degesta
af^{ac}hi^{ac}j^{ac}k^{ac}r¹svx egesta **gh** corr. **g²h²** [...egesta **c** aegesta **c^{pe}**
 268 mutatam] mutata **dgjrst^{pe}n^{pe}oδe^{ac}ζγ** mutata[...? **f** mutatam [...? **t^{ac}**
 ignorent] [...rent **a** | subito] sibito **c^{ac}** | semina] semin[... **a^{ac}**
 269 regionem] regionenem **c^{ac}** | signant] signent **oη** sign[...e? **Int** **h^{ac}**
 270 ut] et **γ³** | quo quaeque] quoque quae **i^{ac}r** quae quoq(ue) **s** quoque
 quae **γ³** | quaeque] q(uae)'q(ue)' **c** q(ue)que **z^{ac}** | parte] porte **e^{ac}** 271 quae]
 que **a^{ac}z^{ac}** qua **s** | obuenterit] obuenteret **c^{ac}f^{ac}g^{ac}hi^{ac}j^{ac}s^{ac}z^{ac}** uerterit **v**
 'ob'uerterit **v⁴** 272 restituant] restitu[...t **a** corr. **a³** | in] om. **v** 273 plano
 melius] planam leuius **γ^{ac}** | ponere] inponere **g** 274 quaere] quae're' **c**
 prius] pius **g^{ac}** | pinguis] pingues **b^{pe}f^{ac}gh^{pe}ik^{ac}s^{ac}x^ζ** ping[... **t^{ac}** | agros] i.r.
o agris **γ** | metabere] met[...labere **f** | campi] campos **γ** camp[...is **δ**
 275 densa...Bacchus] hunc u. om. **o** suppl. **o¹** | non] [...on **t^{ac}** | ubere]
 [...ubere **r** | Bacchus] bachus **bcdzo²δe^ζη** baccus **eh** 276 sin tumulis]
 sint umilis **i^{ac}r^{ac}** sint tumulus **t^{ac}** tumu[...lis **n** (tumul)os **n²** (v) | accliuè]
 adcliuè **abcdefgi²jk^{pe}rst^{pe}vxyoe^ζηγ** addliue **i** ad/...iue/ **t** addiue **z**
 collisque] collesque **bcdefgistvxyznoδe^ζηγ** | supinos] su[...p[...pinos **v**
 277 indulge] indulce **t^{ac}** ut uid. | ordinibus] hordinibus **o²** | setius] se[...us
f corr. **f²** retius **i^{ac}** saetius **r** segnius **o** | omnis] om. **t^{ac}** suppl. **t⁴** omni **y^{ac}** | in
 unguem] inun[...ge **r^{ac}** | unguem] anguem **t^{ac}γ^{ac}** ungem **x**

- arboribus positis secto uia limite quadret:
 ut saepe ingenti bello cum longa cohortis
 280 explicuit legio et campo stetit agmen aperto,
 directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis
 aere renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent
 proelia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis.
 omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa uiarum,
 285 non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem,
 sed quia non aliter uiris dabit omnibus aequas
 terra, neque in uacuum poterunt se extendere rami.
 Forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras.
 ausim uel tenui uitem committere sulco;
 290 altior ac penitus terrae defigitur arbos,
 aesculus in primis, quae quantum uertice ad auras
 aetherias, tantum radice in Tartara tendit.
 ergo non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres
 conuellunt: immota manet multosque nepotes,
 295 multa uirum uoluens durando saecula uincit,

278 secto] sectet t^{ac} | limite] limine t^{ac} 279 cohortis] cohortes
 $a^{ac}b^{ac}cdeh^{pc}i^{pc}jkr^{pc}st^{pc}xyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma^1$ chortis g chortes g^1 choortes g^2 coortes
 γ 280 hunc u. om. c suppl. c^2 | agmen aperto] agmen perto a^{ac} | aperto]
 post litt. a- uerbum periit in c 281 directaeque] directaeque
 $a^{ac}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{ac}j^{pc}kstv^{pc}y^{pc}zn\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma^{pc}$ d[e ?]irectaeque d directae quae r
 deraectaue y directaeq[u]e γ | fluctuat] fluctat o^{ac} 282 renidenti]
 renitenti $c^{ac}d^{pc}e^{pc}fghijkrstv^{ac}xyzn^2\delta^1\epsilon\zeta\eta^{pc}$ nitenti $n\delta$ r [...]denti a^{ac}
 retinenti e^{ac} refulgenti v^4 repugnanti x^3 | necdum] nondum b | horrida]
 orrida $gr^{ac}z$ | miscent] misit $f^{pc}g$ corr. g^2 mis[...] f 283 proelia]
 proelia[s] t | sed] de γ^{ac} | Mars] mass c^{ac} | errat] erat $a^{ac}f^{ac}k^{ac}o$
 284 numeris] numer[u m?] k^{ac} | dimensa] demensa
 $ab^{ac}d^{pc}efg^{ac}h^{ac}i^{ac}j^{ac}k^{pc}r^{pc}sv^{ac}x^{ac}y^{ac}z$ d[e]mensa d^{ac} 285 hunc u. post 288
 collocauit g | uti] ut b^{ac} 286 uiris] uires $ab^{pc}cdefghijkrstvxyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma$
 aequas] aquas b^{ac} 287 neque] neq[u]e γ | uacuum] uacuum e
 poterunt] poterint s potuerunt γ^{ac} | se] se[d] a | extendere] extende i^{ac}
 rami] om. z^{ac} 288 scrobibus] scropibus ez | quae] q(ue) $y^{ac}z$ | quaeras]
 quaeres r^{pc} 289 ausim] a[c].]usim a | uel] [..] j 290 hic u. periit in v
 suppl. v^5 | altior] altius $acde^2hijkrstxynoe\zeta\gamma^3$ pro profundius e^2 | ac] at c^{pc}
 oc f^{ac} [h]ac j | arbos] arbor hy^{pc} albor y 291 aesculus] esculus a
 292 aetherias] aethereas ge ethereas e^2 aeterias j^{ac} | radice] radices i^{ac}
 293 ergo] [c]rgo j^{ac} | hiemes] [..]emes a^{ac} himes γ | flabra] fl'abra r
 neque] nec ny 294 conuellunt] conuellent b^{ac} cumuellunt z | immota]
 inmota $acefghijkrstyze$ inmo[n]ta b | multosque] multosq[u]e γ
 nepotes] per annos $ab^1cdefg^2hijkrstvxyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma$ per annos $i.r.$ g nepotes
 g^2 (v) nepotes a^2 (v) multosque nepotes o^3 (v) 295 uirum] uir[...] a^{ac}
 uoluens] uol[...] a^{ac} | durando] uiuendo b uiuendo a^2 (v)

282 renidenti] refulgenti v^4 repugnanti x^3 290 altior] pro profundius e^2

tum fortis late ramos et brachia tendens
huc illuc media ipsa ingentem sustinet umbram.
Neue tibi ad solem uergant uineta cadentem,
neue inter uitis corylum sere, neue flagella
summa pete aut summa defringe ex arbore plantas 300
(tantus amor terrae), neu ferro laede retunso
semina, neue oleae siluestris insere truncos.
nam saepe incautis pastoribus excidit ignis,
qui furtim pingui primum sub cortice tectus
robora comprehendit, frondesque elapsus in altas 305
ingentem caelo sonitum dedit; inde secutus
per ramos uictor perque alta cacumina regnat,
et totum inuoluit flammis nemus et ruit atram
ad caelum picea crassus caligine nubem,
praesertim si tempestas a uertice siluis 310
incubuit, glomeratque ferens incendia uentus.
hoc ubi, non a stirpe ualent caesaeque reuerti
possunt atque ima similes reuirescere terra;
infelix superat foliis oleaster amaris.
Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadeat auctor 315

296 fortis] fortes **b^{pc}cde^{pc}fghjkrstv^{pc}xyznδεζγ** forte **i^{ac}** | brachia] brachia
acdefghistvzn^{pc}oδεζη b'r'achia **b** | tendens] tendes **r^{ac}** pandens **γ**
297 illuc] illuc **ℓ....ℓ** **y** | sustinet] sustulit **η²(v)** continet **e²** | umbram]
umbra **γ^{ac}** 298 Neue] neℓeℓue **ef** | uergant] uertunt **o** 299 hunc u. post
300 collocauerat **z^{ac}** | neue¹] neue **ℓ....ℓ** **f** | uitis] uites
abdefghjkr^{pc}stvxynodeζηγ | flagella] flagella**ℓ.ℓ** **j** 300 summa²]
summas **aci²r^{pc}vznod** | defringe] deℓ...ℓngeℓxℓ **ζ^{ac}** | plantas] plates **γ^{ac}**
planta **n^{ac}** 301 neu] neue **a^{ac}ci^{ac}vζ²γ³** neℓ.ℓ **f** ne **g** | retunso] retuso
a^{pc}bch^{pc}i²kt^{pc}v^{pc}xy^{ac}oζγ^{pc} retuℓnℓso **jrsn** i.r. **t** reℓ...ℓso **a**(re)tuso **a²(v)**
retonso **a³** retonso **g** litt. r- i.r. **δ** 302 hunc u. om. **z** suppl. **z³** | semina]
semia **e^{ac}** | neue] ne/n?/eℓe?ℓ **s^{ac}** ueue **t^{ac}** om. **v** suppl. **v¹** | siluestris]
siluestres **ce²g^{pc}hijstxnodeζη** | insere] insereℓreℓ **j** inseret **t^{ac}**
303 incautis] incauℓ.ℓtis **h** | pastoribus] patoribus **f^{ac}** | ignis] ignes **γ^{ac}**
304 furtim] furtℓ...ℓ **f^{ac}** | pingui primum] primum pingui **r**
305 comprehendit] conpr(a)endit **acfghrsvy^{pc}γ** compraendit **in**
comprehendit **δζ** conp(rae)haendit **j** compreℓheℓndit **t** conpendit **y**
frondesque] fondesque **o^{ac}** | elapsus] elusus **a^{ac}** 306 caelo] caeluℓmℓ **γ^{ac}**
sonitum] soniℓ...ℓtum **f** 307 perque] perℓq(ue)ℓ **ζ** 308 flammis] famis **f**
flamis **cf²** 309 caligine] caligineℓcℓ **e** 310 tempestas] tempes'tes' **j^{ac}**
tempesta **ζ** | a] ad **s** 311 glomeratque] glomor atque **i^{ac}** 312 hoc] hoℓh?ℓ
f^{ac} | non a] nℓ...ℓ **f** nℓ...ℓ **g^{ac}** | a] om. **r^{ac}v** suppl. **v⁴** **ℓ...ℓ** **b^{ac}** ab **n** | stirpe]
stipe **f^{ac}** tirpe **s^{ac}** | caesaeque] caseque **y^{ac}** | reuerti] reuertit **z^{ac}**
313 reuirescere] reuerescere **f^{ac}** reuiℓ...ℓscere **h^{ac}** reuiscere **v** reuiuescere
o^{ac} | terra] terraℓmℓ **γ** 314 oleaster] olester **o^{ac}** 315 quisquam] quℓ...ℓ **f**
corr. **f²** | auctor] autor **s^{ac}**

297 sustinet] continet **e²**

- tellurem Borea rigidam spirante mouere.
 rura gelu tum claudit hiems, nec semine iacto
 concretam patitur radicem adfigere terrae.
 optima uinetis satio, cum uere rubenti
 320 candida uenit auis longis inuisa colubris,
 prima uel autumnus sub frigora, cum rapidus Sol
 nondum hiemem contingit equis, iam praeterit aestas.
 uer adeo frondi nemorum, uer utile siluis,
 uere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt.
 325 tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus Aether
 coniugis in gremium laetae descendit, et omnis
 magnus alit magno commixtus corpore fetus.
 auia tum resonant auibus uirgulta canoris,
 et uenerem certis repetunt armenta diebus;
 330 parturit almus ager Zephyrique tepentibus auris
 laxant arua sinus; superat tener omnibus umor,
 inque nouos soles audent se gramina tuto
 credere, nec metuit surgentis pampinus Austros
 aut actum caelo magnis Aquilonibus imbrem,
 335 sed trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnis.
 non alios prima crescentis origine mundi

316 rigidam] rigiam **j^{ac}** gelidam **a²** (v) | mouere] moueri **f^{ac}** 317 gelu]
 gelum **δ^{ac}ζ^{ac}** | claudit] cludit **e** | hiems] hiemps **b^{ac}cephi^{pc}tvzζγ** hieps **e**
 nec] ne'c' **t** | iacto] lacto **s^{ac}** proiecto **s²** 318 concretam] concre**ℓ**. Itam **v**
 adfigere] affigere **b^{pc}knδ** | terrae] rubenti **z^{ac}** 319 optima] otuma **b**
 uinetis] uinetis **t** 320 auis] *om. r suppl. r²* | longis] *iterauerat* **δ^{ac}**
 colubris] colobris **b^{ac}** 321 frigora] frigore **b^{ac}c^{ac}** | rapidus] rapidis **i^{ac}**
 rapidos **γ^{ac}** 322 nondum] nundum **rs^{ac}** | hiemem] hiemen **r^{ac}** | contingit]
 contigit **c^{ac}i^{ac}** contiget **b^{ac}** | equis] aequis **crt** | iam] *om. z^{ac}* | aestas] estus
 η 323 uer²] ue/ / **γ^{ac}** | utile] utili **f^{ac}** 324 uere] ueri **b^{ac}** | tument] timent **i^{ac}**
 325 omnipotens] omnipoten**ℓ**? **ℓs r** omniputens **x** omnipudens **εζ**
 Aether] aet'h'er **γ** 326 coniugis] coniugui **i^{ac}** | laetae] latae **c^{ac}n** laet**ℓ**? **ℓe a**
 laete **k** laete **n³** (v) | omnis] omnes **b^{pc}cdg^{pc}hr³xyζγ** 327 commixtus]
 conmixtus **cfjv^{ac}** commixtos **b^{ac}** committus **y^{ac}** 328 resonant] resonat
i^{ac}s^{ac} 329 repetunt] rep**ℓ**o**ℓ**tunt **a^{ac}** 330 almus] omnis **ζ** almus **ζ²** (v)
 Zephyrique] zepherique **sv^{ac}εζ** zypphyrique **fg** zeppherique **h^{ac}**
 zippherique **i^{ac}** zephiriq**ℓ**u**ℓe γ** | tepentibus] trementibus
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 331 sinus] sinus **f^{ac}** | umor] humor **abcdef^{pc}vznoδεζ**
 332 hunc u. *om. a suppl. a²* | gramina] germina **n²** (v) | tuto] tuto**ℓ**. **ℓ g**
 333 nec metuit] nametuit **y^{ac}** | surgentis] surgentes **cdgi^{pc}stxznoδεζη**
 pampinus] pampinas **g^{ac}** pampinos **γ^{ac}** panpinos **ζ** | Austros] au's'tros **c**
 334 aut] haut **gz²** haud **g¹** | actum] iactum **b^{ac}** atum **y^{ac}** hactum **z^{ac}** | magnis]
 magnus **y^{ac}z^{ac}** | Aquilonibus] aquilonis **f^{ac}** | imbrem] imbre**ℓ**s **ℓ a^{ac}**
 335 omnis] omnes **b^{pc}cdg²xnζγ** 336 non] nos **s^{ac}** | alios] alio's' **h**
 origine] origini **a^{ac}**

317 iacto] proiecto **s²**

inluxisse dies aliumue habuisse tenorem
 crediderim: uer illud erat, uer magnus agebat
 orbis et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri,
 cum primae lucem pecudes hausere, uirumque 340
 terrea progenies duris caput extulit aruis,
 immissaeque ferae siluis et sidera caelo.
 nec res hunc tenerae possent perferre laborem,
 si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque
 inter, et exciperet caeli indulgentia terras. 345
 Quod superest, quaecumque premes uirgulta per agros
 sparge fimo pingui et multa memor occule terra,
 aut lapidem bibulum aut squalentis infode conchas;
 inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit
 halitus, atque animos tollent sata. iamque reperti 350
 qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testae
 urgerent: hoc effusos munimen ad imbris,
 hoc, ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arua.
 Seminibus positis superest diducere terram

337 inluxisse] illuxisse **b^{pc}noδζη** | dies] di[Ca]les **y** | aliumue habuisse]
 alium uel habuisse **t^{ac}** 338 crediderim] credidirim **f^{ac}** | uer¹] u[...]**]** **a^{ac} om.**
r suppl. r¹ | agebat] aiebat **v** ducebat **v⁴** 339 parcebant] pascebant **dg^{ac}**
 pacebant **f^{ac}** parce[**n**]bant **t^{ac}** 340 cum] tunc **i³(v)** | primae] primum
a³bc^{pc}d^{pc}fghijrvzεγ prim[**o**?]**]** **d** primam **noδη** prima **ζ** p(ro) prime **δ²**
 hausere] ausere **cf^{ac}tv** uiderunt **v⁴** 341 terrea] ferrea
cdefghijklrstvxyz^{ac}noδεζηγ fe'r'rea **a** | aruis] apuis **h^{ac}** arbis **o^{ac}**
 342 immissaeque] inmissaeque **cgr^{pc}styzεζη** immisaeque **e^{ac}v** inmissaeque
i^{ac} inmissaequ[Ca]le **r^{ac}** inmissaequ[Eu]le **γ** | ferae] fere **t** fe[r]rae **γ**
 343 possent] possint **a^{ac}f^{ac}g^{ac}** possunt **i^{ac}j^{ac}** posent **z^{ac}** | perferre]
 [suf?]**]**ferre **b^{ac}** per'ferre **r** 344 iret] fieret **o¹η** | frigusque]
 frig[id?]**]**usq(ue) **s** frigusq[Eu]le **γ** | caloremque] calorem **c^{ac}fgjstxδ** *corr.*
s¹t³ calorem[...]**]** **k^{ac}** calorque **r^{ac}** calorem[que]**]** **γ** 345 exciperet]
 excipere[**nt**]**]** **γ^{ac}** | indulgentia] indulgentie **z^{ac}** indulgentia[**s**]**]** **ζ**
 346 Quod] quot **z^{ac}** | quaecumque] quaccumque **t** 347 fimo] simo **f^{ac}**
 occule] oculo **eh^{ac}i^{ac}ε** oculo **a^{ac}** | terra] terra[**m**]**]** **cγ** terr[...]**]** **a^{ac}**
 348 lapidem] libipidem **z^{ac}** | bibulum] bibulum **f^{ac}** bibelum **g^{ac}** | squalentis]
 squalentes **cdgisznδζ** | infode] info[...]**]**de **h** infoda **y^{ac}** | conchas] *om.* **y**
suppl. **y³** concas **a^{ac}cdhi^{ac}tz²n^{ac}** ccas **z** 349 hunc *u. om.* **h** *suppl.* **h²**
 aquae] aq(ue) **f^{ac}** a[Ce]lquae **j** 350 iamque] [n]amque **b^{ac}** 'i'amque **r**
 reperti] repertis **z^{ac}** 351 qui] qui[**s**?]**]** **g** | saxo] caxo **s^{ac}** saxso **z^{ac}** | super
 atque] sup[er]atque **δ^{ac}** 352 urgerent] urguerent **abc^{ac}d^{ac}ej^{ac}tvzζγ** | hoc]
 hoc[**e**(st)?]**]** **g** | munimen] munine **a²(v)** alii munimen id est pro nimiis
 fluuiis **a²** | imbris] imbres **abcdefghijkqrstvxyznoδζηγ** 353 hoc] h/u/c **d^{ac}**
 ubi] [h]ubi **n** | hiulca] hul[...]**]**ca **r^{ac}** ulca **t^{ac}** hiula **y^{ac}** 354 diducere]
 deducere **a^{ac}b^{pc}c^{pc}ef^{ac}gh^{pc}ij^{pc}k^{pc}r^{pc}s^{ac}tvxy^{ac}noδεζηγ** ducere **j**

338 agebat] ducebat **v⁴** 340 hausere] uiderunt **v⁴** 352 munimen] alii
 munimen id est pro nimiis fluuiis **a²**

- 355 saepius ad capita et duros iactare bidentis,
aut presso exercere solum sub uomere et ipsa
flectere luctantis inter uineta iuuenos;
tum leuis calamos et rasae hastilia uirgae
fraxineasque aptare sudas furcasque ualentis,
360 uiribus eniti quarum et contemnere uentos
adsuescant summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.
Ac dum prima nouis adolescit frondibus aetas,
parcendum teneris, et dum se laetus ad auras
palmas agit laxis per purum immissus habenis,
365 ipsa acie nondum falcis temptanda, sed uncis
carpendae manibus frondes interque legendae.
inde ubi iam ualidis amplexae stirpibus ulmos
exierint, tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde

355 bidentis] bidentes **b^{pc}cdg^{pc}h^{pc}ijsznoδeζηγ³** 356 presso] presso **ℓs** **ℓ** γ
uomere] mouere **j^{ac}z^{ac}** 357 luctantis] luctantes **b^{pc}cdg^{pc}h^{pc}jr^{pc}stx²znoδeζη**
uineta] uinete **r^{ac}** 358 leuis] leues **cdg^{pc}ip^{pc}sx²znoδη** | hastilia] astilia
h^{ac}ksoeηγ hastialia **e** hostilia **v^{ac}** | uirgae] uirguae **j^{ac}** 359 fraxineasque]
fraxineas **a^{ac}v** | aptare] abtare **t^{ac}** | sudas] surdes **z^{ac}** | furcasque] furasque
a^{ac} furcas **z^{ac}** | ualentis] *i. r.* **k** bicornes **c^{pc}deg²(v)h²ijk^{pc}sxznδζη** ualentes
a^{pc}h^{ac}g^{pc} fortasse ante rasuram **chk** bicornis **te** uicornes **o** ualentes
d²(v)h²(v)o²(v) fortes, ualentes **s²** 360 eniti] eni **ℓq(ue)?** **ℓ** **a^{ac}** inniti **noδ**
inniti **η⁴(v)** eniti **o²(v)** | quarum] quorum **b^{ac}r^{ac}** | contemnere]
contempnere **abcd^{ac}efg^{pc}hjkvxoeη** 361 adsuescant] assuescant **djknoδη**
aduescant **o** | summasque] summas **r^{ac}** | sequi] saequi **γ** 362 Ac] at **non**
dum] cum **d^{ac}** | prima] /pri/ma **r** | prima nouis] priman dui **i^{ac}** | nouis]
nobis **ζ^{ac}γ^{ac}** | adolescit] adolescet **fgr^{ac}s²γ** corr. **g²** crescit **g²** | aetas]
ae **ℓs** **ℓ**tas **bv** uitam **v⁴** 363 teneris] tenoris **s^{ac}** | se] s **ℓ. ℓe** **r** | laetus] laetas
s^{ac}v^{ac} 364 palmas] palmas **s^{ac}γ^{ac}** palmis **o²** | agit] aget
a^{ac}h^{ac}ac^{ac}kr^{ac}s^{ac}γ^{ac}x^{ac}γ^{ac}z ag **ℓe?** **ℓt** **d^{ac}** extendit **c²** ducet **k³r³** | immissus]
inmissus **bcd^{ac}efghijk^{pc}stvxzyzo^{ac}δeζηγ** inmi's'sus **a** | habenis] abenis **f^{ac}h^{ac}i^{ac}s**
365 acie] acies **a^{ac}i^{pc}s^{pc}** acies **j³(v)** | nondum falcis] falcis nondum
acdefghijk^{pc}stvxzyzδζ | nondum...uncis] haec uerba (usque ad u. 369) om.
v suppl. **v²** | temptanda] temtanda **r** | sed] s(unt) sed **z^{ac}** 366 hunc u. om. **v**
suppl. **v²** | carpendae] carpente **a^{ac}** carpentae **f^{ac}** | frondes] frondes qui **z^{ac}**
367 hunc. u. om. **v** suppl. **v²** | ualidis] ualides **i^{ac}** | stirpibus] stipibus **z**
stirpimus **γ^{ac}** | ulmos] u'l'mos **γ** 368 hunc u. om. **v** suppl. **v²** | exierint]
exigerint **av^{ac}** exieri'n't **c** exi **ℓ. ℓerint** **e** | tum^l] tunc **c** | stringe] strige **γ^{ac}**
comas] commas **i** comes **γ^{ac}** | brachia] brachia **abce^{ac}efghijk^{pc}stvxznδeζη**
tonde] tunde **i**

359 ualentis] fortes, ualentes **s²** 362 adolescit] crescit **g²** | aetas] uitam
v⁴ 364 agit] extendit **c²** ducet **k³r³**

(ante reformidant ferrum), tum denique dura
 370 exerce imperia et ramos compesce fluentis.
 Texendae saepes etiam et pecus omne tenendum,
 praecipue dum frons tenera imprudensque laborum;
 cui super indignas hiemes solemque potentem
 siluestres uri adsidue capraeque sequaces
 375 inludunt, pascuntur oues auidaeque iuuencae.
 frigora nec tantum cana concreta pruina
 aut grauis incumbens scopulis arentibus aestas,
 quantum illi nocuere greges durique uenenum
 dentis et admorsu signata in stirpe cicatrix.
 non aliam ob culpam Baccho caper omnibus aris
 380 caeditur et ueteres ineunt proscaenia ludi,
 praemiaque ingeniis pagos et compita circum
 Thesidae posuere, atque inter pocula laeti
 mollibus in pratis unctos saluere per utres

369 hunc u. om. v suppl. v² | reformidant] ne formidant
 a³ce³(v)f^{ac}h^{ac}j^rpc^tac reformident y¹nδη ne formident agy² nec formidant
 i⁶x formidabant i l. l. ne formident s l. l. formidant v corr. v¹ formident o
 re(formidant) j⁴(v) (reformid)a(nt) n²(v) feceris quare r³ | ferrum] ferum
 y^{ac} | denique] den'i'que t deneque y^{ac} | dura] uura i^{ac} | post hunc u. unum u.
 erasum (fortasse u. 370 bis scriptum) exhibet y 370 exerce] exercere
 j^{ac}y^{ac} | imperia] inperia f imper l. u. lia y | compesce] conpesce abgv
 fluentis] fluentes c f g i j^{ac}k s t x z n δ ε ζ η 371 et] om cr^{ac} | tenendum]
 ten'en'dum r 372 frons] fr'ons ct fron'd's h fron γ^{ac} | imprudensque]
 inprudensque a³b c e f g h i j k r s t v x z δ ε γ prudensque a | laborum] laborem s^{ac}
 labo l. rem? l. rum' t 373 indignas] dignas a corr. a³ | hiemes] om. s^{ac}
 374 uri] uiri i^{ac} | adsidue] assidue be^{pc}j^{pc}stznδεζη a l. d l. sidu l. a l. e j
 adsidu l. a l. e r | capraeque] capr(a)eque cd^{ac}r^{ac}s^{ac}te^{pc} | sequaces]
 l. mina] sequaces b sequentes s^{ac} secuaces γ^{ac} prosecutrices j²v⁴
 375 inludunt] illudunt jnoδ | oues] aues γ^{ac} | auidaeque] auidaequ l. a l. e r
 377 incumbens] incombens t^{ac} | scopulis] scopolis fgh^{ac}j^{ac}x^{ac} | aestas]
 aestus a^{ac}dznoδ 378 illi] illi l. l. f | uenenum] uenenam fortasse g^{ac}
 379 admorsu] admorso a³b^{pc}cd^{pc}fghij^{pc}kr^{pc}s^{pc}tvxyzn^{pc}oy admorsus drs
 admorsu l. s? l. aj admo'r'so e ammorso nδ a l. d l. morso ε a l. d l. morsu ζ
 admorsum η (admors)o η⁴(v) | signata] signita fortasse g^{ac} signato y^{ac} | in]
 om. γ | stirpe] stipe s^{ac} stripe v | cicatrix] l. l. catrix a 380 ob culpam]
 occulpam z o l. p l. culpam ζ^{ac} | Baccho] bacho b c d f z n^{pc}o δ ε ζ η | aris] l. l. ris
 a^{ac} 381 caeditur] ceditur cet^{pc}v | proscaenia] prosenia e^{ac} proscena s^{ac}
 382 ingeniis] ingentis abeghirstvy ingentes b³cd f g^{pc}h^{pc}j^{pc}kxyznoδ ε ζ η
 compita] competa a^{ac}b^{pc}cd f^{pc}gi^{ac}sy^{pc}z 383 Thesidae] tessidae hjk teside
 fi thessidae tz tesidae d 384 mollibus] mol l. l. libus c | pratis] pratis a
 patris v | unctos] l. l. unctos j notus s^{ac} uinctos η unctos η⁴(v) | saluere]
 saliere a^{ac}b^{ac}c d e f g h^{ac}j^{ac}r^{ac}stx^{ac}y^{pc}z n δ ε ζ η γ^{pc} salliere io sal l. i? l. ere k^{ac}
 utres] utris v^{pc}

369 reformidant] feceris quare r³ 374 sequaces] prosecutrices j²v⁴

- 385 nec non Ausonii, Troia gens missa, coloni
uersibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto,
oraeque corticibus sumunt horrenda cauatis,
et te, Bacche, uocant per carmina laeta, tibi
oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu.
390 hinc omnis largo pubescit uinea fetu,
complentur uallesque cauae saltusque profundi
et quocumque deus circum caput egit honestum.
ergo rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem
carminibus patriis lancesque et liba feremus,
395 et ductus cornu stabit sacer hircus ad aram
pinguique in ueribus torrebimus exta columnis.
Est etiam ille labor curandis uitibus alter,
cui numquam exhausti satis est: namque omne quotannis
terque quaterque solum scindendum glaebaeque uersis
400 aeternum frangenda bidentibus, omne leuandum
fronde nemus. redit agricolis labor actus in orbem,
atque in se sua per uestigia uoluitur annus.
ac iam olim, seras posuit cum uinea frondes
frigidus et siluis Aquilo decussit honorem,
405 iam tum acer curas uenientem extendit in annum
rusticus, et curuo Saturni dente relictam

385 Ausonii] autsonii **a** | Troia] troiam **b^{ac}** tro[.]ia **f** troia[**m**] **r**
386 uersibus] uorsibus **s** | ludunt] inludunt **i^{ac}** | soluto] solutu **y^{ac}**
387 oraeque] ora quae **j^{ac}** | horrenda] orrenda **γ** | cauatis] cauatos **h^{ac}**
388 te] the **z^{ac}** | Bacche] bache **bcdgszn^{pc}oδζη** bacch[**a?**]e **r** | per] *om.* **c^{ac}**
carmina] carmena **γ^{ac}** | tibi] ibique **i** tibi] quae **y^{ac}** 389 ex...
suspendunt] suspendunt ex alta **ζ** | mollia] mollice **y^{ac}** 390 hinc] hic **n**
omnis] oms **r^{ac}** | pubescit] pubescet **s^{ac}** rubescit **t** 391 complentur]
conplentur **fgrzy** | uallesque] uallusque **a^{ac}** uallesqu[**a**]e **r** | cauae]
cauae[**...**] **a** 392 deus] deos **γ^{ac}** | caput] capud **g^{ac}z** | egit] egiit **y**
honestum] 'h'onestum **g** honustum **s^{ac}** 393 Baccho] bacho **bcdzoδεζη**
394 patriis] patris **e^{ac}γ^{ac}** patriis **f** patnis **z^{ac}** | lancesque] lances **no^{ac}e^{ac}** | liba]
libe **r^{ac}z^{ac}** | liba feremus] libe[**...**]re **z^{ac}** | feremus] feramus **b^{ac}** 395 ductus]
ductis **γ^{ac}** | hircus] hyrcus **δ** 396 pinguique] pingu'i'aque **c** | torrebimus]
torribimus **i^{ac}** | columnis] colummis **z** 397 Est] et **c^{ac}** 398 numquam]
numq(ue) **f^{ac}** nunquam **n^{pc}** | exhausti] exhausti **ghoδζηγ^{ac}** exhaustis **cf^{ac}**
exhausti[**s**] **a** exhaus[**...**] **b^{ac}** exhausto **r^{ac}** exhausti [**...**] **v** | satis] sates **s^{ac}**
satis est] [**...**] **v** *corr.* **v⁴** | quotannis] quo[**d**]annis **b^{ac}** quodannis **γ^{ac}**
399 quaterque] quater[**...**er?]q(ue) **s** | glaebaeque] gleuaque **oη**
401 fronde nemus] frondemus **y^{ac}** | redit] re[**a?**]dit **j** *iterauerat* **t^{ac}**
agricolis] agricolae **e** agricolas **s^{ac}** | labor actus] laboratus **y^{ac}** | actus]
ac[**...**]tus **bc** | *post hunc u. unum uersum erasum extat in s* 403 seras]
sereas **r^{ac}** tardas **r³** | seras posuit] seras[**...**]posuit **c** 404 et] in **x** | decussit]
decussit **i^{ac}** 405 tum] cum **g** 406 rusticus] rosticus **c^{ac}** | curuo] coruo **r^{ac}**

403 seras] tardas **r³**

persequitur uitem attondens fingitque putando.
 primus humum fodito, primus deuecta cremato
 sarmenta, et uallos primus sub tecta referto;
 postremus metito. bis uitibus ingruit umbra, 410
 bis segetem densis obducunt sentibus herbae;
 durus uterque labor: laudato ingentia rura,
 exiguum colito. nec non etiam aspera rusti
 uimina per siluam et ripis fluuialis harundo
 caeditur, incultique exercet cura salicti. 415
 iam uinctae uites, iam falcem arbusta reponunt,
 iam canit effectos extremus uinitor antes;
 sollicitanda tamen tellus puluisque mouendus
 et iam maturis metuendus Iuppiter uuis.
 Contra non ulla est oleis cultura, neque illae 420
 procuruam expectant falcem rastrosque tenacis,
 cum semel haeserunt aruis aurasque tulerunt;
 ipsa satis tellus, cum dente recluditur unco,

407 [...] *hos uu. ceciderunt in v suppl. v³* | attondens] adtondens
 abcefghtvoeζη 408 humum] umum a^{ac}r humam y^{ac} | fodito] f/i/[En]dito
 s^{ac} fo[En]dito γ | deuecta] deuectem z^{ac} 409 sarmenta] sermenta f^{ac}f^{ac}s^{ac}
 primus] primum b^{ac}r primos a^{ac} | referto] re[f]ferto a 410 postremus]
 postremos i^{ac}r^{ac}s^{ac}t^{pc} po[.].]tremus f^{ac} | metito] miteto r^{ac} mitito ζ^{ac}
 411 segetem] seg[...].]tem f^{ac} | densis] desis s^{ac} | obducunt] obducent on
 sentibus] sen[...]/bus γ^{ac} 412 durus] dirus a^{ac} [..].]durus s 413 colito] colite
 y^{ac} | rusti] rusci abcdefghijr^{pc}svxyz^{pc}eγ^{pc} rus[ti?] z rus[.].]i γ uirgulta
 unde uites ligantur c² uirgulti f² uirgultum est quo ligantur uineae g² genus
 fruticis s³ uirgultum est unde ligantur uites t⁵ genus uirgulti y³
 414 siluam] siluas ζ^{ac} | harundo] arundo deζ 415 caeditur] ceditur v
 416 uinctae] uictae a^{ac}r^{ac}y^{pc} uincta[.].] b^{ac} ui[En]ctae s | iam²...reponunt]
 nec falcem...requirunt a²(v) | falcem] falce[Es] a^{ac} felcem γ^{ac} | arbusta]
 [..].]arbusta a | reponunt] reponent b^{ac} 417 effectos] effectus
 bⁱij^{pc}k^{pc}syzaⁿδ effetus f^{pc}t^{pc} effectos [...].] a effetus d^{ac} effecus k
 effect[...].] t effetus e effetas e^{pc} nec falcem requirunt a² | extremus]
 extremos ab^{pc}ce^{pc}fg^{pc}h^{pc}ij^{pc}kr^{pc}stvxz^{ac}oe^{ac}ζγ^{pc} | uinitor antes] uenit orantes
 γ^{ac} 418 sollicitanda] sollicitandatanda z | puluisque] pluuiisque v^{ac}
 419 et iam] e[...].] etiam c [con?] et iam f | metuendus] metuendis a^{ac}
 mutuendus e^{ac} | Iuppiter] iupiter c^jactn^{pc} 420 Contra] [..].]ontra d^{ac} | non
 ulla] nonnulla g²o^{ac}ζ^{pc}γ^{ac} non[En]ulla be nonnulla v⁴(v) aliqua v⁴o³ | ulla
 est] om. n n?ulla est suppl. n² | illae] ille so 421 falcem] om. c^{ac} | tenacis]
 tenaces b^{ac}cd^{ac}fghijkrstvxyn^oδεζηγ 422 haeserunt] eserunt s haeserint
 ζ^{ac} | aruis] auis s^{ac} | aurasque] [i]i]urasque c^{ac} a'u'r[...].]asque t | tulerunt]
 tulerint c^{ac}

413 rusti] uirgulta unde uites ligantur c² uirgulti f² uirgultum est quo
 ligantur uineae g² genus fruticis s³ uirgultum est unde ligantur uites t⁵
 genus uirgulti y³ 417 effectos] nec falcem requirunt a² 420 non ulla]
 aliqua v⁴o³

- sufficit umorem et grauidas, cum uomere, fruges.
 425 hoc pinguem et placitam Paci nutritor oliuam.
 Poma quoque, ut primum truncos sensere ualentis
 et uiris habuere suas, ad sidera raptim
 ui propria nituntur opisque haud indiga nostrae.
 nec minus interea fetu nemus omne grauescit,
 430 sanguineisque inculta rubent auitaria bacis.
 tondentur cytisi, taedas silua alta ministrat,
 pascunturque ignes nocturni et lumina fundunt.
 et dubitant homines serere atque impendere curam?
 quid maiora sequar? salices humilesque genistae,
 435 aut illae pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbram
 sufficiunt saepemque satis et pabula melli.
 et iuuat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum
 Naryciaeque picis lucos, iuuat arua uidere
 non rastris, hominum non ulli obnoxia curae.
 440 ipsae Caucasio steriles in uertice siluae,
 quas animosi Euri adsidue franguntque feruntque,
 dant alios aliae fetus, dant utile lignum

424 umorem] humorem **cekstvnocēζη** | grauidas] graudas **f^{ac}** | cum] -que **γ^{ac}** | uomere] uemere **γ^{ac}** 425 *hunc u. om. a suppl. a²* | hoc] oc **t**
 placitam] placidam **a^{ac}d^{ac}znδη** | Paci] pace **r^{ac}** pati **y** | nutritor] -tur **b^{ac}i³j^{ac}**
 426 ualentis] ualentes **cdfgj^{ac}s²v^{pc}xyznoδēζηγ** 427 et] ut **noδη** | uiris]
 uires **ab^{pc}cdefghikr^{pc}st^{pc}v^{pc}xznocēζηγ^{pc}** uire's' **j** | habuere] habure **i**
 428 ui] ui^lr^l **y** | propria] propri'a' **ζ** | opisque] opique **g^{ac}** | haud] hau **b^{ac}**
 haut **z** | indiga] indig^l. **la t** 429 interea] intere'a' **g** | fetu] foetu **ζ**
 grauescit] grauascit **k^{pc}** 430 sanguineisque] sanguineis **zo** sanguineosque
e^{ac} | rubent] rubenti **s** | auitaria] a^l. **luaria r^{ac}** au'i'aria **t a^llb^lliaria γ^{ac}**
 abiaria **ζ** | bacis] baccis **a^{ac}de** 431 tondentur] tudentur **r^{ac}** | cytisi]
 ci(/y)thi(/y)si **bcdēhijstvyzn^{pc}oδēη** cyt^lhy? **si r^{ac}** | taedas] t^lea^ledas **r**
 ministrat] ministret **h^{ac}i^{ac}** minastrat **r^{ac}** 432 ignes] ign/i?/s **a^{ac}** | nocturni]
 nocturn^l. **l a^{ac}** | et] ac **c^{ac}i²r^{ac}** | fundunt] fundi **γ²(v)** 433 dubitant] dutant
y^{ac} | serere] sere're' **ζ** | impendere] inpendere **abfghijkrstvxzy**
 434 humilesque] humilisque **a^{ac}** umilesque **r** | genistae] genestae
acd^{pc}efg^{pc}hijk^{pc}st^{ac}v^{ac}xynocēζηγ^{pc} 435 illae] illa **a^{ac}v** ille **cr** | umbram]
 umbras **acdefghijkrsvxyznoδēζηγ** 436 sufficiunt] sufficiut **e^{ac}**
 saepemque] spemque **v corr. v⁴** | melli] mell^l. **l a^{ac}** 437 iuuat] iuua^lnt? **l**
j^{ac} iuua^ln^lt **r** iubat **o** | buxo] buxo^ls **l b** boxo^lxo? **l r^{ac}** buxos **z^{ac}**
 Cytorum] cythorum **aevn^{pc}ζ** cyterum **k^{pc}** tycorum **s^{ac}** cithorum **oδη**
 cyturum **γ^{ac}** 438 Naryciaeque] nariciaeque **efhsv** | picis] pices **t^{ac}** | lucos]
 locos **r^{ac}** 439 non ulli] nonnulli **b^{pc}v^{ac}γ^{ac}** non^l.... **l b^{ac}** | obnoxia] obnexia
h^{ac} 440 ipsae] ipse **cv** | Caucasio] caucaseo **bci^{pc}r^{ac}s^{pc}nδζγ** causasio **i**
 causaseo **s^{ac}** cauasio **o** cau'ca'seo **ε** | siluae] siluae s(unt) **z^{ac}** 441 quas]
 quos **a^{ac}** | animosi] animos **g^{ac}** | adsidue] assidue **ab^{pc}cdef^{pc}ghk^{pc}stvxynēη**
 adsidue franguntque] adsidu efranguntur **r^{ac}** | franguntque] frangunt **d^{ac}**
 442 dant^l] das **e^{ac}** | alios] alio **γ^{ac}** | fetus] foetus **a³** fetos **γ^{ac}**

nauigiis pinus, domibus cedrumque cupressosque;
 hinc radios triuere rotis, hinc tympana plaustis
 agricolae, et pandas ratibus posuere carinas. 445
 uiminibus salices fecundae, frondibus ulmi,
 at myrtus ualidis hastilibus et bona bello
 cornus; Ituraeos taxi torquentur in arcus.
 nec tiliae leues aut torno rasile buxum
 non formam accipiunt ferroque cauantur acuto, 450
 nec non et torrentem undam leuis innatat alnus
 missa Pado, nec non et apes examina condunt
 corticibusque cauis uitiosaeque ilicis aluo.
 Quid memorandum aeque Baccheia dona tulerunt?
 Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit; ille furentis 455
 Centauros leto domuit, Rhoecumque Pholumque
 et magno Hylaeum Lapithis cratere minantem.
 O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
 agricolas! quibus ipsa procul discordibus armis
 fundit humo facilem uictum iustissima tellus. 460

443 nauigiis] nauigii **t^{ac}** | pinus] pinos **a^{pc}befghijklrstv^{ac}xyznoδεζηγ^{pc}**
 p[La]nos **a** | cedrumque] caedrumque **γ** | cupressosque] cypressosque **i^{pc}r**
 cupressos **k^{ac}ε** cupresusque **j^{ac}** cipressos **n^{pc}** cupresso's'que **γ** 444 triuere]
 tri[Lu]uere **γ** atribere **δ** | rotis] *om.* **c^{ac}** | hinc²] hinc **j^{ac}** | tympana]
 tymphana **bey** timphana **f^hpcⁱpc** tempana **k^{pc}** | plaustis] plau's'tris **h**
 445 agricolae] agoicolae **r^{ac}** | carinas] rinas **γ^{ac}** 446 uiminibus]
 u[Li]iminibus **j** | fecundae] faecunde **n** | ulmi] ulme **j^{ac}** hulmi **ε** 447 at] ad
a^{ac}r^{ac} | myrtus] myrtu **r^{ac}** | ualidis] ualidas **j^{ac}** ualidus **r^{ac}** | hastilibus]
 astilibus **f^{ac}h^{ac}j^{ac}se** hastibus **δ** hastubus **γ^{ac}** | bona] *iteraueat* **z^{ac}** | bello]
 uello **ε^{ac}** 448 Ituraeos] i(/y)ti(/y)reos **a^{pc}bcef^{pc}gh^{pc}krstvyzeζγ** ytyrios
f^{ac}h^{ac} styreos **a** | taxi] tax[Li] **f^{ac}** | torquentur] torquentus **f^{ac}** 449 tiliae]
 tilliae **r** *primam* -l- *litt. del.* **r¹** | torno] corno **a^{ac}** 450 formam accipiunt]
 forma(m)maccipiunt **y** | ferroque] ferro **c^{ac}** | cauantur] cauatur **j^{ac}** | acuto]
 acto **j^{ac}** 451 innatat] i[Li]nitat **a^{ac}** 452 examina] examina **s^{ac}**
 453 corticibusque] cortici[Li]busque **j** cortibusque **γ^{ac}** | cauis] canis **c^{ac}**
 uitiosaeque] uitioseque **tζη** uitiosaequae **γ** exseque **a²(v)** | ilicis] i[Li]licis
jδ illiacis **f^{ac}** ylicis **ε** i[Li]licis **γ^{ac}** 454 memorandum] memorandum **j^{ac}**
 aeque] aequae **sδ^{ac}γ** similiter **s³** | Baccheia] bacheia **bdgstzn^{pc}oδε** bachea **ζ**
 bacchaia **η** (bac)cheia **η²(v)** baccha[Le] **γ^{ac}** | tulerunt] tuleri[Li] **a^{ac}**
 455 Bacchus] bachus **bdstzn^{pc}oδεζη** baccus **r^{ac}** | furentis] furentes
a^{pc}b^{pc}dg^{pc}s^{pc}x²zneζ 456 Centauros] centaurus **h^{ac}j^{ac}** cenauros **r^{ac}** | leto]
 laeto **csv** | Rhoecumque] rhoetumque **bed^{pc}fkrxz** rohetumque **a³ghj^{pc}vo**
 hroetumque **i^{ac}jst** roethumque **nδζ** ro[Li]umque **a** rhetumque **d**
 ro[Li]hetumque **e^{ac}** roetumque **y^{ac}** retumque **ε^{ac}** roetumque **γ** | Pholumque]
 polumque **a^{ac}bc^{ac}i^{ac}sζγ** folumque **nδ** 457 *hunc u. om. i suppl. i⁴*
 Hylaeum] yleum **efg^{pc}hi^{pc}jkse** yloeum **t** | Lapithis] laphitis **aerstvyz**
 lapitis **cfhi^{pc}s^{pc}γ^{ac}** laphithis **ε** 458 si] si[Li]b[Li] **t** si[Li]n[Li] **δ** | si bona] bona si **γ**
 norint] nori'n't **t** 459 procul] pro **z^{ac}** 460 humo] umo **z**

454 aeque] similiter **s³**

- si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
 mane salutantum totis uomit aedibus undam,
 nec uarios inhiant pulchra testudine postis
 465 inlusasque auro uestis Ephyreiaque aera,
 alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana ueneno,
 nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus oliui;
 at segura quies et nescia fallere uita,
 diues opum uariarum, at latis otia fundis,
 speluncae uiuique lacus, at frigida tempe
 470 mugitusque bouum mollesque sub arbore somni
 non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum
 et patiens operum exiguoque adsueta iuuentus,
 sacra deum sanctique patres; extrema per illos
 Iustitia excedens terris uestigia fecit.
 475 Me uero primum dulces ante omnia Musae,
 quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
 accipiant caelique uias et sidera monstrent,
 defectus solis uarios lunaeque labores;

461 alta] altu g^{ac} | superbis] superuis γ^{ac} 462 salutantum] salutan[...].tum
 h | uomit] uom[...].t a^{ac} uomii b^{ac} uom/a?/t h^{ac} (uom)a(t) n^2 (v) | aedibus]
 [...].aedibus f aedi[...].bus j 463 inhiant] iniant oe | pulchra] pulcra $c^{ac}ezn^{pc}$
 pulcrha s | testudine] tes[...].tudine h | postis] postes
 abcd $efghij^{pc}krstvxyz^2no\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma^{pc}$ potes jzy po's'tes e 464 inlusasque]
 inclusasque $a^{ac}g^2z\zeta$ illusasque $b^{pc}no\epsilon\eta$ in[...].l[...].usasque γ | uestis]
 uestes ab $cefg^{ac}hij^{pc}krstvxyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma$ | Ephyreiaque] (a)ephi(y)reaque
 a $^{pc}b^{ac}cefg^{ac}hij^{pc}krstvxyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$ ephireiaque az ephyre[...].laque r ephyriaque
 γ^{ac} | aera] aer[...].l a^{ac} aerea v a/u/ra γ^{ac} 465 neque] nec γ^{ac} | Assyrio]
 asy(i)rio a $^{ac}efg^{ac}hijk^{ac}$ | fucatur] fuscatur a ^{pc}s fu[...].s]catur cr 466 casia]
 ca[...].sia[...].l b | usus] [...].usus ey 467 at] a[...].d] a^{ac} at[...].l f ad γ^{ac}
 segura] s[...].lcura a^{ac} | fallere] fellere k^{ac} fal[...].lere y | uita] uitam
 ab $^{pc}c^{ac}g^2rs^{ac}vy^{ac}$ uita[...].m] bhx 468 uariarum] uiriarum i^{ac} | at] t[...].a] a^{ac}
 a[...].c?] b^{ac} a[...].l?] f^{ac} et n δ ac o ad γ^{ac} | latis] laetis g lectis γ^{ac} | otia] o[...].l]tia
 r 469 speluncae] spelunca h^{ac} | uiuique] uiuique e^{ac} | at] a[...].d] a^{ac} ac b ^{ac}o et
 c γ^{ac} | tempe] tempae f 470 mugitusque] mugtus y^{ac} | bouum] bouum f $^{ac}i^{ac}$
 bo[...].u]lum c | mollesque] mo'l'lesque t dulces mollesque v molle ζ | somni]
 somno f ac 471 absunt] apsunt r | illic] illi b^{ac} | saltus] satus j ac | lustra]
 l[...].a?]utra γ^{ac} 472 exiguoque] paruoque ac $defghijkr^{pc}stvxyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta^2\eta\gamma$
 ex[...].u]guoque b^{ac} [exigu?]uoque r exiguo h^2 (v) | adsueta] assueta dn
 473 deum] adeum v | sanctique] sancti quae y^{ac} 474 Iustitia] iustitia[...].l b
 iustia v | excedens] excidens b $^{ac}r^{ac}$ | uestigia] uetigia f ac | fecit] f[...].a]lecit y
 475 Musae] mus[...].c]ae y 476 fero] fe[...].r]ro a | percussus] percussus
 abcd $efghijkr^{pc}stvxyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma^3$ tactus δ^2 corde sauciatus v 3 477 caelique]
 caeli quae y^{ac} | monstrent] monstrant c ac monstret y^{ac} 478 defectus]
 defectos h^{ac} defectis r^{ac} | solis] [...].solis r | lunaeque] [...].l]neque c ac

476 percussus] tactus δ^2 corde sauciatus v 3

unde tremor terris, qua ui maria alta tumescant
 obicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa residant, 480
 quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
 hiberni, uel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
 sin has ne possim naturae accedere partis
 frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis,
 rura mihi et rigui placeant in uallibus amnes, 485
 flumina amem siluasque inglorius. o ubi campi
 Spercheosque et uirginibus bacchata Lacaenis
 Taygeta! o qui me gelidis conuallibus Haemi
 sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!
 felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas 490
 atque metus omnis et inexorabile fatum
 subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis auari:
 fortunatus et ille deos qui nouit agrestis
 Panaque Siluanumque senem Nymphasque sorores.
 illum non populi fascēs, non purpura regum 495

479 alta tumescant] altumescant **z** | tumescant] tumescunt **ne** (tumesc)a(nt)
n²(v) 480 obicibus] obcibus **a^{ac}** | ruptis] ruptos **i** | rursusque] rursusque
bn | residant] residunt **br^{acs}s³ζ** resident **f²g^{ac}i^{ac}** requiescunt **s³** 481 quid]
 qui **s^{ac}** | tantum] tatum **j** | Oceano] oc[**La**]eano **y** | properent] properant **ζ**
 tingere] tinguere **bcefg^{hij}^{pc}krstvx^{ac}znoδεζηγ** 482 quae] -q(ue) **f^{ac}ζ^{ac}**
 noctibus] nocti[**L**.]bus **j** | obstet] opstet **ry** obstat **h^{pc}** ob[**Le**]st[**Et**] **j^{ac}**
 hostet **o** 483 sin] sin[**L**.] **b** | has] as **j^{ac}γ^{ac}** | ne] nec **a^{ac}h^{ac}t^{ac}z** non **g^{ac}**
 possim] possim[**L**.] **j** | naturae] *bis scripserat* **ζ^{ac}** | accedere] accidere **v**
 contingere **v⁴** | partis] partes **a^{pc}c^{pc}dfghijkr^{pc}stvx^{pc}znoδεζηγ**
 484 obstiterit] opstiterit **ry** obstiteris **b^{ac}** ob'stiterit **c** ostiterit **e** | sanguis]
 samguis **δ** 485 mihi] mi[**Lc**]hi **b** | rigui] rigui [**Et**] **k** | placeant] placent
ζ^{ac} 486 amem] am[**Ln**]em **a** | inglorius] inglorios **f^{ac}** | o ubi] obi **c^{ac}γ^{ac}**
 487 Spercheosque] sperchiusque **b^{pc}de^{pc}g^{pc}hi^{pc}j^{pc}k^{ac}sty^{pc}noδεηγ^{pc}**
 spercheusque **ervxyzζ** spertiusque **fg** sperchiusque **ij** sperc'h'eusque **a**
 sperch[**L**.]usque **c** sperchysque **c^{pc}** s[**Lu**]per cheusque **γ** | bacchata]
 bachata **bdjzoδεζη** baccata **ey^{ac}** bacata **s** circumdata **s³** | Lacaenis] lachenis
cerstv 488 Taygeta] tageta **f^{pc}gh^{ac}x^{ac}** tahy(/i)geta **ev** tagieta **h^{pc}** taygetae
s^{ac} taiieta **o** | o] *om. γ suppl. γ³* | gelidis] gaelidis **γ** | conuallibus] in
 uallibus **abdefg²hijkr^{pc}stvxzyeγ** [**L**.]inuallibus (*prima litt. i- i.r.*) **c**
 [**L**.]uallibus **g** [com?]allibus **r** | Haemi] hiemi **fh^{ac}** 'h'emi **t**
 489 ramorum] [L.]morum **a^{ac}** 491 omnis] omnes **b^{ac}dgx²z** | et] *om. b*
suppl. b³ | fatum] fa[**Lc**]tum **ay** 492 strepitumque] strepidumque **z^{ac}**
 Acherontis auari] ach[**Lo**?]rontis **a^{ac}** ac'h'erontis **c** ach'ferontis **v^{pc}**
 acheronti **z^{ac}** 493 qui] qu'i' **b** | agrestis] agrestes **a^{pc}dg^{pc}j^{ac}sxznoδεζηγ**
 494 Panaque] ponaque **y^{ac}** | Nymphasque] nymph[**L**.]asque **a**
 Nymphasque sorores] driadasque puellas **a²**(v) 495 non!] no **j^{ac}** | fascēs]
 faces **f^{ac}γ^{ac}** fa's'ces **t** | purpura] popora **j^{ac}** [per]pura **γ corr. inter**
scribendum γ¹

480 residant] requiescunt **s³** 483 accedere] contingere **v⁴**
 487 bacchata] circumdata **s³**

flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres,
aut coniurato descendens Dacus ab Histro,
non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille
aut doluit miserans inopem aut inuidit habenti.
500 quos rami fructus, quos ipsa uolentia rura
sponte tulere sua, carpsit, nec ferrea iura
insanumque forum aut populi tabularia uidit.
sollicitant alii remis freta caeca, ruuntque
in ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum;
505 hic petit excidiis urbem miserosque penatis,
ut gemma bibat et Sarrano dormiat ostro;
condit opes alius defossoque incubat auro;
hic stupet attonitus rostris, hunc plausus hiantem
per cuneos geminatus enim plebisque patrumque
510 corripuit; gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant
atque alio patriam quaerunt sub sole iacentem.
agricola incuruo terram dimouit aratro:
hic anni labor, hinc patriam paruosque nepotes
515 sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque iuuenos.

496 flexit] felix **a^{ac}x^{ac}** f^l...**l**x **f^{ac}** flixit **h^{ac}** | et] *om. i suppl. i³* | infidos]
infedos **z^{ac}** | discordia] di's'cordia **k** 497 descendens] discedens **b^{ac}g²**
discendens **f** descendens **i^{ac}** | Dacus] dachus **h^v** | Histro] hystro **befg²tyyδ**
istro **hrζ^{pe}** hystri **z^{ac}** isto **ζ** 498 perituraque] peritureque **c^{ac}** | regna]
reg^l.**l**na **c** | ille] illae **j^{ac}** illi **v** 499 aut¹] aud **g²** non **g²** | inopem] *om. γ*
suppl. γ³ | aut²] aud **γ³** | inuidit] inuit **y^{ac}** | habenti] abenti **h** ha **z^{ac}** habendi
γ^{ac} 500 rami] r^l...m?**l** **k^{ac}** | fructus] fructus **l**...s^l **a** | quos²] quod **av**
uolentia] uol^lu^llentia **a** 501 hunc *u. om. γ suppl. γ²* | carpsit] car'p'sit **r**
503 sollicitant] sollitant **y^{ac}** | remis] ramis **b^{ac}** **l** **l**remis **t** | caeca]
caeca^l...**l** **g** | ruuntque] runtque **y^{ac}** 504 hunc *u. om. z suppl. z³*
ferrum] **g^{pe}** (*quid ante fuerit non dispicitur*) | limina] lumina **k^{ac}** 505 hic]
hic **l**unus^l **l** **e** \ | penatis] penates **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzkr^{pe}stvxynδεζηγ**
506 Sarrano] serrano **b^{ac}d^{ac}zy** sarano **a^{ac}** sarran^l.**l**o **g** | ostro] ost^l...**l**ro **r**
ostri **z^{ac}** astro **ζ^{ac}** 507 opes] epes **y^{ac}** | alius] alios **γ^{ac}** | defossoque]
defessoque **c^{ac}t^{ac}v** defosoque **f^{ac}z** 508 hic] h^lu^lic **b** | attonitus] *quid*
antea fuerit non dispicitur in g^{ac} adtonitus **h^e** atonitus **f^{ac}** tonitus **i^{ac}**
at^l.**l**tonitus **r** | rostris] rostris **i^{ac}** | hiantem] hiantes **ζ^{ac}** 509 geminatus]
geminatos **f^{ac}** 510 corripuit] corripit **a^{ac}** | gaudent] gaudent^lq(ue)**l** **a**
sanguine] sanguine **f^{ac}** 511 exsilioque] exhilioque **j** exilio **s** 512 patriam
quaerunt] patriamque et **v** | quaerunt...iacentem] *haec uerba (et u. 513)*
om. ζ suppl. ζ² | sub] *om. e suppl. e²* sob **f^{pe}** 513 hunc. *u. om. ζ suppl. ζ²*
agricola] agricole **f^{ac}** | dimouit] demouit **y^{pe}e** diuomit **d** domouit **d²** (v)
aratro] **l**.**l**aratro **e** 514 hic] hinc **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyznoδεζηγ** hic (*ex*
hinc) **γ²** (v) | anni] an'n'i **c** | hinc] hic **ce^{ac}** 515 hinc armenta] in carmenta
i^{ac} hinc **l**c^larmenta **e**

499 aut¹] non **g²**

nec requies, quin aut pomis exuberet annus
aut fetu pecorum aut Cerealis mergite culmi,
prouentuque oneret sulcos atque horrea uincat.
uenit hiems: teritur Sicyonia baca trapetis,
glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta siluae; 520
et uarios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
mitis in apricis coquitur uindemia saxis.
interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
casta pudicitiam seruat domus, ubera uaccae
lactea demittunt, pinguesque in gramine laeto 525
inter se aduersis luctantur cornibus haedi.
ipse dies agitat festos fususque per herbam,
ignis ubi in medio et socii cratera coronant,
te libans, Lenaeae, uocat pecorisque magistris
uelocis iaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, 530
corporaue agresti nudant praedura palaestra.
hanc olim ueteres uitam coluere Sabini,
hanc Remus et frater; sic fortis Etruria creuit
scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,

516 exuberet] exhuberet c | annus] anni g^{ac} 517 fetu] foeta j^{ac} | pecorum]
pecoris ζ^{ac} | Cerealis] cerialis b^{ac}γ^{ac} cereales fortasse g^{ac}
518 prouentuque] prouentuque [....] r prouectuque t^{ac} | oneret] honeret
eja^{ac}roδεη honoret e^{ac} | horrea] orrea i^{ac}s horre'a' r 519 hiems] hiemps
b^{ac}cehstvη iemps r yemps ε | teritur] te[.]ritur h teritur i te[.]ritur r
Sicyonia] sitionia h^{ac}ε scionia a scyonia γ^{ac} | baca] bacha tze^{ac} ba[.]ca
ae bacca v | trapetis] trapet[.]is h trepetis i^{ac} 520 sues] suas ζ^{ac} | redeunt
dant] redeant f corr. f¹ | arbuta] arbut[.] a^{ac} ardua γ² (v) 521 ponit]
[.]ponit y deponit s³y² | fetus] foetos z | autumnus] au[.]tumnus b | alte]
altae b^{ac}ck^{ac}ny 522 mitis] [.]itis j^{ac} mittis γ | coquitur] quoquitur h
523 dulces pendent] pendent dulces s | oscula] obscula ε 524 uaccae]
baccae νοδη uacae k^{ac} 525 lactea] lacteo y^{ac} | demittunt] dimittunt
a^{ac}d^{ac}zζ | gramine] gramina x^{ac} 526 aduersis] a[.]duersis s | haedi] edi z^{ac}
aedi γ^{ac} 527 dies agitat] dies sagitat z^{ac} | festos] f[.]tos a^{ac} festus f^{ac}
fe's'tos r fertos y^{ac} | fususque] fus[.]o]sque a^{ac} fusosque γ^{ac} | herbam]
haer././m r 528 ubi] ubi[.] h | in] i f^{ac} om. r^{ac} | medio] me[.]di?]dio f
cratera] cr[.]atesa f 529 libans] libant c^{ac}f^{ac} libens y^{ac} libans γ² (v)
Lenaeae] lineae a^{ac} lene[.] b leneae c lene[.]a]e j len[.](a)ee r leene v
Lenaeae uocat] lene euocat f^{ac} ueneae uocat y^{ac} | uocat] uocant i^{ac}
530 uelocis] ueloces g^{ac} | iaculi] iaculu y^{ac} iacula z^{ac} | certamina] certimana
ε^{ac} | ponit] potuit t^{ac} 531 nudant] om. c nuda'n't suppl. c¹ nudat
efgi^{ac}j^{ac}s^{ac}vxnoδεζη nuda[.] b^{ac} 532 ueteres uitam] uitam ueteres oζη
Sabini] sabani k^{ac} 533 hunc u. om. ε alio atramento suppl. ε¹ | Etruria]
'et'ruria s^{pe} e[.]t]truria y ruria γ^{pe} 534 pulcherrima] pulcerrima tnδ
pulcherima z | Roma] romo i^{ac}

521 ponit] deponit s³y²

- 535 septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces.
ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis et ante
impia quam caesis gens est epulata iuuencis,
aureus hanc uitam in terris Saturnus agebat;
necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
540 impositos duris crepitare incudibus ensis.
Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor,
et iam tempus equum fumantia soluere colla.

298,1 uineta]‡

5

189,1 et]

401,1]

542,2]‡

10

535 septemque] septem quae **j^{ac}** septemqui **z²** 536 ante¹] antea **c^y**
sceptrum] sc**l**. sceptrum **r** | Dictaei] dictei **cetv** dic't'ei **ζ** dicta **γ^{ac}**
537 quam] qua **c** | epulata] **l**a**l**epulata **bf** 538 hanc] hac **e^{ac}** chanc **z^{ac}**
terris] terra **h** terras **j^{pc}** 539 necdum¹] nec **a** *corr.* **a²** | audierant] audierint
e^{ac} | classica] clasica **hj** c'l'assica **r** clas's'ica **s^{pc}** clausica **y^{ac}** cassica **n**
540 impositos] inpositos **ac**efghij**ktvyn**ε**ηγ** *non legitur* **s** | duris]
lnec**l**duris **br** | crepitare] crepita're' **ζ** | ensis] enses
abcd**efghijkr^{pc}stvxynδ**ζ**ηγ** 541 immensum] inmensum
abcd**efghijkrstvxynδ**ε**ζ**η**γ** | spatiis] spiciis **f^{ac}** | confecimus] comfecimus **r**
542 et] est **n** | equum] equom **a^{pc}r^{ac}** equo **no**η**** aequum **v** | fumantia]
spumantia **b^{ac}r** | PUBLII (P. **by** *om.* s) VERGILII (VIRGILII **bikszy**)
MARONIS (P. V. M. **aez**)GEORGICORUM (GEORGICON **bkszy**) LIBER
SECUNDUS (II **begjksxy**) EXPLICIT (EXPLICIT LIBER II **k** FINIT **z**)
abegijkstxzy
PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS GEORGICA- LIBER II *post Carmen tetrasticon*
addidit c
EXPLICIT LIB(ER) II **d**
EXPLICIT LIBER II GEORG **h**
GEORGICON LIBER II EXOLIC(IT) **r**
EXPLICIT LIBER SECUNDUS GEORGICORUM **t**
EXPLICIT LIBER II GEORGICON **δ**
EXPLICIT **vn**
*subscriptio deest in cfy**ε**ζ**η***

Liber III

Te quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande canemus
 pastor ab Amphryso, uos, siluae amnesque Lycae.
 cetera, quae uacuas tenuissent carmine mentes,
 omnia iam uulgata: quis aut Eurysthea durum
 aut inlaudati nescit Busiridis aras? 5
 cui non dictus Hylas puer et Latonia Delos
 Hippodameque umeroque Pelops insignis eburno,
 acer equis? temptanda uia est, qua me quoque possim
 tollere humo uictorque uirum uolitare per ora.
 primus ego in patriam mecum, modo uita supersit, 10
 Aonio rediens deducam uertice Musas;
 primus Idumaeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas,
 et uiridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
 propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat

Georg. 3

INCIPIIT LIBER TERTIUS (III **by**) (FELICITER *add.* **γ**) **aby**
 PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS GEORGICA(M) LIBER II (sic!) **c**
 P. VIRGILII MARONIS LIBER TERTIUS GEORGICON INCIPIIT **d**
 INCIPIIT LIBER TERTIUS (III **hk**) (GEORGICORUM *add.* **f** GEORGICON *add.* **t**)
efghikstx

VIRGILII MARONIS INCIPIIT GEORGICORUM LIBER TERTIUS **r**
 LIBER TERTIUS INCIPIIT **z**
 INCIPIIT LIBER **n**

inscriptio deest in jvyε

1 magna] ma'g'na **c** | memorande] memorand[La]le **b** m'e'morande
j memoranda **a**³ (v) **2** Amphryso] amphriso **fghz** amphry'so' e amphyso
s^{ac} amphyso **γ** | siluae] silua **s**^{ac} | Lycae] lecei **i**^{ac} **3** cetera] c[ae]aetera **e**
 quae] que **c**^{ac}**g**^{ac}**i**^{ac}**z** | carmine] carmina **abcd**^{ac}**efghijklrstvxyznoεηγ**
 carmin[La] **δ** (carmin)e **n**³ (v) | mentes] mentis **bk** **4** iam] [...]**f** *om.* **h**
suppl. **h**¹ | uulgata] uolgata **b**^{ac}**γ**^{ac} culgata **k**^{ac} | quis] qu'i's **z** | aut] *om.* **ε**
suppl. **ε**¹ | Eurysthea] eurystea **cdr** euristhea **ksη** eurist'h'ea **hj** er[Lu]stea
f^{ac} eruystea **z** euristea **ε** eurystia **γ** | durum] derum **s**^{ac} **5** nescit]
 [...]**nes**[s?]cit **r** | Busiridis] bussiridis **a**^{pc}**d**^{ac}**efghjstvznδ** bossiridis **a**
 busirydis **x** | aras] iras **z** **6** Hylas] ylas **a**^{ac}**δ****ε** hilas **js** **7** Hippodameque]
 hipodam(a)equae **fghsδ** hippoda[...]**mae**que **r** hyppodameque **ev**
 hippodamaeque **jy** hippodam[...]**quae** **d**^{ac} hypodameque **ε** | umeroque]
 humeroque **a**^{ac}**cdgh** | eburno] eburn[...]**c**^{ac} e/..../**γ**^{ac} **8** qua me] qua'm'e **e**
 quae **z**^{ac} **9** uolitare] uolita're' **h** | ora] hora **z** **10** patriam] patria **g**^{ac}
12 Idumaeas] i(/y)di(/y)m(a)eas **def**²**g**^{pc}**hijklrst**^{pc}**v**^{ac}**yzn**^{pc}**δζ** idumeas **cη**
 idimea **f** edymaeas **t**^{ac} 'h'ydimeas **v**^{pc} ydumeas **ε** idymaes **γ** *inter*
scribendum corr. **γ**¹ | Mantua] [in?]mantua **f** **13** et] e **f**^{ac} | marmore]
 mermore **y**^{ac} | ponam] pomam **v**^{ac} **14** propter aquam] propter[Le]aquam
fhy | tardis] timidis **b** tardis **b**¹ (v) | errat] erat **a**^{ac}**k**^{ac}

Georg. 3

Glossae

- 15 Mincius et tenera praetexit harundine ripas.
in medio mihi Caesar erit templumque tenebit:
illi uictor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro
centum quadriugos agitabo ad flumina currus.
cuncta mihi Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi
20 cursibus et crudo decernet Graecia caestu.
ipse caput tonsae foliis ornatus oliuae
dona feram. iam nunc sollemnis ducere pompas
ad delubra iuuat caesosque uidere iuuenos,
uel scaena ut uersis discedat frontibus utque
25 purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni.
in foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam uictorisque arma Quirini,
atque hic undantem bello magnumque fluentem
Nilum ac nauali surgentis aere columnas.
30 addam urbes Asiae domitas pulsumque Niphaten
fidentemque fuga Parthum uersisque sagittis;
et duo rapta manu diuerso ex hoste tropaea
bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentis.

15 Mincius] minchius **h** | tenera] teneram **i^{ac}** | harundine] arundine
cfghjkrxsxyeγ 16 medio mihi] medio **ℓ...ℓ** mihi **r** | mihi] mi**ℓcℓ**hi **b**
17 illi] illi**ℓcℓ** **r** | et] *om.* **acd^{ac}r** *suppl.* **a³d²r¹** | Tyrio] thyrio s tyrimo **z**
18 quadriugos] quadriugus **γ^{ac}** 19 cuncta] cun'c'ta **r** | mihi] mi**ℓcℓ**hi **b**
Alpheum] alpeum **y** | linquens] liquens **r^{ac}vz** | lucosque] locosque **r^{ac}v**
20 crudo] **ℓc?**ℓrudo **v** duro **j²** | decernet] decertet **c^{pc}d^{pc}g¹l¹eη** decerne't' **b**
decer/n?/et **c** decer**ℓnℓ**et **d** decernit **f^{ac}** decederet **ζ** decertet **i²(v)** pugnet **j²**
caestu] gestu **z** 21 caput] capud **g^{ac}z** | tonsae] tunsae **z** | foliis] filiis **j^{ac}**
ornatus] hornatus **z** 22 sollemnis] sollemnes **bd^{pc}gsxnoδηγ^{pc}** sollempnis
cev solemnus **rz** so'llemnis **a** sollemnes **j^{ac}** sollempnes **εζ** | pompas] pomas
j^{ac} 23 delubra] dulubra **r^{ac}** | iuuat] iu**ℓn?**ℓuat **r** | uidere] **ℓd?**ℓuidere **f**
24 scaena] cena **y** sena **ζ^{ac}** caena **γ^{ac}** | ut] aut **a** | frontibus] **ℓ..ℓ**ontibus **a**
front**ℓrℓ**ibus **r** | utque] ut quae **o^{ac}** 25 purpurea] purporea **g** | tollant]
toll**ℓeℓ**nt **a^{ac}** tollent **c^{pc}** | Britanni] britani **j^{ac}** bri**ℓtℓ**tanni **γ** 26 solidoque]
solique **t^{ac}** | elephanto] helephanto **r** elephando **z^{ac}** 27 uictorisque]
uictoresque **γ^{pc}** 28 hic] *om.* **c** *suppl.* **c¹** hinc **df²ghiyzoδζ** hi**ℓnℓ**c **s** 29 ac]
ℓ..ℓc **j^{ac}** hac **γ** | nauali] nauali**ℓ..ℓ** **b** auali **γ^{ac}** | surgentis] surgentes
a^{pc}b^{pc}cdeg^{pc}rsvznoδεζ surgente**ℓmℓ** **γ^{ac}** | aere] **ℓa?**ℓere **o** aera **ε^{ac}**
columnas] colamnas **z** 30 Niphaten] niphatem **fgjtnoε** niphiten **i^{ac}s^{ac}**
niphate(m) **d** nifhaten **c** nipha**ℓn?**ℓte(m) **r** niphantem **z** 31 fidentemque]
fidenteque **z^{ac}** | Parthum] partum **a^{ac}c^{ac}hs^{ac}v** | sagittis] sagitis **f^{ac}γ^{ac}** sagitas
z 32 manu] manu**ℓ..ℓ** **j** | diuerso] di**ℓs?**ℓ uerso **f** | hoste] oste **c^{ac}rzoeγ^{ac}**
tropaea] troph(a)ea **a^{ac}cd^{ac}gh^{ac}ijk^{pc}vxzn^{pc}oεζ** 33 triumphatas]
triumphatosque **o** | litore] littore **sz** | gentis] gentes **bc^{pc}grtnoδεζηγ**

20 crudo] duro **j²** | decernet] pugnet **j²**

stabunt et Parii lapides, spirantia signa,
 Assaraci proles demissaeque ab Ioue gentis 35
 nomina, Trosque parens et Troiae Cynthius auctor.
 Inuidia infelix Furias amnemque seuerum
 Cocyti metuet tortosque Ixionis anguis
 immanemque rotam et non exsuperabile saxum.
 interea Dryadum siluas saltusque sequamur 40
 intactos, tua, Maecenas, haud mollia iussa:
 te sine nil altum mens incohat. en age segnis
 rumpe moras; uocat ingenti clamore Cithaeron
 Taygetique canes domitrixque Epidaurus equorum,
 et uox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit. 45
 mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas
 Caesaris et nomen fama tot ferre per annos,
 Tithoni prima quot abest ab origine Caesar.
 Seu quis Olympiacae miratus praemia palmae
 pascit equos, seu quis fortis ad aratra iuuenos, 50

34 hunc u. (et u. 35, propter *homoeoteleuton* inter uu. 33 et 35) om. j
 suppl. j¹ | stabunt] stabant γ^{ac} | Parii] pari g^{ac} pa[t]rii ε | lapides] lapidis
 a^{ac}b^{ac}ce^{pc}fg^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}j^{pc}kr^{pc}xyz^{ac} | spirantia] spirandia z^{ac} | spirantia signa]
 spirantias igne r^{ac} | signa] litt. -a i.r. f 35 hunc u. om. j suppl. j¹
 Assaraci] asaraci aer^{pc}v assarici t^x^{ac} | proles] prolis b^{ac} | demissaeque]
 dimissaeque ct demis(a)eque j^{ac}s^{ac} | Ioue] iuue γ^{ac} | gentis] gentes
 a^{ac}c^{ac}d^{pc}r^{ac}z gent[ε]s b^{ac} 36 Trosque] [u]trosque δ | Cynthius] cintius
 sz 37 Inuidia] inuidit δ^{ac} | Furias] et furias [.] δ | amnemque]
 [.]nnemque c 38 Cocyti] cocyti[m?] d cocy j^{ac} | metuet] metuent r^{ac}
 tortosque] tortorque y^{ac} torque γ^{ac} | Ixionis] exionis a^{ac}fg^{ac}h^{ac}i^{ac}ja^{ac}k^{ac}zγ^{ac}
 ixion'i's r | anguis] angues a^{ac}cdefghijk^{ac}rstvxyz^{ac}noδ^{ac}εζη 39 immanemque]
 inmanemque abcefgijkst^{ac}vzζγ | rotam] rota z 40 Dryadum] drydum z
 saltusque] satusque z | sequamur] s[.]equamur r 41 intactos] intactas z^{ac}
 tua] tu f^{ac} | Maecenas] maecenus f^{ac} | haud] haut z aut γ aud γ^{pc} 42 nil]
 om. ε suppl. ε¹ ni[...]] f^{ac} ni[Chi]] j | incohat] inchoat
 abcdefghijrstvxyz^{ac}noδ^{ac}εζη incoat y | segnis] segnes
 bdh^{pc}i^{pc}rs^{pc}tx²nδ^{ac}εγ^{pc} signes s^{ac} 43 rumpe] ru[n]pe a^{ac} | Cithaeron]
 ci(/y)theron bcvδ^{ac}εζη ci(/y)t(a)eron d^{pc}ehz^{ac} cithoron a^{ac} citharon f^{ac}
 cithaer/u(m)/ r^{ac} 44 Taygetique] tayietique g tegetique ε^{ac} tagetaeque ζ
 ta[u]getique γ tagietique γ³ | canes] ca[...]] a^{ac} canis c | domitrixque]
 domatrixque v^{pc} | Epidaurus] epydaurus d epida'u'rus r epidarus t
 equorum] aequorum r 45 adsensu] assensu b^{pc}e^{pc}krx²y^{pc}noδ^{ac}εη
 a[d?]sensu bg | nemorum] nemerum z | remugit] remiget ζ 46 ardentis]
 ardentis b^{pc}cd^{ac}fg^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}j^{pc}xynδ^{ac}εζηγ^{pc} | accingar] adcingar γ 47 fama]
 [.]fama t | tot] om. h suppl. h¹ 48 Tithoni] thytoni is thithoni hj tytonii z
 titanis s³ cfr. georg. 1, 447 | quot] quod b^{ac}r^{ac}γ^{ac} | abest] abes f^{ac} | Caesar]
 caesas y^{ac} 49 quis] qui[...]] γ^{ac} | Olympiacae] oli(/y)mphiac(a)e hj^{pc}sz
 olimpia[.]c(a)e r 50 fortis] fortes g^{pc}noδ^{ac}η | aratra] a'ra'tra h

48 Tithoni] titanis s³ cfr. georg. 1, 447

- corpora praecipue matrum legat. optima toruae
 forma bouis cui turpe caput, cui plurima ceruix,
 et crurum tenuis a mento palearia pendent;
 tum longo nullus lateri modus: omnia magna,
 55 pes etiam, et camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures.
 nec mihi displiceat maculis insignis et albo,
 aut iuga detrectans interdumque aspera cornu
 et faciem tauro propior, quaeque ardua tota
 et gradiens ima uerrit uestigia cauda.
 60 aetas Lucinam iustosque pati hymenaeos
 desinit ante decem, post quattuor incipit annos;
 cetera nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris.
 interea, superat gregibus dum laeta iuuentas,
 solue mares; mitte in uenerem pecuaria primus,
 65 atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem.
 optima quaeque dies miseris mortalibus aeui
 prima fugit; subeunt morbi tristisque senectus
 et labor, et durae rapit inclementia mortis.
 semper erunt quarum mutari corpora malis:
 70 semper enim refice ac, ne post amissa requiras,

51 praecipue] precipuae v praecipuae γ | optima] optima **esvz**^{ac} optuma **k**
 toruae] teruae **c**^{ac} torua[**ts**] γ^{ac} 52 turpe] turbe **z**^{ac} | caput] capud **gz** capat
f^{ac} | plurima] prima **o**^{ac} | ceruix] cer[**l**ix] **a**^{ac} 53 et crurum] [**l**..]rurum **t**^{ac}
 palearia] paleasia **y**^{ac} palearea **z** pale[**a**]aria γ 54 modus] *i. r. t sscr. t*⁵
 modos **r**^{ac} 55 pes] [**e**..] **r**^{ac} | camuris] cameris **ab**³**c**^{ac}**d**²**f**^{ac}**ghijs**³ (v)**xz**
 cami(/y)ris **a**^{ac}**be**^{pc}**kr**^{pc}**s**²**vy**γ | hirtae] hyrt(a)e **er**^{pc}**vey** hyrcite ζ 56 mihi]
 mi[**c**]hi **b** | displiceat] dispic[**i**?]eat **f** displaceat **i** displiceat **k**^{ac}
 displiciat **s** 57 aut] at **o** | iuga] iugo **v** | detrectans] detractans
d^{ac}**f**^{ac}**g**^{ac}**r**^{ac}**voe**η | cornu] cornu[**l**] γ 58 faciem] faciam **c**^{ac} | propior]
 prop[**l**r]io γ^{ac} | tota] toto **a**^{ac} 59 *hunc u. om. r suppl. r*² | ima] i'm'a **b**
 uerrit] uerit **g**^{ac}**i**^{ac} | uestigia] [**l**..]uestigia **y** 60 aetas] etas **s**^{ac} | iustosque]
 iustoque γ^{ac} | hymenaeos] yminaeos **b** yminaeos **j** hymaeos **r**
 61 desinit] disinit **c**^{ac} dissinit **d** desinet **oδe** (d)e(sinit) **d**² (v) | decem]
 diximus **c**^{ac} | quattuor] quatuor **rz** quatuor **f**^{ac} 62 *hunc u. om. i suppl. i*⁴
 feturae] faturae γ^{ac} | habilis] habiles **r**^{ac} abilis **v** | aratris] araris **j**^{ac}
 63 superat] super[**i**]at **y** | laeta] laetta **j**^{ac} | iuuentas] iuuentus
d^{pc}**e**²**ght**^{pc}**noδe**ζη iuuent[**a**]s **d** iuuenta **e** (iuuen)tus **e**² (v) 64 *ante hunc*
u. uu. 65-70, qui postea erasi sunt, scripserat **r**² | mares] meres **g**^{ac} | mitte]
 mi't'te **c** | pecuaria] pecuria **j**^{ac}ζ | primus] primum **g**² 65 ex alia] *om. e*
*suppl. e*² | suffice] suffice[**l**..] **c** suff[**l**u]lce[**m**] γ^{ac} 66 optima] optima **vz**
 67 *hunc u. post u. 69 collocauerat* **r**^{ac} | fugit] fuit **a**^{ac}**z** | senectus] sectus **f**
*corr. f*¹ 68 labor] cabor **s**^{ac} | durae] (d)i(rae) **d**² (v) | inclementia]
 clementia **j**^{ac} 69 mutari] motari **j**^{ac} muta[**m**ur] **r**^{ac} | malis] mauis **no**^{ac}**δe**¹
 uelis **a**² (v) 70 refice] refice[**l**..] **f** | ac] *om. z* | amissa] amissa **ae**^{ac} amisa
j^{ac}

ante ueni et subolem armento sortire quotannis.
 Nec non et pecori est idem dilectus equino:
 tu modo, quos in spem statues summittere gentis,
 praecipuum iam inde a teneris impende laborem.
 continuo pecoris generosi pullus in aruis 75
 altius ingreditur et mollia crura reponit;
 primus et ire uiam et fluuios temptare minacis
 audet et ignoto sese committere ponti,
 nec uanos horret strepitus. illi ardua ceruix
 argutumque caput, breuis aluus obesaque terga, 80
 luxuriatque toris animosum pectus. honesti
 spadices glaucique, color deterrimus albis
 et giluo. tum, si qua sonum procul arma dedere,
 stare loco nescit, micat auribus et tremit artus,
 collectumque premens uoluit sub naribus ignem. 85
 densa iuba, et dextro iactata recumbit in armo;
 at duplex agitur per lumbos spina, cauatque
 tellurem et solido grauiter sonat ungula cornu.
 talis Amyclaei domitus Pollucis habenis
 Cyllarus et, quorum Grai meminere poetae, 90

71 ueni et] ueniet **g^{ac}h^{ac}** ueni **ε¹** | subolem] sobolem
c^{ac}d^{ac}efg^{ac}r^{ac}vxnoδζγ^{ac} | subolem armento] subole(m) marmento **z**
 armento] armenta **s^{ac}** | sortire] sortiri **a^{ac}** | quotannis] quodannos **γ^{ac}**
 72 dilectus] delectus **c^{ac}d^{ac}knoδη** 73 in] im **ζ** | statues] statuis
acdefghijk^{pc}svxyznδζ | summittere] submittere **cetvδεη** | gentis] gentes
h^{ac}ip^{ac}r^{ac}γ^{ac} 74 praecipuum] praecipium **a^{ac}j^{ac}** prae'ci'pu^l...lum **v**
 praecipuumque **ε** | iam] *om.* **g^{suppl.}** **g¹** | inde a] -de a *i.r.* **γ** | impende]
 impende **abcfghijk^{ac}rstvyzy** 75 generosi] generesi **a^{ac}v** | pullus] pulsus
t^{ac}y^{ac} puluis **γ^{ac}** 77 minacis] minaces **a^{ac}bcdfghijrstx²znoδεζηγ**
 78 ignoto] ignito **z** | ignoto sese] ignotos e se **r^{ac}** | sese] se **o^{ac}** | committere]
 comitere **i** comittere **k** | ponti] ponto **a^{pc}b^{pc}cd^{pc}efgh^{ac}ijrs^{pc}t^{ac}vxynδζηγ**
 ponti **i⁸(v)η²(v)** 79 uanos] uanus **a^{ac}e^{ac}** | horret] ho'r'ret **z** | ardua] arua **r^{ac}**
 80 breuis] brebis **o** | aluus] *om.* **ε^{suppl.}** **ε¹** albus **γ^{ac}** | obesaque] obaesaque
f obesaque **g²** 81 luxuriatque] luxuriatque **d^{ac}** | toris] t^lh^lloris **a**
 animosum] animo sub **y^{ac}** | pectus] petus **g^{ac}** **l^{um}l^{um}**pectus **r** | honesti] osti **z**
 82 glaucique] claucique **cζ** gla'u'cique **t** glauc^li^loque **y^{ac}** | deterrimus]
 deterimus **z** | albis] abbis **f^{ac}** **l**albis **z** aluis **η** 83 giluo] giouo **g^{corr.}** **g²**
 giluo tum] gilucum **f^{ac}** | sonum] so^lm^lnu **a^{ac}** 84 tremit] tremet
a³e^{ac}fgh^{ac}ac^{ac}j^{ac}r^{pc}x^{corr.} **g²** tremat **r^{ac}** 85 collectumque] collecque **z**
 premens] *i.r.* **b** fremens **b²c^{pc}d²er^{ac}nδζη** *corr.* **b³** fremens **a²(v)** 86 iuba]
 iuua **δ** | iuba et] iubet **h^{ac}** | iactata] iactato **g^{ac}** iacta **y^{ac}** | armo] ar^l...lmo **r**
 87 at] et **h^{ac}ζ** ad **c** a^lc²? **l** **h^{ac}** a^lu²? **l**t **r** aut **ε** | agitur] agit **z** | lumbos] lumbo
i^{ac} 88 tellurem] tullurem **z** | ungula] umgula **k^{ac}** | cornu] *i.r.* **ζ** pulsu **a²(v)**
 89 Amyclaei] amyclaeis **kx^{ac}** emiclei **z^{ac}** | domitus] domitus **l...l** **c**
 Pollucis] pollicis **c^{ac}** pollu^l...l^lcis **r** pollucens **v** pullucis **γ^{ac}** | habenis]
 haben'i's **v** 90 Cyllarus] cillorus **z** | quorum] equorum **δ** | Grai] graii **γ**

- Martis equi biiuges et magni currus Achilli.
 talis et ipse iubam ceruice effundit equina
 coniugis aduentu pernix Saturnus, et altum
 Pelion hinnitu fugiens impleuit acuto.
- 95 Hunc quoque, ubi aut morbo grauis aut iam segnior annis
 deficit, abde domo, nec turpi ignosce senectae.
 frigidus in uenerem senior, frustraue laborem
 ingratum trahit, et, si quando ad proelia uentum est,
 ut quondam in stipulis magnus sine uiribus ignis,
- 100 incassum furit. ergo animos aeuumque notabis
 praecipue: hinc alias artis prolemque parentum
 et quis cuique dolor uicto, quae gloria palmae.
 nonne uides, cum praecipiti certamine campum
 corripuere, ruuntque effusi carcere currus,
- 105 cum spes adrectae iuuenum, exsultantiaque haurit
 corda pauor pulsans? illi instant uerbere torto
 et proni dant lora, uolat ui feruidus axis;
 iamque humiles iamque elati sublime uidentur
 aëra per uacuum ferri atque adsurgere in auras.
- 110 nec mora nec requies; at fuluae nimbus harenae

91 Martis] mastis **z** | biiuges] bi[...]es **s^{ac}** | Achilli] achillis
b^{pc}cdef^{ac}g²kyznεζγ³ achilli[...s] **ahs** hacilli **r** hachilli **r^{pc}** achilli **o^{pc}**
 achyllis δ 92 effundit] effudit **b¹d^{pc}ef^{pc}gi^{pc}j^{ac}krstvnznoδεη** effu[...]**]** **b**
 fu[...]**]**dit **c** effu[...]**]**dit **γ** | equina] equina[...m?]**]** **a** equinam **d** equino **g^{ac}**
 [a]equina **y** 94 Pelion] pellion **achjv** pe[...]**]**lion **e** peluon **i^{pc}** | hinnitu]
 hinitu **f^{ac}** h'innitu **r** | impleuit] inpleuit **ry** impleuet **v^{pc}** | acuto] accuto **z**
 95 aut²] *om.* **on** *suppl.* **η²** | annis] amnis **b^{ac}** 96 deficit] defecit **r^{ac}** defecit
t | domo] domum **b^{ac}r^{ac}** | turpi] turpe **γ^{ac}** | senectae] senecta **γ^{ac}**
 97 frustraue] frusta[...]**]** **b^{ac}** 98 proelia] praelia **eo** 99 ut] et **y^{ac}** | in] *om.*
γ | magnus] magnis **o** 100 incassum] incasum **d^{ac}i^{ac}r^{ac}s^{ac}** | animos
 aeuumque] animo saeuumq(ue) **d^{ac}h^{ac}** 101 praecipue] praecipu[...a]le **f**
 praecipuae **r** pracipue **γ^{ac}** | hinc] hic **z** | alias artis] artes alias **r** | artis] artes
bcd fghijkrstv^{pc}xyznoδεζηγ 102 et] ut **y^{pc}** | quae] q(ue) **a^{ac}gk^{ac}s^{ac}γ^{ac}z**
 quae[...]**]** **b** | palmae] palmae yctorie **z** uictorie **s³** 103 cum] a(liter) quo **b¹**
 104 currus] cursus **g** cursum **g²** 105 adrectae] arrect(a)e
a³bcd e f²gi^{pc}jkstvyznδζη arectae **afy^{ac}** arrecta **r** arrectest **y²** arepte **ε**
 atrectae **ε¹** | exsultantiaue] exultantia **o^{ac}** | haurit] aurit **f^{ac}gh^{ac}ε** [a]haurit
b [h]aurit **e** curit **i^{ac}** 107 dant lora] dan[...]**]**ra **b^{ac}** | ui] ui[...]**]** **ε** | axis]
 saxis **γ^{ac}** 108 elati] [h]elati **a** elatis **v** [f?]**]**lati[...]**]** **γ^{ac}** | sublime]
 sublimae **γ** 109 aëra] aerea **fg^{ac}** aerua **z** | uacuum] ua[...]**]**cuum **y** | ferri]
 ferre **b^{ac}f^{ac}** feri **z** | atque] adque **r** utque **y^{ac}** | adsurgere] assurgere **b^{pc}jtnζ**
 a[...]**]**surgere **b** exurgere **onγ** adsurgere (ue)l insurgere **a²(v)** assurgere
o²(v) 110 nec¹] non **ζ** | at] a[...]**]**t **afn^{ac}** [ad?]**]** **b^{ac}** ad **γ^{ac}** | harenae] arenae
hkyz harena **a^{ac}**

102 palmae] uictorie **s³**

tollitur, umescunt spumis flatuque sequentum:
 tantus amor laudum, tantae est uictoria curae.
 primus Ericthonius currus et quattuor ausus
 iungere equos rapidusque rotis insistere uictor.
 115 frena Pelethronii Lapithae gyrosque dedere
 impositi dorso, atque equitem docuere sub armis
 insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos.
 aequus uterque labor, aequae iuuenemque magistri
 exquirunt calidumque animis et cursibus acrem,
 120 quamuis saepe fuga uersos ille egerit hostis
 et patriam Epirum referat fortisque Mycenae,
 Neptunique ipsa deducat origine gentem.
 His animaduersis instant sub tempus et omnis
 impendunt curas denso distendere pingui,
 125 quem legere ducem et pecori dixere maritum,

111 tollitur] Ttollitur **z** | umescunt] humescunt **cdetvzny** | flatuque]
 flatu[m]que **γ** 112 tantae est] tantae **abdfghi^{pc}jsz** *corr.* **b³** tanta **iδ** tanta
 est **a^cevynoe** tanta **ℓe**] est **r** tantaest **t** tante est **o^{pc}γ** est *add.* **a²d²i⁴** (v) **s³**
 est **δ²** Nonnulli codices continent tanta est per synalipham ut sit
 nominatiuus et iungendum ita: tanta uictoria est illis curae, uel aliter
 tantae curae subaudis est illis uictoria, similiter ut supra nominatiuus **i⁴**
 113 primus] p^{mus} **ε^{ac}** | Ericthonius] eri(y)ctonius **vxz** erichthonius **ty**
 erychtonius **a** eryct'h'onius **e** **ℓa**]erictonius **r** eri^{ℓh}]ctonius **s^{ac}**
 erit^{ℓt}]honius **ε** | currus] *om.* **t** *suppl.* **t⁴** | quattuor] quatuor **rz**
 114 iungere] iungere^{ℓs}] **b** | equos] **ℓa?**]equos **r** aequos **v** | rapidusque]
 rapidisque **c^zpc** | rotis] ratis **γ^{ac}** 115 Pelethronii] peletonii **dg** peletoni **a^{ac}**
 peleth'r'onii c pele'c'thronii **v^{pc}** pelletronii **z** | Lapithae] laphyte **c** lapythae
d lapitae **e** laputhae **γ^{ac}** lapithe **vγ** | gyrosque] gyrusque **γ^{ac}** 116 impositi]
 inpositi **abceghj^{pc}stvxzoεζ** inp'o'siti **r** | armis] arma **d** (arm)is **d²** (v)
 117 gressus] gressos **ζ** | glomerare] glomere **k^{ac}** | superbos] subus **r^{ac}**
 superus **γ^{ac}** 118 aequus] equus **v** durus **δ^{pc}** (*et DServ. hic*) **ℓaequus?**] **δ**
 equalis s(cilicet) est **δ²** durus **ε¹** (v) | labor] labos **b^{ac}** | aequae] aequae **b²**
 equae **v** | iuuenemque] iuuenemque **γ^{ac}** 119 animis] animus **a^{ac}r^{ac}**
 acrem] arem **γ^{ac}** 120 quamuis] q^{ℓu}]uamuis **f** | uersos] uersus **a^{ac}g^{ac}**
 hostis] hostes **cd^{pc}ef²ghijsv^{pc}x²noζηγ** ostis **r^{ac}** ostes **r^{pc}** 121 Epirum]
 epyrum **d^{pc}ev** | referat] refe^{ℓr}]rat **γ** | fortisque] fortesque
bd^{pc}j^{ac}v^{pc}x²noεζη fortisqui **f^{ac}** forti's'q(ue) **h** claras(que) **a²** (v) | Mycenae]
 micenas **cdghrs^{ac}oζ** mecenae **a^{ac}g²ε** micaenas **a^{pc}e** 122 Neptunique]
 neptuni **o^{ac}** | ipsa] ipsam **a²** (v) | deducat] dducat **r^{ac}** | origine] origine^{ℓm}] **γ**
 | gentem] **ℓe**]gentem **s** 123 *uu. 123-144 post u. 170 collocauit* **γ**
 animaduersis] animauersis **ε** anim^{ℓum}] aduers^{ℓu}]s **γ^{ac}** | tempus]
 stempus **z** | omnis] omnes **a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}dfgjrvxnγ** 124 impendunt] inpendunt
abcefgij^{pc}krstvxzεζγ | curas] 'c'uras **r** | distendere] destendere **r^{ac}**

112 tantae est] est **δ²** 118 aequus] equalis s(cilicet) est **δ²**

- florentisque secant herbas fluuiosque ministrant
 farraque, ne blando nequeat superesse labori
 inualidique patrum referant ieiunia nati.
 ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta uolentes,
 130 atque, ubi concubitus primos iam nota uoluptas
 sollicitat, frondesque negant et fontibus arcent.
 saepe etiam cursu quatiunt et sole fatigant,
 cum grauiter tunsis gemit area frugibus, et cum
 surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae iactantur inanes.
 135 hoc faciunt, nimio ne luxu obtunsior usus
 sit genitali aruo et sulcos oblimet inertis,
 sed rapiat sitiens uenerem interiusque recondat.
 Rursus cura patrum cadere et succedere matrum
 incipit. exactis grauidae cum mensibus errant,
 140 non illas grauibus quisquam iuga ducere plaustis,
 non saltu superare uiam sit passus et acri
 carpere prata fuga fluuiosque innare rapacis.
 saltibus in uacuis pascunt et plena secundum

126 florentisque] florentesque **a^{pc}dfghij^{pc}kr^{pc}xznoδζη** pubentisque **y**
 crescentis **y²** | secant] sec[.]ant **k** **127** farraque] f/e?/rraque **a^{ac}** | blando]
 bando **y^{ac}** | nequeat] nequeant **a³bd fghijrtvx^{ac}zδζ** nequea[.]t **ce** nequead
γ **128** inualidique] inualidiquae **y^{ac}** | referant] refer[.]ant **t** **129** macie]
 maci[.]e **r** | uolentes] uolentis **a^{ac}** uolantes **γ^{ac}** **130** concubitus]
 concupitus **r^{ac}** | primos] primus **t** | iam] *om.* **c^{ac}** **131** sollicitat] solli'ci'tat **h**
 sollicitat **z** /c/[c]/i?/llicitat **γ^{ac}** | negant] neg[.]ant **γ** sollicitant **a²** (v)
 fontibus] fo'n'tibus **r** fontes **γ^{ac}** **132** etiam] iam **y^{ac}** **133** tunsis] tonsis
a^{ac}g²r^{ac}y^{ac} tonsit **e^{ac}** tu[n]sis **δ** | area] a'rea **ε** **134** Zephyrum] zeph'y'rum
e | iactantur] ia[.]tantur **ζ^{ac}** **135** faciunt] faciont **t** *ut. uid. corr.* **t¹** | luxu]
 luxu **b^{ac}** [.]luxu **c** [.]xu **d^{ac}** iterauit **z** | obtunsior] obtusior **d^{pc}g^{pc}tnoδζη**
 obtu[n]sior **by** obtonsior **i** optunsior **r** obtu/r/sior **x^{ac}** **136** genitali]
 genitali[?] **c** | aruo] aluo **b²** | sulcos] sucus **b** sucos **b¹** *corr.* **b²** | sulcos
 oblimet] sulcosublimet **γ^{ac}** | inertis] inertes **a^{pc}b^{pc}cef^{pc}gij^{ac}r^{pc}vxznoδζ**
 inherthes **εηγ^{pc}** inhertis **γ** **137** *hunc u. post u. 138 transposuit* **o** | rapiat]
 rapiens **i^{ac}ζ** | sitiens] sitiat **ζ** | recondat] recondet **a^{ac}h** recordat **γ^{ac}**
138 cadere] ca[.]dere **t** | succedere] succe[n]dere **f** succendere **v^{ac}**
 succere **ζ^{ac}** **139** exactis] exhactis **γ** | cum mensibus] conmensibus **a^{ac}** cum
 messibus **b** cum[m]mensibus **e** cum in mensibus **v** **140** grauibus
 quisquam] quisquam grauibus **ε** | quisquam] quisq(ue) **z** | plaustis]
 plautris **cy^{ac}** **141** saltu] saltum **h^{ac}** saltus **r** sa[.]tu[.]s **y^{ac}** | passus] pasus
y | acri] agri **a^{ac}e^{ac}t^{ac}vy^{ac}** [.....] **b^{ac}** a[.]ri **f^{ac}** **142** carpere] ca'r'pere **e**
 prata] pat[.]ra **a^{ac}** | rapacis] rapaces **a^{pc}b^{pc}cdefghijr^{pc}t^{pc}vxznoδζηγ**
 rapa[.]b **143** pascunt] pascant **b^{pc}c^{pc}d²ef^{pc}ghijkr^{pc}v^{pc}xyzδζηγ^{pc}**
 pa[.]t **b**

126 florentisque] crescentis **y²**

flumina, muscus ubi et uiridissima gramine ripa,
 speluncaeque tegant et saxea procubet umbra. 145
 est lucos Silari circa ilicibusque uirentem
 plurimus Alburnum uolitans, cui nomen asilo
 Romanum est, oestrum Grai uertere uocantes,
 asper, acerba sonans, quo tota exterrita siluis
 diffugiunt armenta; furit mugitibus aether 150
 concussus siluaeque et sicci ripa Tanagri.
 hoc quondam monstro horribilis exercuit iras
 Inachiae Iuno pestem meditata iuuencae.
 hunc quoque (nam mediis feruoribus acrior instat)
 arcebis grauido pecori, armentaue pasces 155
 sole recens orto aut noctem ducentibus astris.
 Post partum cura in uitulos traducitur omnis;
 continuoque notas et nomina gentis inurunt,
 et quos aut pecori malint summittere habendo
 aut aris seruare sacros aut scindere terram 160

144 muscus] mus **f** *corr.* **f**² muscus **l** **j** | uiridissima] ui**l** **l**ridissima **v**
 gramine] gramin**l** **l** **b**^{ac} gramina **hno**^{ac} (gramin)e **n**² (v) | ripa] rapa **r**^{ac}
 ripae **n** (rip)a **n**² (v) 145 tegant] te**l** **l**gant **h** | et] *om.* **γ** *suppl.* **γ**² | saxea]
 sax'e'a **g** | procubet] procu**l**m **l**bet **c****γ** pro**l**..... **l** **o** protegat **o**^{pc}**ζ** protendatur
o² 146 est] e **ε** | lucos] lucus **a**^{ac}**b**^{ac}**c**^{ac}**f**^{ac}**g**^{ac}**r**^{pc} locos **γ**^{ac} | Silari] sylari **d****ζ**
 silari**l**a **l** **h** sil**l****l**? **l**lari **t** | ilicibusque] illicibusque **a**^{ac}**e****z** 147 plurimus]
lf.. **l**mus **j**^{ac} pluribus **y**^{ac} | nomen asilo] nomina silo **h**^{ac}**i**^{ac} | asilo] asylo **r****δ**
 148 est] *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j**⁵ | Grai] gra**l**i? **l**i **ch** | uertere] uerte **f**^{ac} 149 asper
 acerba] asperacerb**l** **l** **b** asper acerbe **b**^{pc}**ε**^{pc} *corr.* **b**² aspera cerua **fh**^{ac}
 aspera **j** aspera cerba **j**²**z** asper cerbe **ε** asper acerua **η** asper cerba**l**s **l** **γ**^{ac}
 exterrita] exte'r'rita **h** exterita **t** 150 diffugiunt] difugiunt **f**^{ac} diffigiunt **z**
 diffig'i'unt **γ**² (v) | armenta] armata **c**^{ac} | furit] eurit **f**^{ac} fu**l**g**l**it **ζ**^{ac}**γ**^{ac}
 aether] ather **v** aer **v**⁴ 151 concussus] concusus **z** | ripa] rippa **x** ripa**l**n **l** **γ**
 Tanagri] **l** **l**anagri **b**^{ac} 'ta'nagri **r** tanagni **c**^{ac} tenagri **a**^{ac}**n****δ** 152 hoc] huc
n^{pc} | quondam] quodam **f**^{ac} condam **t** | horribilis] horribiles
bdg²**tv**^{pc}**x**²**no****δ****ζ****η****γ**^{pc} | exercuit] exhercuit **e**^{ac} 153 Inachiae] inachi**l**o **l** **a**^{ac}
 inach**l**... **l** **b**^{ac} ina**l** **l**chiaie **c** inacie **f**^{ac} | pestem] postem **z** 154 hunc] huc
b^{ac}**r**^{ac} hunq **f**^{ac} | nam] *om.* **γ** *suppl.* **γ**² cum **g**² | feruoribus] ferboribus **o**
 acrior] hacrior **z** agrior **ζ** 155 arcebis] arce**l**r **l**bis **t** | pecori] p**l**a? **l**ecori **f**
 pe**l**c? **l**cori **h** peccori **i** | pecori armentaue] pecori**l**s **l**armentaue **t**
 armentaue] armentaqu**l**a **l**e **r** | pasces] pascens **z** 156 sole...orto] solere
 consorto **i**^{ac} | recens] re**l**... **l**ns **b**^{ac} | ducentibus] ducenti'bu's **h** | astris]
 a**l**u **l**stris **br** 157 cura] curo **γ**^{ac} 158 hunc u. *om.* **k** *suppl.* **k**² | et] **l**s **l**et
γ | nomina gentis] nomen agentes **g** *corr.* **g**² 159 malint] mallint **f****gi**
 mallunt **a**^{ac} | summittere] submittere **ehit****vn** summittere **j**^{ac} sumitere **r**
 submittere **r**^{pc} 160 aut¹] aust **z** | aris] a**l**o? **l**ris **c** | sacros] sacris
cgx²**y**^{ac}**ε**^{pc}**ζ** sacris **b**³ (v) (sacr)i(s) **d**² (v) sacr**l**o **l**s **ε**

145 procubet] protendatur **o**² 150 aether] aer **v**⁴

- et campum horrentem fractis inuertere glaebis.
 cetera pascuntur uiridis armenta per herbas:
 tu quos ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem
 iam uitulos hortare uiamque insiste domandi,
 165 dum faciles animi iuuenum, dum mobilis aetas.
 ac primum laxos tenui de uimine circlos
 ceruici subnecte; dehinc, ubi libera colla
 seruitio adsuerint, ipsis e torquibus aptos
 iunge pares, et coge gradum conferre iuuenos;
 170 atque illis iam saepe rotae ducantur inanes
 per terram, et summo uestigia puluere signent.
 post ualido nitens sub pondere faginus axis
 instrepat, et iunctos temo trahat aereus orbis.
 interea pubi indomitae non gramina tantum
 175 nec uescas salicum frondes uluamque palustrem,
 sed frumenta manu carpes sata; nec tibi fetae
 more patrum niuea implebunt multraria uaccae,
 sed tota in dulcis consument ubera natos.
 Sin ad bella magis studium turmasque ferocis,

161 horrentem] $\mathbb{L} \dots \mathbb{J}$ entem \mathbf{b}^{ac} horentem \mathbf{j} ingentem \mathbf{r} orrentem ϵ orren $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{d} \mathbb{J}$ em γ^{ac} orrentem \mathbf{r}^3 (v) | glaebis] glaeb $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ s ζ^{ac} **162** pascuntur] pascuntur \mathbf{t} | uiridis] uirides $\mathbf{a}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{b} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{g} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{\delta} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta} \mathbf{\eta} \mathbf{\gamma}^{\text{pc}}$ | armenta] armata \mathbf{c}^{ac} | per herbas] per agros \mathbf{a}^2 (v) **163** studium] stud $\mathbb{L} \dots \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{b} studia $\mathbf{b}^2 \mathbf{v}^{\text{pc}}$ fluuium \mathbf{o} ad studium \mathbf{o}^2 (v) studia γ^2 (v) | studium atque] studia ζ atque] at \mathbf{g} corr. \mathbf{g}^1 | usum] *om. i suppl. i*¹ | agrestem] agreste δ **164** hortare] ortare $\mathbf{h}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{z} \gamma^{\text{ac}}$ | domandi] dominandi \mathbf{z} **165** dum] cum ζ aetas] ae $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{s} \mathbb{J}$ tas \mathbf{r} **166** circlos] cir $\mathbb{L} \dots \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{b}^{ac} cir/. $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{s}$ \mathbf{h}^{ac} circlos $\mathbb{L} \dots \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{t} circos γ^2 (v) **167** ceruici] ceruici $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{c} ceruici $\mathbb{L} \dots \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{r} | subnecte] subnect $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{a} ? \mathbb{J}$ e \mathbf{r} subnectae γ **168** adsuerint] assuerint $\mathbf{c} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta}$ adserint \mathbf{e}^{ac} adfuerint \mathbf{v} | e] de \mathbf{b} et ϵ | aptos] aptus γ^{ac} **169** iunge] iunge $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{j} pares] par $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{t} ? \mathbb{J}$ es \mathbf{t} | coge] cog $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ e \mathbf{f} co $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ ge \mathbf{h} | coge gradum] co $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{n} \mathbb{J}$ g $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{r} \mathbb{J}$ egradum γ^{ac} | gradum] g'r'a $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ dum \mathbf{c} g'r'adum \mathbf{h} gra $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{n} \mathbb{J}$ dum \mathbf{j} **170** atque] a $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{d} ? \mathbb{J}$ que \mathbf{b}^{ac} | rotae] rothe \mathbf{g} | ducantur] ducuntur $\mathbf{a}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{f}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{j}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{t}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta}$ dicantur \mathbf{g}^{ac} **171** signent] signant $\mathbf{c}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{f}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{j}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{t}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{z}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta}$ **172** sub pondere] suppondere \mathbf{b}^{ac} | pondere] ponde γ^{ac} | faginus] fraginus \mathbf{i}^{ac} **173** instrepat] instrepa γ^{ac} | iunctos] iuntos $\mathbf{b}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{y}^{\text{ac}}$ | temo] themo $\mathbf{a} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{j}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{v}$ | trahat] traat $\mathbf{o} \mathbf{\eta}$ thrahat \mathbf{r}^{ac} thahat γ^{ac} | aereus] aer $\mathbb{L} \mathbf{i} \mathbb{J}$ eus \mathbf{y} | orbis] orbes $\mathbf{a} \mathbf{b} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{g} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{i}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{\delta} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta} \mathbf{\eta}$ orbem $\mathbf{c} \mathbf{i}$ **174** indomitae] domitae \mathbf{a}^{ac} **175** uescas] uesca's' \mathbf{r} uesca \mathbf{y}^{ac} | uluamque] $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ luamq(ue) \mathbf{h}^{ac} uibulamque \mathbf{n} | palustrem] paulustrem \mathbf{i}^{ac} **176** carpes] carpe $\mathbb{L} \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{b}^{ac} ca'r'pes \mathbf{t} | carpes sata] carpe sata \mathbf{i}^{ac} | fetae] fatae γ^{ac} **177** implebunt] implebunt \mathbf{a} implebunt \mathbf{r} | multraria] mul $\mathbb{L} \dots \mathbb{J}$ \mathbf{h}^{ac} mulct'r'aria \mathbf{r} multraria $\mathbf{n} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{y}^{\text{ac}}$ | uaccae] baccae $\mathbf{o} \mathbf{\delta} \mathbf{\eta}$ uocae \mathbf{z} **178** hunc u. *om. c suppl. c*² | dulcis] dulces $\mathbf{b}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{d}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{g}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{i}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{r}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{\delta} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta} \mathbf{\gamma}^{\text{pc}}$ | consument] consumant $\mathbf{c}^2 \mathbf{r}^{\text{ac}}$ consumment $\delta \gamma$ ubera] ubere \mathbf{a}^{ac} | natos] *periit in c* **179** Sin] sint \mathbf{g}^{ac} | magis] ma \mathbf{f} corr. \mathbf{f}^1 turmasque] turnasque \mathbf{c}^{ac} tormasque γ^{ac} | ferocis] feroces $\mathbf{a}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{b}^{\text{pc}} \mathbf{c} \mathbf{d} \mathbf{e} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{g} \mathbf{h} \mathbf{i}^{\text{ac}} \mathbf{j} \mathbf{k} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{\delta} \mathbf{\epsilon} \mathbf{\zeta} \mathbf{\eta}$

aut Alpheia rotis praelabi flumina Pisae 180
 et Iouis in luco currus agitare uolantis,
 primus equi labor est animos atque arma uidere
 bellantum lituosque pati, tractuque gementem
 ferre rotam et stabulo frenos audire sonantis; 185
 tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri
 laudibus et plausae sonitum ceruicis amare.
 atque haec iam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
 audeat, inque uicem det mollibus ora capistris
 inualidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aeuī.
 at tribus exactis ubi quarta accesserit aestas, 190
 carpere mox gyrum incipiat gradibusque sonare
 compositis, sinuetque alterna uolumina crurum,
 sitque laboranti similis; tum cursibus auras
 tum uocet, ac per aperta uolans ceu liber habenis
 aequora uix summa uestigia ponat harena: 195
 qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo cum densus ab oris
 incubuit, Scythiaequae hiemes atque arida differt
 nubila; tum segetes altae campique natantes
 lenibus horrescunt flabris, summaequae sonorem
 dant siluae, longique urgent ad litora fluctus; 200
 ille uolat simul arua fuga simul aequora uerrens.

180 Alpheia] alphe **k^{ac}** alpea **y^{ac}** alpheta **a²** (v) | praelabi] proelabi **l t**
 flumina] flumin **l e** **la f** 181 Iouis] iobis **non** | luco] loco **γ^{ac}** | currus] cur **g**
corr. **g²** | uolantis] uolantes **b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}ghij^{pc}v^{pc}xnoδϵζη** 182 equi] equi **l s**
b aequi **r** 183 bellantum] bellantium **g** | pati] pacti **z** | tractuque]
 tractu **l s** **l** que **b** tractique **g^{ac}** tractu **l m** **l** que **γ** | gementem] gemantem **t^{ac}**
 184 sonantis] sonantes **b^{ac}d^{pc}ghjv^{ac}x²noδϵζη** sonandis **z** 185 blandis]
 bla/u/dis **k** 186 amare] a **l r** **l** mare **γ** 187 haec] hic **g** | ab] ad **z** | ubere]
 hubere **z** 188 audeat] audiat **b^{ac}ce^{pc}g^{ac}h^{pc}j^{pc}r^{ac}t^{pc}v^{pc}x²γ^{pc}** autdeat **y^{ac}**
 inque] que **j^{ac}** | ora] hora **o** | capistris] capestris **ε** 189 inualidus] inualidiis
b^{ac} 190 at] a **a^{ac}h^{ac}** | exactis] ex **l ..** **l** tis **h^{ac}** | accesserit] accaserit **z**
 acceperit **a²** (v) | aestas] aetas **a^{pc}cf^{pc}ghijkr^{pc}v^{pc}xyznoδϵζη** ae **l ..** **l** tas **b^{ac}**
 aestas (ue)] aetas **a²** (v) 191 gyrum] girum **t** 192 compositis] compositis
fij^{pc}zy cumpositis **a^{ac}** conpositus **j** | uolumina] uolumin **l ..** **l** **b^{ac}** | crurum]
 crur **l ..** **l** **a^{ac}** 193 laboranti] laborandi **z^{ac}** 194 tum uocet] prouocet
tnoδϵζη tum uocat **k^{ac}** | ac per] aper **c^{ac}** | habenis] abenis **avoy** h **l ..** **l** abenis
e 195 *hunc u. om. z suppl z¹* | uix] ui'x' **r** | ponat] ponet **ae^{ac}v** | harena]
 arena **bke** harenae **ζ** 196 Hyperboreis] iperboreis **aev** perboreis **z**
 hiperborei **o** | Aquilo] a **l ..** **l** quilo **y** | densus] densis **g^{ac}** | ab oris] arboris
h^{ac}i^{ac} 197 Scythiaequae] scythiae **aev** scyt'h'iaeque **z** sithiaeque **ε** | hiemes]
 iemes **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** | atque] adque **c** | arida] **l h** **l** arida **b** | differt] defert **c^{ac}γ^{ac}**
 di **l e** ? **l** fert **a^{ac}** difert **c^{pc}** *i. r.* **d** 198 nubila...segetes] tum nubila dum
 segetes **t** | tum] dum **a^{pc}c^{ac}defghi^{ac}j^{pc}v^{ac}x^{ac}yzδ** | segetes] s **l a** **l** egetes **f**
 199 horrescunt] orrescunt **γ^{ac}** | flabris] fabris **f^{ac}g^{ac}** **l ..** **l** bris **b^{ac}**
 200 longique] longeque **a^{pc}b³c^{pc}e^{pc}ghi^{pc}j^{pc}kvxy** logeque **e^{ac}** longi **l n** **l** que **δ**
 urgent] urgunt **b^{ac}d^{ac}efgtve** | litora] littora **ei** 201 arua] ar **l ..** **l** a **γ^{ac}**

- Hinc uel ad Elei metas et maxima campi
 sudabit spatia et spumas aget ore cruentas,
 Belgica uel molli melius feret esseda collo.
 205 tum demum crassa magnum farragine corpus
 crescere iam domitis sinito; namque ante domandum
 ingentis tollent animos, prensique negabunt
 uerbera lenta pati et duris parere lupatis.
 Sed non ulla magis uiris industria firmat
 210 quam uenerem et caeci stimulos auertere amoris,
 siue boum siue est cui gravior usus equorum.
 atque ideo tauros procul atque in sola relegant
 pascua post montem oppositum et trans flumina lata,
 aut intus clausos satura ad praesepia seruant.
 215 carpit enim uiris paulatim uritque uidendo
 femina, nec nemorum patitur meminisse nec herbae
 dulcibus illa quidem inlecebris, et saepe superbos
 cornibus inter se subigit decernere amantis.
 pascitur in magna Sila formosa iuuenca:
 220 illi alternantes multa ui proelia miscent
 uulneribus crebris; lauit ater corpora sanguis,
 uersaque in obnixos urgentur cornua uasto

202 Hinc] hic **b^cf^{pc}hijk^{pc}r^{ac}tx^{pc}znoεζγ^{pc}** H[...]] f equus **o²** deinde **x²** (ue)l
 hic s(cilicet) equus **x²** | maxima] maximam **i** **203** aget] agit **c^{pc}** ducit **c²**
 aget ore] aget[...]ore **h** | cruentas] cruentis **t** cruentes **γ^{ac}** **204** Belgica]
 b[...]]ca **b^{ac}** bel[...]]ica **h^{ac}** bellica **oη** | molli] in molli **g** | feret] fe[...]]ret **fy**
 esseda] essedai **b^{pc}** e[...]] **h^{ac}** esida **ε** | collo] colla **γ** **205** crassa] crasa **z^{ac}**
 crass'a' **n** cressa **o** | farragine] ferragine **b^fac^{rn}** **206** domitis] domiti
d^{pc}g^{ac}x^{ac} domitos **r^{ac}** | sinito] sonito **x^{ac}** **207** ingentis] ingentes
g^{pc}x²noδεζη | tollent] tollant **f²h^jpc** toll[...]]nt **d^{ac}** tolent **g^{ac}** | prensique]
 presique **h^{ac}γ^{ac}** p(rae)rensique **z** **208** et] *om.* **a** *suppl.* **a³** | parere] parare **i^{ac}**
209 non ulla] non[...]]ulla **γ** | uiris] uires **ab^{pc}cdefghijk^{pc}tvxyznoδεζηγ^{pc}**
 industria] intustria **ε^{ac}** **210** caeci stimulos] cecis[...]]stimulos **γ^{ac}** | amoris]
 amores **b³** (ac) 'a'moris **r** **211** boum] bouum **i^{ac}n** | equorum] aequorum **r**
212 ideo] ido **f^{ac}** | tauros] taurus **d^{ac}** **213** oppositum] oppositam **g^{ac}** | lata]
 lat'a' **v³** **214** intus] inter **ζ** | seruant] seruat **c^{ac}t^{ac}** seruent **nδ** (seru)a(nt)
n² (v) **215** carpit] carpit[...]] **h** carpi[...]]t **t** | uiris] uires
abcdefghijkrtvxyznoδεζη | paulatim] paulatim[...]]q?]] **h** **216** nemorum]
 morum **h^{ac}i^{ac}r^{ac}γ^{ac}** memorum **δ^{ac}** | nec²] *om.* **γ** *suppl.* **γ³** neque **a²** (v)**b^{ac}ζ**
217 quidem] quid est **k^{ac}** | inlecebris] illecebris **noδεζη** **218** subigit]
 subiit **c^{ac}** subicit **f^{ac}** | amantis] amantes **a^{pc}b³cdfghijr^{pc}tvxyznoδεζηγ³**
 tauros **a²** (v) **219** Sila] silua **abcdefghijkrtvxyznoδεζηγ** | formosa]
 formo[...]]sa **b^{ac}f** **221** crebris] crebis **f^{ac}γ^{ac}** crebent **ε^{ac}** | lauit] lauat
b^{ac}gh^{ac}r *corr.* **g²** labit **nδ** **222** obnixos] obnoxos **g^{ac}z** | urgentur] urguntur
bcd^{ac}hr^{pc}εζ

202 Hinc] equus **o²** deinde **x²** (ue)l hic s(cilicet) equus **x²** **203** aget] ducit
c²

cum gemitu; reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus.
nec mos bellantis una stabulare, sed alter
uictus abit longeque ignotis exsulat oris, 225
multa gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi
uictoris, tum quos amisit inultus amores,
et stabula aspectans regnis excessit auitis.
ergo omni cura uiris exercet et inter
dura iacet pernox instrato saxa cubili 230
frondibus hirsutis et carice pastus acuta,
et temptat sese atque irasci in cornua discit
arboris obnixus trunco, uentosque lacessit
ictibus, et sparsa ad pugnam proludit harena.
post ubi collectum robur uiresque relectae, 235
signa mouet praecepsque oblitum fertur in hostem:
fluctus uti medio coepit cum albescere ponto,
longius ex altoque sinum trahit, utque uolutus
ad terras immane sonat per saxa neque ipso
monte minor procumbit, at ima exaestuatur unda 240
uerticibus nigramque alte subiectat harenam.

223 reboant] roboant γ | longus] magnus **abcde fghijklrtvxyzndεζηγ**
Olympus] olymp[**h?**] **lus d** olynphus **i^{ac}** olimphus **z** 224 bellantis]
bellantes **b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}egj^{ac}v^{pc}x²nδη** 225 exsulat] exultat γ | oris] horis **c**
[h]loris **j** 226 superbi] superbit **z** 227 uictoris] *om. g suppl. g¹* | tum]
um γ^{ac} | inultus] *i.r. b* inultos **r^{ac}** inu[./]tus γ^{ac} 228 aspectans] adspectans
a^{ac}f^r aspiciens **j¹** | auitis] antiquis **z** 229 ergo] *erg/a?/ h^{ac}* grgo **j^{ac}** | omni]
om'n'i **c** | uiris] uires **abcde fghijklrtvxyzndεζηγ^{pc}** 230 iacet] iacit **b^{ac}**
pernox] pernix **acde fghijklrtvxyzndεζηγ** pern[**...**] **b^{ac}** perseverans **v⁴**
instrato] in's'trato **c** instrato γ^{ac} | instrato saxa] instrato[**s?**]saxa **t** | saxa]
saxo γ^{ac} 231 hirsutis] irsutis **ε** | acuta] acut[**us**] γ^{ac} 232 sese] se **ε**
atque] adque **i** | cornua] curnua γ^{ac} | discit] dicit **z** 233 arboris]
a[**Ca?**]rboris **f** | obnixus] obnoxius **e^{ac}** obnixius **e** obnixos γ^{ac} | uentosque]
uentoque **a^{ac}** | lacessit] lacescit **ae^{ac}v** 234 *hunc u. om. h suppl. h¹* | sparsa]
spar's'a **ζ** | pugnam] pugna[**n?**] **f^{ac}** | proludit] pruludit γ^{ac} | harena] arena **k**
235 collectum] conlectum **ζγ^{ac}** | robur] robor **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** | relectae] rec(o)ptae
ab^{pc}cde fghijklrtvxyzεζγ^{pc} re[**...**]tae **b** 236 praecepsque] et princepsque
z | oblitum] obl[**ic**]um **b^{ac}** oblitum et **k^{ac}** | fertur] fertu **g^{ac}** | hostem]
horbem **z** ostem γ 237 uti] ut in **df^{ac}g²znγ^{pc}** uti in **b^{ac}d^{pc}j²x²η** utim **g**
[...**ti[**...**]** **δ^{ac}** u[**...**b]i γ uti 'in' **h²** | medio] medi[./] γ^{ac} | coepit] caepit **ej^{ac}v**
albescere] alpscere γ 238 altoque] al[**...**]loque **h^{ac}** | trahit] trait **ε** | utque]
ut[**...**]que **j** atque **ε** | uolutus] uolutas **x^{ac}** 239 ad] a[**...**] **b^{ac}** at **c** a **t^{ac}**
immane] inmane **abcde f i j v y z** mane **k^{ac}** 240 minor] minos **f^{ac}** minor[**...**] **g**
| at] a[**...**] **b^{ac}** et γ^{ac} | ima] [**...**]ima **y** iam γ^{ac} | exaestuatur] exaes[**...**]at **f^{ac}**
ex[**...**h?]estuatur **g** exestua **z** 241 subiectat] subuectat **d^{pc}n^{pc}** subbeectat **n**
subiactat **r^{ac}** subgectat **z** | harenam] arenam **a^{pc}ekvn^{ac}** *corr. n²*

230 pernox] perseuerans **v⁴** 237 uti] uti 'in' **h²**

- Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque
et genus aequoreum, pecudes pictaeque uolucres,
in furias ignemque ruunt: amor omnibus idem.
- 245 tempore non alio catulorum oblita leaena
saeuior errauit campis, nec funera uulgo
tam multa informes ursi stragemque dedere
per siluas; tum saeuus aper, tum pessima tigris;
heu male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris.
- 250 nonne uides ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum
corpora, si tantum notas odor attulit auras?
ac neque eos iam frena uirum neque uerbera saeua,
non scopuli rupesque cauae atque obiecta retardant
flumina correptosque unda torquentia montis.
- 255 ipse ruit dentesque Sabellicus exacuit sus
et pede prosubigit terram, fricat arbore costas
atque hinc atque illinc umeros ad uulnera durat.
quid iuuenis, magnum cui uersat in ossibus ignem
durus amor? nempe abruptis turbata procellis
- 260 nocte natat caeca serus freta, quem super ingens
porta tonat caeli, et scopulis inlisa reclamant
aequora; nec miseri possunt reuocare parentes,
nec moritura super crudeli funere uirgo.

242 in] *om. γ suppl. γ³* | ferarumque] ferarum **i^{ac}γ** ferarumque **c^{ac}**
fararumque **r^{ac}** 243 aequoreum] aequor'e'um **h** equorum **γ^{ac}** 244 furias]
furiis **z^{ac}** 245 alio] ali^l.^l **f^{ac}** | leaena] laena **e^{ac}** laena **γ^{ac}** 246 saeuior]
sae^l.^lior **b^{ac}** | nec] ne **γ** | uulgo] u^l.^lg^l.^l **b^{ac}** uolgo **γ^{ac}** 247 tam] tum **g²**
multa] mult^lo^l **a^{ac}** | stragemque] straiemque **g** 248 siluas] siluam
acdef^hhikr^{pc}v^{ac}xyz^z siluan **f** silua^ls^l **r** | saeuus] saeuos **r^{ac}** 249 Libyae]
libi^l.^lae **f** | solis] solus **g^{ac}** | agris] aruis **acdefghijk^rpc^{tvxyzδ}a^lgr^l**is **r**
250 pertemptet] pertempt^l.^let **j** | equorum] **l**a^lequorum **j** aequorum **v**
251 odor] hodor **ε** | attulit] adtulit **aev** attu^l...^llit **j** atulit **r^{ac}** | auras] aures
a^{ac} 252 eos iam] *i. r.* **b** | iam] *om. f suppl. f²* | frena] frema **t^{ac}** | neque²] nec
ε | uerbera] ubera **i^{ac}** 253 non] nec **η** | scopuli] scopoli **cg^{ac}j^{actz}** spoculi **v**
rupesque] rupes **t** | atque] adque **i** | obiecta] ob^l.^llecta **b^{ac}** oblecta **r**
254 correptosque] corruptosque **c^{ac}** coreptosque **η** correptos **g^{pc}** | montis]
montes **a^{pc}b^{pc}cdfghijk^rpc^{tvxyzδ}εζ^ηγ^{pc}** 255 ipse] ips^l.^le **r**
Sabellicus] sabelli'c'us **g** sabellicus **ε** subellicus **n^{pc}** 256 prosubigit]
subigit **z** prosubagit **n^{pc}** | fricat] frigat **r^{ac}** 257 illinc] illenc **γ^{ac}** | umeros]
humerosque **abcdevyzy³** umerosque **fhi^{pc}jktxn** humeros **gn^{pc}** umerusque **i**
ad] in **γ^{ac}** | uulnera] uolnera **f^{ac}γ³** uolnere **γ** 258 iuuenis] uenis **γ^{ac}**
uersat] seruatur **j^{ac}** 259 nempe] neppe **c^{ac}** | abruptis] abrutis **e^{ac}** | turbata]
turba **v corr. v¹** | procellis] precellit **ζ^{ac}** 260 natat] notat **η^{ac}** | caeca serus]
serus ceca **z** | serus] seras **c^{ac}** | quem super] super quem **h** | ingens] igens
y^{ac} 261 porta] porta^lt^l **γ** | tonat] tona **z** | caeli] *om. γ suppl. γ³* | et] *om. ε*
scopulis] scopolis **hi^{ac}j^{pc}r^{pc}t^{ac}γ** scopulus **j** | inlisa] *om. h suppl. h¹* illisa
c^{pc}tn^z | reclamant] reclama'n't **r** resultat **a²** (v) 262 parentes] parentis **ky**

quid lynces Bacchi uariae et genus acre luporum
 atque canum? quid quae imbelles dant proelia cerui? 265
 scilicet ante omnis furor est insignis equarum;
 et mentem uenus ipsa dedit, quo tempore Glauci
 Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae.
 illas ducit amor trans Gargara transque sonantem
 Ascanium; superant montis et flumina tranant. 270
 continuoque auidis ubi subdita flamma medullis
 (uere magis, quia uere calor redit ossibus), illae
 ore omnes uersae in Zephyrum stant rupibus altis,
 exceptantque leuis auras, et saepe sine ullis
 coniugiis uento grauidae (mirabile dictu) 275
 saxa per et scopulos et depressas conuallis
 diffugiunt, non, Eure, tuos neque solis ad ortus,
 in Borean Caurumque, aut unde nigerrimus Auster
 nascitur et pluuiο contristat frigore caelum.
 hic demum, hippomanes uero quod nomine dicunt 280
 pastores, lentum destillat ab inguine uirus,

264 quid lynces] *i.r.* **b** qui/t/ γ^{ac} | lynces] linches **d** | Bacchi] bachi
bdnδ€ζη bachii **z** | genus] **ℓ.ℓ**enus **b^{ac}** pecus $\gamma^2(v)$ | luporum] pulorum **z**
 265 quid quae] quidque **b^{pc}cg^{ac}hrt^{ac}v^{ac}n^ζη^{pc}** quidue **η** | imbelles] inbelles
abcehjrtvynδ€γ^{pc} inbellis **ζγ** 266 omnis] omnes **b^{pc}d^{pc}f^hjr^{pc}x²δ** om(ne)s
n€η | est] ert **i^{ac}** | equarum] aequarum **b^{ac}gry^{ac}** 267 ipsa] ips/et/ ϵ^{ac}
 Glauci] clauci **y^{ac}** 268 Potniades] poniades **e^{ac}** potnia $\ell.$ des **j** potmades **z**
 podniades **€^{pc}** psothniades **η** pothniades **n^{pc}η^{pc}** | membra] menbra **r**
 absumpsere] a $\ell.$ ℓsumpsere **d^{ac}** absumsere **e** adsumpsere **g** assum'p'sere
n^{pc}ζ 269 ducit] dicit **c^{ac}** | trans] tra'n's **hζ** | sonantem] sonante **g^{ac}i^{ac}γ**
 sonontem **y^{ac}** 270 montis] montes **bcdfg^{pc}hijkrtv^{pc}xyznδ€ζγ^{pc}**
 271 auidis] au'i'dis **r** | auidis ubi] -s ubi *i.r.* **γ** | flamma] flama **z** 272 redit]
 re $\ell.$ ℓdit **g** heret **€** | redit...illae] reditos sibille **z** | illae] ille **crn€y**
 273 Zephyrum] zipherum **r^{ac}** tephirum **z** | altis] alt ℓ a ℓ **ζ^{ac}** ℓ s ℓ altis **γ**
 274 exceptantque] expectantque **r^{ac}nγ^{ac}** ex ℓ p ℓ e/c/tantque **b^{ac}** exceptatque
y^{ac} | leuis] leues **a^{pc}cdefghijkrtvxyznδ€ηγ^{pc}** | ullis] ullas **z^{ac}**
 275 coniugiis] coniugi ℓ s ℓ **b^{ac}** coniugis **i^{ac}** conubiis **a²(v)** | uento] *i.r.* **b**
 grauidae] grauidea **γ^{ac}** | dictu] dicta **y^{ac}** 276 et¹] *om.* **γ suppl.** γ^1
 scopulos] scopolos **vγ** s'co'pulos **g** | depressas] depressos **ζ** de $\ell.$...ℓsas **r^{ac}**
 conuallis] conualles **a^{pc}bcddefghijkrtvxyz²nδ€ζηγ^{pc}** conua ℓ e ℓ les **r** ualles **z**
 uallaes **γ** 277 diffugiunt] (di)scurrunt **g²(v)** | non] ℓ & ℓ non **t** | Eure]
 $\ell.$ ℓure **f^{ac}** e'u're **r** eo../ **j^{ac}** rue **γ^{ac}** | tuos] $\ell.$ ℓuos **b^{ac}** | ortus] hortus **t** ortas
z^{ac} 278 Borean] boream **ab^{pc}dfghijkrtvxyzn€ζη** borea $\ell.$ **b** borea **c**
 boreamque **€** borea/t/ γ^{ac} | Caurumque] chaurumque
acdeghjkr^{pc}tvxznδ€ζηγ chorumque **€** 279 contristat] constristat **y^{ac}**
 280 hic] hinc **b³egi²(v)kr^{pc}vxyn^{pc}€ζ** h $\ell.$...ℓ **b^{ac}** Kic **f^{ac}** huc **z** tunc **i²**
 demum] *i.r.* **b** | hippomanes] hi(/y)pomanes **cj** i(/y)ppomanes **v^{ac}€**
 281 destillat] distillat **f^{pc}h^{pc}tx²y** destillant **j** | inguine] i'n'guine **g**

280 hic] tunc **i²**

- hippomanes, quod saepe malae legere nouercae
 miscueruntque herbas et non innoxia uerba.
 Sed fugit interea, fugit inreparabile tempus,
 285 singula dum capti circumuectamur amore.
 hoc satis armentis: superat pars altera curae,
 lanigeros agitare greges hirtasque capellas;
 hic labor, hinc laudem fortes sperate coloni.
 nec sum animi dubius uerbis ea uincere magnum
 290 quam sit et angustis hunc addere rebus honorem;
 sed me Parnasi deserta per ardua dulcis
 raptat amor; iuuat ire iugis, qua nulla priorum
 Castaliam molli deuertitur orbita cliuo.
 nunc, ueneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonandum.
 295 Incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam
 carpere ouis, dum mox frondosa reducitur aestas,
 et multa duram stipula filicumque manipulis
 sternere subter humum, glacies ne frigida laedat
 molle pecus scabiemque ferat turpisque podagras.
 300 post hinc digressus iubeo frondentia capris
 arbuta sufficere et fluuios praebere recentis,
 et stabula a uentis hiberno opponere soli
 ad medium conuersa diem, cum frigidus olim

282 hippomanes] hi[Ec]ppomanes j ippomanes γ^{ac} | saepe] saepae r^{ac}
 nouercae] 'no'uercae ϵ 283 miscueruntque] miscuerantque $c^{ac}d^{ac}$
 miscuerant e^3 (v) | innoxia] noxia j^{ac} innoxia r 284 Sed] sed[...] j | fugit¹]
 fug'it' j | inreparabile] inrepabile v irreparabile n^1 285 singula] pasto- (*ex*
u. 281) g^{ac} | circumuectamur] circumuectam g^{ac} | circumuectamur amore]
 circumuecta mura more h^{ac} 286 altera] altea f^{ac} altera[Et] δ altare γ^{ac}
 287 lanigeros] *i.r.* b lanigero $i^{ac}\delta$ laniger/a/s a^{ac} | agitare] sagittare $i^{ac}\gamma$
 agittare γ^{ac} | greges] gregis z | hirtasque] histasque z | capellas] calles ϵ^{ac}
 288 hic] hinc $acdeghjkr^{pc}t^{pc}vxyz$ Kin'c' f hinc i^3 (v) | sperate] speratae g
 289 sum] su[...] ζ^{ac} | animi] 'a'nimi j | ea uincere] euincere γ *corr.* γ^2
 290 quam] qua z | hunc] hinc j^{ac} 291 sed] s'ed' j | Parnasi] parnassi
 $d^{pc}t^{pc}v^{pc}$ pernasi i^{ac} parnas γ^{ac} | dulcis] dulces f^{ac} 292 iuuat] iubat n
 293 Castaliam] castalia $gt^{ac}\epsilon^1$ castalium $n\delta$ castalie ϵ | deuertitur]
 diuertitur f 294 nunc¹] nun'c' f | magno] mag'n'o t | nunc²] nun'c' fr
 295 stabulis] stabilis f^{ac} tabulis γ 296 ouis] oues $b^{pc}d^{pc}gv^{pc}x^2no\delta\epsilon\eta$
 reducitur] ducitur $h^{ac}o^{ac}$ 297 multa] mult[Et] a^{ac} | stipula] stipula[Et] $a\zeta$
 filicumque] felicumque $f^{ac}g^{ac}j^{ac}n$ [...]ilicumque h^{ac} fi'li'cumque h
 298 sternere] [Et s]ternere γ^{ac} | subter] supter a^{ac} suber v | frigida] frida
 $t\epsilon^{ac}$ frig[...] ζ^{ac} 299 turpisque] turpesque $gx^2zno\delta\zeta\eta$ turpsque f
 podagras] podrigas γ^{ac} 300 digressus] degressus a^{ac} digres[...] b^{ac}
 digress'u's r digress/o?/s γ^{ac} | iubeo] uibeo γ^{ac} 301 praebere] praeuere η
 recentis] recentes $a^{pc}b^{pc}cdefghijkr^{pc}vxzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma^{pc}$ 302 a] *om.* n *suppl.* n^2
 303 medium] mediam b | cum] cun ζ

iam cadit extremoque inrorat Aquarius anno.
 hae quoque non cura nobis leuiore tuendae, 305
 nec minor usus erit, quamuis Milesia magno
 uellera mutantur Tyrios incocta rubores.
 densior hinc suboles, hinc largi copia lactis;
 quam magis exhausto spumauerit ubere mulcra,
 laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis. 310
 nec minus interea barbas incanaque menta
 Cinyphii tondent hirci saetasque comantis
 usum in castrorum et miseris uelamina nautis.
 pascuntur uero siluas et summa Lycaeï,
 horrentisque rubos et amantis ardua dumos, 315
 atque ipsae memores redeunt in tecta suosque
 ducunt et grauido superant uix ubere limen.
 ergo omni studio glaciem uentosque niualis,
 quo minor est illis curae mortalis egestas,
 auertes, uictumque feres et uirgea laetus 320

304 extremo] extremo **an** *corr.* **a³n²** | inrorat] irrorat **hjp^{no}** 305 hae]
 haec **a³bcd^{pe}efghijkrtvxyz²δeζ^{ac}γ³** pecora **t⁵** armenta **ζ³** | nobis] uobis **ζ**
 leuiore] leuiora **b^{ac}c^{ac}** leuio[...]**ra r^{ac}** | tuendae] tuenda
bce^{f^{pe}}gh^{ac}irt^{pe}vxynd^e tuenda[...]**a** tuend[...]**f** custodienda **t⁵**
 306 Milesia] mi[...]**lesia b** millaesia **i** 307 mutantur] m[...]**o** tentur **a^{ac}**
 incocta] inco[...]**a** cta **δ** | rubores] rubore[...]**b^{ac}** 308 suboles] soboles
aefgh^{ac}ir^{ac}vxzno^eη *i.r.* **d** | largi] pressi **ioη** largi[...]**a** **h** largi **i⁶** (v)
 309 quam] q[...]**b^{ac}** quo **r^{ac}** | magis] m'a'gis **j** magnis **t^{ac}** ma'gis' **v⁴**
 exhausto] exausto **gny** et hausto **j** *corr.* **j⁶** | spumauerit] pumauerit **z^{ac}**
 spumauerat **γ^{ac}** | ubere] ubera **c^{ac}r^{γ^{ac}}** *corr.* **r³** | mulcra] mulcra **b^{ac}kn^{ac}γ^{ac}**
 mul'c'tra **c^ζ** multra **fj** ultra **z^{ac}** mulchra **oη** 310 pressis] *om.* **h** *suppl.* **h²**
 pr[...]**a** lessis **r** | manabunt] mabunt **δ** | flumina] ubera **ci⁶** (v) **r^{act}tx²oη** [...]**]**
bdf *corr.* **b²d¹f²** [...]**u** bera] **j** *corr.* **j⁶** hubera **ε** ubera **a³** (v) | mammis] *i.r.*
d palmis **o^ζη** mammis **o²** (v) **ζ²** (v) 311 hic u. (usque ad u. 314) non bene
 legitur in **o** | nec minus] ne minus **t^{ac}** | barbas] barb[...]**i** **s** **a^{ac}** 312 hic u.
 non bene legitur in **o** | Cinyphii] cyniphii **c^{pe}kt^{pe}m^η** ci(/y)ni(/y)phei
c^{ac}j^{ac}r^{ac}z cyriphii **t^{ac}** cinuphi **e** cyniphi **g** cynifei **h** ciniphii **v** ciniphei **ε**
 cyniphi **γ** | tondent] tudent **γ** | hirci] hir[...]**qu** **is** **γ^{ac}** | hirci saetasque]
 hircis aetasque **j^{ac}z^{ac}** hircis saetasque **x^{ac}** | saetasque] [...]**etasque δ**
 comantis] comantes **b^{pe}cd^fhijk^rpe^{pe}tv^{pe}xyznde^ζη^{γ^{pe}}** 313 hic u. non bene
 legitur in **o** | castrorum] castorum **j^{ac}** | nautis] naut[...]**a^{ac}** 314 hic u. non
 bene legitur in **o** | et] *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j²** 315 horrentisque] horrentesque
d^{pe}r^{pe}zno^δζ h'o'rrentisque **b** horrentis **r^{ac}** orrentesque **ε** orrentisque **γ^{ac}**
 rubos] rubo **f^{ac}** | amantis] amantes **d^{pe}g^{pe}h^{pe}ijr^{pe}v^{pe}x²zno^δe^ζ** | ardua dumos]
 ardua [...]**d**umos **c** | dumos] domos **z^{ac}γ^{ac}** 316 ipsae] ipse **r** | redeunt]
 red[...]**u**unt **b^{ac}** 317 ubere] [...]**bere b^{ac}** 318 niualis] niuales
b^{pe}c^{pe}d^{pe}h^{pe}irx²z^{ac}no^δe^ζ2η^γ iuuales **ζ** 319 egestas] eiestas **γ** 320 auertes]
 auertas **g** | uictumque] uictum'q(ue)' **c** | uirgea] uirgia **a^{ac}**

305 hae] pecora **t⁵** armenta **ζ³** | tuendae] custodienda **t⁵**

pabula, nec tota claudes faenilia bruma.

At uero Zephyris cum laeta uocantibus aestas
in saltus utrumque gregem atque in pascua mittet,

Luciferi primo cum sidere frigida rura
325 carpamus, dum mane nouum, dum gramina canent,
et ros in tenera pecori gratissimus herba.

inde ubi quarta sitim caeli collegerit hora
et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae,
ad puteos aut alta greges ad stagna iubebo
330 currentem ilignis potare canalibus undam;
aestibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere uallem,

sicubi magna Iouis antiquo robore quercus
ingentis tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum
ilicibus crebris sacra nemus accubet umbra;
335 tum tenuis dare rursus aquas et pascere rursus
solis ad occasum, cum frigidus aëra uesper
temperat, et saltus reficit iam roscida luna,
litoraue alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi.
Quid tibi pastores Libyae, quid pascua uersu

321 faenilia] felia ζ^{ac} fae/mi?/lia γ^{ac} | bruma] brama *fortasse* g^{ac} bruℓ. ℓma
h 322 Zephyris] zephaeris c | uocantibus] uocant γ^{ac} | aestas] aℓ...ℓtas f^{ac}
aetas γ^{ac} 323 *hunc u. om. j suppl. j¹* | in pascua] inℓ. ℓpℓ. ℓscua h^{ac}
mittet] mittes **abcde**fg²hijkrtvxyznoδ^εζηγ mites g 324 Luciferi] lucifero
i^{ac}γ^{ac} | cum] *om. a suppl. a³* | sidere] sydere ζ 325 dum mane] dumne f
corr. f² | mane] /mane/ r | nouum] noℓdℓum γ^{ac} | canent] canunt e^{ac} canint
f^{ac} canant r^{ac} uirent *ε corr. ε¹* ℓmℓanent γ^{ac} 326 in tenera] interea o
gratissimus] graℓt? ℓtissimus j | herba] herbam a 327 sitim] sit z^{ac}
collegerit] colligerit c^{ac}gδ collegerℓ... ℓ h^{ac} 328 querulae] quℓaℓerulae fy
cicadae] cycℓℓade δ 329 ad¹] aut h^{ac}r^{ac}z³ at c^{ac}g^{ac}γ^{ac} | greges] gregis v
ad²] *i. r. b* adℓ. ℓ γ | iubebo] iubeto **abcde**f^{ac}ghijk^{pc}rtvxyznδ^εζηγ
iubeℓbℓo fr iuueuo o iubeto a²(v) 330 ilignis] i'ℓignis h eliℓ. ℓgnis o
lignis *ε* ylingnis η | potare] portare t^{ac}γ^{ac}x^{ac}z^{ac}γ^{ac} ℓ... ℓtare h^{ac} pℓr? ℓotare
g | canalibus] caℓnℓnalibus e 'ca'nalibus ζ | undam] condam γ^{ac}
331 aestibus] ℓcℓestibus j^{ac} hestibus h^{ac} | at] ac a^{pc}fghj ad a^{ac}t^{ac}γ^{ac}γ
ℓau? ℓt h^{ac}aℓuℓt r aut *ε* in ζ | uallem] ballem o uellem γ^{ac} 332 Iouis]
iobis n | antiquo] antico γ^{ac} | quercus] querqus g 333 ingentis] ingentes
a^{pc}cde fghijr^{pc}tvxyznoδ^εζηγ³ incentis γ^{ac} | tendat] tendant i^{ac} tenda z^{ac}
ramos] remos f^{ac} ramus γ^{ac} | sicubi] sic ubi r | nigrum] nigram c^{ac}f^{ac}j^{ac}
ℓiℓnigrum y nigra γ^{ac} 334 ilicibus] iℓℓ? ℓlicibus t illicibus γ | crebris]
cebris i^{ac} | sacra] sacrum γ | accubet] acubet **ciz** accubℓ... ℓ h^{ac} 335 tenuis]
tenues **bd**^{pc}gx²noδ^ηγ^{pc} | dare] ℓ... ℓre h^{ac} | rursus¹] rursusℓ... ℓ b rursuℓr? ℓ
f^{ac} ru'r'sus t 337 reficit] refℓ. ℓcit h^{ac} | roscida] roscoa i^{ac} 338 alcyonen]
alcyonem fjt^vz alti(/y)onem hj^{pc} alchionem i alchionen i² alcyoℓcℓnem j
acalanthida] achalantida a^{ac}c^{ac}dfgjk^tvxyz²nδ achalandida **ez** athalantida
c^{pc} 'acha'lantida *ε* alacanthida η acalenthida γ^{ac} | dumi] dumus g² duma i^{ac}
339 Quid tibi] qui/d/ ℓ... ℓ /tib/i r | pastores] pastoris a f g² h^{pc} i^{ac} k r^{pc} v x y

prosequar et raris habitata mapalia tectis? 340
 saepe diem noctemque et totum ex ordine mensem
 pascitur itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis
 hospitibus: tantum campi iacet. omnia secum
 armentarius Afer agit, tectumque laremque
 armaque Amyclaeumque canem Cressamque pharetram; 345
 non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis
 iniusto sub fasce uiam cum carpit, et hosti
 ante exspectatum positus stat in agmine castris.
 At non qua Scythiae gentes Maeotiaque unda,
 turbidus et torquens flauentis Hister harenas, 350
 quaque redit medium Rhodope porrecta sub axem.
 illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, neque ullae
 aut herbae campo apparent aut arbore frondes;
 sed iacet aggeribus niueis informis et alto
 terra gelu late septemque adsurgit in ulnas. 355
 semper hiems, semper spirantes frigora Cauri;
 tum Sol pallentis haud umquam discutit umbras,

340 habitata] habitat[.] b^{ac} habitam t^{ac} abitata z^{ac} | mapalia] mappalia gyy
 mapali[.] b^{ac} ma[.] palia f maphalia i^{ac} 341 noctemque] no'c'temque t
 et] om. ε | totum] per totum f²gi^{ac} 342 itque] idque t^{ac}oe i[.] que b^{ac}
 it[.] que v atque z^{ac} it[.] que γ | pecus] om. f suppl. f² | longa] longe
 noδ | in] om. i suppl. i² 344 Afer] a[.] fer t | Afer agit] agit afer ε
 345 canem] canum γ^{ac} | Cressamque] crassamque c^{ac} | pharetram] faretram
 c ph/e?/rthra γ^{ac} 346 patriis] patris γ^{ac} | Romanus] rom'a'nus ζ
 347 iniusto] i[.] niusto a iniust'o' t | sub fasce] suffasce fr | uiam] via n
 hosti] hostem a³c^{ac}dfgrvy²zon hostim ky ostim a host[.] e^{ac} hosti[.] γ
 ostim a³ (v) hostem b² (v) hosti d² (v) η² (v) 348 exspectatum] spectatum
 b^{ac}γ^{ac} | positus] po[.] sitis f | stat] [i?]stat γ | agmine] acmine z^{ac}
 castris] cretis f^{ac} 349 qua] qua[.] b quas x^{ac} | Scythiae] scythei a^{ac}
 scy[.] thiae r | Maeotiaque] ma[.] tiaque b^{ac} meotidaque c meotia f
 meetiaque i^{ac} me[.] lotiaque r moetiaque γ^{ac} 350 turbidus] turpidus r^{ac}z
 flauentis] flauentes gj^{ac}x²noδζηγ^{ac} | Hister] ister ce om. a suppl. a²
 harenas] arenas ze 'h'arenas r 351 quaque] qua[.] que f | quaque...
 axem] quaque redit medium 'rhodope' porrecta sub axem [rodope] r
 Rhodope] rodope b^{ac}r^{ac}zζ hoc uerbum post axem collocauerat r^{ac} rhodepe
 ut. uid. t^{ac} ro[.] i]dope γ | porrecta] precta c^{ac} | axem] axen av^{ac} axe ny
 352 illic] illi o² | tenent] tent ζ^{ac} | neque] ne r^{ac} | ullae] ulla z^{ac} ulle γ
 353 herbae] he'r'bae t | aut²] ut av corr. a²v⁴ | frondes] frondis f^{ac}k^{ac}
 354 niueis] n[.] ueis a^{ac} niuis i^{ac} uiuus γ^{ac} 355 gelu] gulu j^{ac} ieu γ ielu
 γ^{ac} | adsurgit] assurgit cdhjtznδζ asurgit ε | ulnas] ullas t 356 hiems]
 hiemps bhrtvzζηγ hiemp's' c iemps ε [g]em[.] s γ corr. γ³ | spirantes]
 spirantis a^{ac} [cra?]spirantes γ | Cauri] chauri
 ab^{ac}defghijkr^{ac}tvxy^{ac}znoδζηγ chori be chaori r^{ac} chau[.] n]i y pro chori o²
 357 pallentis] pallentes d^{ac}v^{ac}x²noδε^{ac}ζ palentis i^{ac}r^{ac}t^{ac}γ^{ac} | haud] aud
 z^{ac}γ³ haut f aut γ

356 Cauri] pro chori o²

nec cum inuectus equis altum petit aethera, nec cum
 praecipitem Oceani rubro lauit aequare currum.
 360 concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae,
 undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,
 puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustis;
 aeraque dissiliunt uulgo, uestesque rigescunt
 indutae, caeduntque securibus umida uina,
 365 et totae solidam in glaciem uertere lacunae,
 stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis.
 interea toto non setius aëre ningit:
 intereunt pecudes, stant circumfusa pruinis
 corpora magna boum, confertoque agmine cerui
 370 torpent mole noua et summis uix cornibus exstant.
 hos non immissis canibus, non cassibus ullis
 puniceaeue agitant pauidos formidine pennae,
 sed frustra oppositum trudentis pectore montem
 comminus obtruncant ferro grauiterque rudentis

358 inuectus] inuectis **f^{act}ζ^{ac}** inue[n?]tus **h^{ac}γ^{ac}** | equis] **[a]**lequis **h**
 altum] altus **γ^{ac}** | aethera] ahetera **y** etera **z^{ac}** | cum²] dum **ad^{ac}fi^{ac}vz** tum **c**
 359 Oceani] **[o?**]oceani **f** | rubro] in rubro **go** robro **ζ** | lauit] lauat **h^{ac}n**
 aequare] aequorae **a^{pc}k** aequora **a** aequare**[.]** **y** 360 subitae] subita **r^{ac}**
 in] im **f^{ac}g^{ac}** | crustae] chrustae **av** 361 orbis] orbes
ab^{cde}fg^{hijk}rvxyznoδ^εζ^ηγ^{pc} urbis **γ** 362 puppibus] pubpibus **g** pubibus **t**
 puppibus **t^{ac}** | prius] pri**[m]**us **j** | patulis] *post* patulis *interpunxerunt* **to**
 nunc] nu'n'c **r** | hospita] ospita **γ** | plaustis] plastris **t** 363 dissiliunt]
 dissil**[u]**unt **γ^{ac}** | uulgo] uolgo **b^{ac}t** uolgo **[.]** **f^{ac}** | rigescunt] regescunt **z^{ac}**
 364 indutae] indut**[aeque]** **γ^{ac}** | caeduntque] ceduntque **cerv** caedum **γ^{ac}**
 securibus] se'cu'ribus **ζ** | umida] humida **ad^{ef}g^{hijk}lvzno^εζ^η** humidi **f**
 uina] **[a]**uina **γ** 365 solidam in] **[...]** solidam in **f** **[in]** **[...]**lidam in **γ^{ac}**
 366 stiriaque] *i.r.* **b** | impexis] inpexis **bc^{de}fg^hkr^tvxyzδ^εζ^γ** in**[l]**?]lexis
g | induruit] indurunt **δ** | horrida] orrida **z** 367 setius] *litt.* -tius *i.r.* **zn**
 ningit] *i.r.* **b** ninguit **a^{ac}b¹c^{pc}df^{ghijk}tvxy^{pc}zδ^εζ^ηγ** ning**[u]**it **r** ninxit **n**
 ninguit **n³** (v) 368 *hunc u. (propter homoeoarchon cum u. 367) om. a*
suppl. a¹ | circumfusa] circumfusii **z^{ac}** 369 boum] bo**[u]**um **b**
 confertoque] con**[.....]** **b^{ac}** conferto **z** | agmine] acmine **yy^{ac}** 370 mole]
 mol/o?/ **γ^{ac}** | noua] naua **f^{ac}** noba **o** | summis] sumis **ζ^{ac}** su**[l]**?]mis **n**
 exstant] exiant **n** **[s]**extant **γ** 371 hos] quos **y^{pc}** | immissis] inmissis
ab^{cde}g^jrtvzδ^εζ^η missis **e^{ac}γ^{ac}** inmissis **i** | canibus] ca**[r]**nibus **e**
 cassibus] casibus **a^{ac}i^{ac}j^{ac}** cas**[...]** **b^{ac}** | ullis] *i.r.* **b** 372 puniceaeue]
 puniceae**[.]** **b^{ac}** puniceaeue **f^{pc}** puniceue **i^{ac}** puniceae**[a]**ue **r** puniceaeue **v**
 puniceaeque **ζ** puniceue **γ^{ac}** | agitant] agita'n't **c** | pennae] pinnae **bf^{ac}r^{act}y^{ac}**
 373 frustra] frust'r'a **h** | oppositum] appositum **c** obpositum **g** oppositum
z opositum **ζ** | trudentis] trudentes **ad^{pc}ehijr^{pc}vx²znoδ^εζ^γ³** | pectore]
 pecore **e^{ac}** pecora **γ^{ac}** 374 comminus] cominus **b^{pc}ez** comminos **γ^{ac}**
 obtruncant] obtrunca**[.]** **d^{ac}** obtrunca'n't **h** | grauiterque] pariterque **noδ**
 rudentis] rudentes **b^{pc}d^{pc}ghⁱac^jr^{pc}x²znδ^εζ^η** ruentis **γ^{ac}**

caedunt et magno laeti clamore reportant. 375
 ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub alta
 otia agunt terra, congestaque robora totasque
 aduoluere focis ulmos ignique dedere.
 hic noctem ludo ducunt, et pocula laeti
 fermento atque acidis imitantur uitea sorbis. 380
 talis Hyperboreo Septem subiecta trioni
 gens effrena uirum Riphaeo tunditur Euro
 et pecudum fuluis uelatur corpora saetis.
 Si tibi lanitium curae, primum aspera silua
 lappaeque tribolique absint; fuge pabula laeta; 385
 continuoque greges uillis lege mollibus albos.
 illum autem, quamuis aries sit candidus ipse,
 nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato,
 reice, ne maculis infuscet uellera pullis
 nascentum, plenoque alium circumspice campo. 390
 munere sic niueo lanae, si credere dignum est,
 Pan deus Arcadiae captam te, Luna, fefellit
 in nemora alta uocans; nec tu aspernata uocantem.

375 caedunt] cedunt **ev** 376 defossis] defosis **z^{ac}** defessis **n** | specubus]
 specibus **γ^{ac}** 377 congestaque] cogestaque **k^{ac}** | totasque] totas
a^{pc}b^{ac}ce^{pc}fghjkr^{pc}xyy *corr.* **g²y²** 378 aduoluere] atuoluere **b^{ac}** | dedere]
 deder[La]e **f** 379 noctem] no'c'tem **r** | ducunt] ducut **y^{ac}** | pocula]
 po[.].ula **r** 380 fermento atque] fermentoque **γ** | acidis] [L.]acidis **g**
 accidis **z^{ac}** acid[.].s **γ** | imitantur] immutantur **ε^{ac}** | uitea sorbis] uites orbis
z^{ac} uitae aforuis **γ^{ac}** | sorbis] soruis **b^{ac}** 381 Hyperboreo] i(/y)p[er]boreo
a^{ac}gzo hyperboreo[.].s **f** hyperbo[.].e[.].reo **r** | Septem] septen **hj^{pc}k**
 subiecta] subiectam **t^{ac}** | trioni] thrioni **i** troni **γ^{ac}** 382 gens] [L.]ens **b^{ac}**
 effrena] eff[.].rena **f** efrena **t** etfrena **y^{ac}** | Riphaeo] ri(/y)p[er]heo **bejtvoζγ**
 rhipheo **dgyn** rhyph[er]eo **f** rifeo **c** rip'h'eo **r** | tunditur] tonditur **a^{ac}** | Euro] ero
z^{ac} 383 pecudum] pecudem **c^{ac}** pecum **i^{ac}** pecodum **nγ^{ac}** | fuluis] fefuluis
ε^{ac} | uelatur] uelantur **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyznoδεζηγ³** uestitur **a²** (v) 384 Si]
 si[.].t? **r** | lanitium] lac(/t)inium **at^{ac}y^{ac}** la[.].m? **n**ium **f^{ac}** la[.].c? **n**? **n**ium **j**
 lanicium **t^{pc}** | curae] cu[.].i **r** **e^{ac}** 385 lappaeque] lapaeque **i^{ac}**
 lapp(a)e'q(ue)' **r** | tribolique] tribulique **ab^{pc}c^{pc}deg[h]ikr^{pc}vznγ^{pc}** | fuge]
 fugae **t^{ac}γ^{ac}** | pabula] papula **v** 386 continuoque] continuo **n** *corr.* **n²**
 uillis] uiuis **j^{ac}** ullis **r^{ac}** | lege] lege[.].s **δ** 387 ipse] ips[La]e **f** 388 subest]
 sub[La]est **f** supest **y^{ac}** | udo] uno **y^{ac}** *om.* **o^{ac}** ude **γ^{ac}** 389 reice] reiice **d**
 ne] na **y** | infuscet] /in/fuscet **r** | uellera] uellere **r^{ac}** | pullis] pubis **r^{ac}**
 390 nascentum] nascentem **f^{ac}h^{ac}** nascetum **γ^{ac}** | alium] al'b'um **n**
 circumspice] circumspece **j^{ac}** circum aspice **ζ** | campo] campum **y**
 391 munere] mure **e^{ac}** mu[.].nere **j** | sic] si[.].q **γ^{ac}** | lanae] lana **j^{ac}** lunae
γ^{ac} | si] sic **h^{pc}i^{ac}** | credere] crede **ζ^{ac}** 392 Arcadiae] archadiae **acehvz**
 captam] capta[.].nt **y^{ac}** | Luna] luna[.].m **γ** | fefellit] fellit **e^{ac}** 393 nemora]
 [m]emora **a^{ac}** | alta uocans] -ta uo- *i.r.* **γ** | uocans] uoca[.]. **ζ^{ac}** | nec...
 aspernata] ne espernata **γ^{ac}** | aspernata] asperna **i^{ac}** spernata **r^{ac}**

- At cui lactis amor, cytisum lotosque frequentis
 395 ipse manu salsasque ferat praesepibus herbas:
 hinc et amant fluuios magis, et magis ubera tendunt
 et salis occultum referunt in lacte saporem.
 multi etiam excretos prohibent a matribus haedos,
 primumque ferratis praefigunt ora capistris.
 400 quod surgente die mulsero horisque diurnis,
 nocte premunt; quod iam tenebris et sole cadente,
 sub lucem: exportant calathis (adit oppida pastor),
 aut parco sale contingunt hiemique reponunt.
 Nec tibi cura canum fuerit postrema, sed una
 405 uelocis Spartae catulos acremque Molossum
 pasce sero pingui. numquam custodibus illis
 nocturnum stabulis furem incursusque luporum
 aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Hiberos.
 saepe etiam cursu timidos agitabis onagros,
 410 et canibus leporem, canibus uenabere dammas;
 saepe uolutabris pulsos siluestribus apros
 latratu turbabis agens, montisque per altos

394 At] ad **b^{ac}r^{ac}** | cytisum] ci(/y)thiſum **cehjktnonŷ** chitiſum **fg**
 lotosque] lot'h'osque **x** | frequentis] frequentes **bdv^{pc}x²zodεζŷ**
 freq'u'entes **n** 395 ipse] ille **abcdefghijkrtvxyznoεζŷ** | manu] matu **c^{ac}**
 manu salsasque] manus **ℓ.alsasque f^{ac}** | salsasque] salsa's'que **h**
 396 amant] amat **i^{ac}** | fluuios] **ℓ..lus r^{ac}** | et²] *om.* **r ac**
acdefghi^{ac}jk^{r2}tvxyzδ *corr.* **i²** | magis²] *om.* **r suppl. r²** | tendunt] te'n'dunt
h tendit **δ** 397 occultum] oculum **zy³** occultumque **a^{ac}** oculum **ŷ**
 referunt] **ℓer?**ℓreferunt **a** referent **on^{ac}** 398 multi] multi**ℓ.ℓ b** | etiam]
 iam **cdefghi^{ac}jkrtvxyznδζŷ** etiam **d²** (v) | prohibent] proibent **z** | haedos]
 (a)edos **ervzy** 399 primaque] primat**ℓ.ℓ b^{ac}** | ferratis] feratis **h^{ac}jac^{ac}ζ^{ac}**
 praefigunt] prefigant **v** | ora] hora **r ara ŷ^{ac}** | capistris] capistris **r^{ac}**
 400 quod] oquo/o/ **b^{ac}** quo **r corr. r³** | mulsero] **ℓ...ℓere r** 401 nocte]
 noc'te' **e** | premunt] pr**ℓaℓ**emunt **fr** praemunt **b^{ac}** | iam] **ℓ...ℓ j^{ac}** | tenebris]
 teneris **ŷ^{ac}** | cadente] cadente **i^{ac}** cadentem **ŷ^{ac}** 402 calathis] chalatis **fghz**
 calatis **eky^{ac}** | adit] itque **a aℓu?**ℓdit **f** adit **a¹** (v) | oppida] o'p'pida **h** opida
ζ 403 hiemique] hiemeque **δ** | reponunt] roponunt **ŷ^{ac}** 405 uelocis]
 ueloces **d^{pc}f^{pc}gijt^{pc}x²nodεζŷ** | Spartae] sparthe **c** sparthae **v** | Molossum]
 molosum **ab^{ac}cdeg^{ac}h^{pc}ijkrvzy^{ac}** molopsum **δ** 406 numquam]
 nu(m)**ℓ.ℓ**quam **h** 407 nocturnum] nocturnem **t^{ac}** nocturnu**ℓsℓ ŷ^{ac}**
 stabulis] stabuli **i^{ac}** stabilis **z^{ac}** | furem] finem **i^{ac}** forem **j^{ac}** | incursusque]
 incursosque **a** cursosque **v** 408 aut] aℓuℓut **ŷ** | impacatos] inpacatos
abcdghijkrtvznδεŷŷ inpactos **ζ^{ac}** | horrebis] orrebis **ŷ^{ac}** hor**ℓbℓ**ebis **z**
 409 saepe] sepaē **c** | etiam] iam **fŷ corr. f²ŷ²** | agitabis] *om.* **i suppl. i²**
 agitabunt **v** | onagros] imagros **f** honagros **r^{pc}** anogros **ŷ^{ac}** 410 et] **e n**
 uenabere] uenenabere **r** uenauere **ŷ** | dammas] damnas **j^{ac}z^{ac}** dammes **c^{ac}**
 damas **ε** damis **ŷ^{ac}** 411 pulsos] *hoc uerbum iterauit o* pulsus **ŷ^{ac}**
 412 latratu] lat'r'atu **cg** latra **f corr. f²** latrutu **z^{ac}** latratu**ℓ.ℓ ζ** latrat ut **ŷ^{ac}**
 montisque] montesque **eg^{pc}j^{ac}x²nodεζŷ**

ingentem clamore premes ad retia ceruum.

Disce et odoratam stabulis accendere cedrum
galbaneoque agitare grauis nidore chelydros. 415
saepe sub immotis praesepibus aut mala tactu
uipera delituit caelumque exterrita fugit,
aut tecto adsuetus coluber succedere et umbrae
(pestis acerba boum) pecorique aspergere uirus
fouit humum. cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor, 420
tollentemque minas et sibila colla tumentem
deice! iamque fuga timidum caput abdidit alte,
cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae
soluuntur, tardosque trahit sinus ultimus orbis.
est etiam ille malus Calabris in saltibus anguis 425
squamea conuoluens sublato pectore terga
atque notis longam maculosus grandibus aluum,
qui, dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus et dum
uere madent udo terrae ac pluuiabilibus Austris,
stagna colit ripisque habitans hic piscibus atram 430
improbis ingluuiem ranisque loquacibus explet;

413 ingentem] ingenti ζ¹ | clamore] clamore[m] y | premes] praemes b
pr[Ca]lmes r | ceruum] cerbum oη ceruom t^{ac} 414 odoratam] odoratam
v^{ac}γ^{ac} | stabulis] in stabulis a¹er^{pc}v | accendere] accedere i^{ac} accende're' ζ
incendere oη in(cendere) j³ (v) 415 galbaneoque] galbaneque z^{ac}
agitare] agitari a^{ac} | grauis] graues b^{ac}j^{ac}k^{pc}x²z²δe graui d^{pc}no grau[i] k
nidore] nitore i^{ac} | chelydros] 'c'h'elydros ar caelidros k helidros γ
416 sub] sub[i] a | immotis] inmotis tvy^{ac} inmo[...] b^{ac} in[...]m'otis c
immo[...]tis h | praesepibus] praesibus f corr. f² 417 delituit] dilituit v^{ac}
deli[...]tuit z dil[...]tuit γ 418 tecto] t[Ca]cto γ^{ac} | adsuetus] assuetus
b^{pc}cdhktxy^{pc}n adsueto γ | succedere et] succe[...]dere a corr. a³
succeder[...] b^{ac} succeder'e'et t succedere v succederet z^{ac} succedere
γ^{ac} | et] e γ^{ac} | umbrae] [...]brae b^{ac} 419 acerba] acerua oδ | pecorique]
pecori[s]q(ue) c pe[Ca]coriq(ue) h | aspergere] aspargere fgx spargere ζ
a[Er]p[er]gere γ^{ac} 420 fouit] fodit b^{ac}g^{ac}x² | cape¹] capa g^{ac} | manu]
manu[m] γ 421 tollentemque] tollentenque j tolentemque y^{ac} tollentem
z^{ac} | sibila] sibi γ^{ac} 422 deice] deiice dh^{pc} | iamque] namque a^{ac} iam'q(ue)'
c | caput] capud g^{ac}n^{ac} capu[d?] f^{ac} 423 cum] com- γ^{ac} | medii] medii[...]
r med[...] z^{ac} | extremaeque] extremae fn^{ac} | agmina] agmin[...] f^{ac}
424 soluuntur] [...]soluuntur b^{ac} solunntur e soluu[...]tur h^{ac} | trahit] trait coe
drahit γ^{ac} | orbis] orbes ac^{pc}ef^{pc}g^{ac}rtvxyzno^{ac}δζη 426 conuoluens]
conuolens e^{ac}z^{ac} 427 atque] at'q(ue)' h | notis] no[Ca]tis f lotis r^{ac}
longam] l[Ca]ngua a lingua a¹ lingua e | maculosus] maculos[i?]s a^{ac}γ^{ac}
maculosis t^{ac} maculos[iu]s γ^{ac} | grandibus] gradibus δ^{ac} | aluum] aluum t
aluo γ^{ac} album n^{ac} 428 amnes] amnes δ amnis γ^{ac} | ulli] ullis η 429 uere]
uer z | madent] ma[Ca?]dent r ma[Ca]dent y 430 colit] colet γ^{ac}
ripisque] ripis[Ca]q(ue) j | habitans] habitas e^{ac}k^{ac} hibitans j^{ac} | hic] hi[Ca]c
ζ 431 improbus] inprobis bcefh^{pc}ijkrtvyz | ingluuiem] inglubiem n
loquacibus] locacibus t^{ac}

- postquam exusta palus terraeque ardore dehiscunt,
 exsilit in siccum, et flammantia lumina torquens
 saeuit agris asperque siti atque exterritus aestu.
 435 ne mihi tum mollis sub diuo carpere somnos
 neu dorso nemoris libeat iacuisse per herbas,
 cum positis nouus exuuiis nitidusque iuuenta
 uoluitur, aut catulos tectis aut oua relinquens,
 arduus ad solem et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
 440 Morborum quoque te causas et signa docebo.
 turpis ouis temptat scabies, ubi frigidus imber
 altius ad uiuum persedit et horrida cano
 bruma gelu, uel cum tonsis inlotus adhaesit
 sudor, et hirsuti secuerunt corpora uepres.
 445 dulcibus idcirco fluuiis pecus omne magistri
 perfundunt, udisque aries in gurgite uillis
 mersatur, missusque secundo defluit amni;
 aut tonsum tristi contingunt corpus amurca

432 exusta] ex(h)austa **b²ch^{pc}j^{pc}z²γ** ex[**Λ**a?]usta **r** ex'a'usta **v⁴** ex'h'austa
n¹ (ex)au(sta) **d²** (v) | terraeque] terreque **a^{ac}** | dehiscunt] deiscunt **cf^{ac}z^{ac}**
 433 exsilit] exiit **abc^{ac}d^{ac}e^{ac}fh^{ac}ijkltvxyzδεζηγ** exi[**Λ**]it **r** exuit δ exilit
b³ (v) | in...et] [E**τ**] in siccum **r** *corr.* **r¹** | et] *om.* **h** | flammantia]
 flamantia **rv** | lumina] limina **z^{ac}** | torquens] torques **e^{ac}** 434 exterritus]
 exterritis **t^{ac}** 435 ne] **a** nec **t⁴ne** ne[**Λ**c] | mihi] mi[**Λ**c]hi **b** | mollis] molles
d^{pc}g^{ac}r^{pc}v^{pc}xynοδενγ^{pc} molis **z^{ac}** 436 neu] ne **ε** | nemoris] memoris **f^{ac}**
 iacuisse] iacui's'se **h** | herbas] herba[**Λ**m] **b^{ac}** 437 cum positis] compositis
j^{ac} | positis] positus **r^{ac}** po[**Λ**s]sitis **y** | exuuiis] *om.* **h** *suppl.* **h¹** exuuiis **r^{ac}**
 exubiis **οδη** | exuuiis nitidusque] exuuiis[**ε**?]nitidusque **t** | *post hunc u.*
 lubrica conuoluens sublato pectore terga (*cf. u. 426 et Aen. 2,474*) *add.*
c²di⁶j⁸r⁴t⁶y² 438 uoluitur] soluitur **t^{ac}** | aut¹] aut[**Λ**...] **h** | oua] aua **γ^{ac}**
 relinquens] reliquens **e** relin[**g**]uens **γγ^{pc}** 439 linguis] linguas **v^{ac}**
 440 causas] causa **f^{ac}** causes **ε^{ac}** 441 ouis] oues **b³c^{pc}d^{pc}f^{pc}gh^{pc}jx²z²nδεζη**
 temptat] temtat **e^{ac}** | scabies] scabies **k^{ac}** | ubi] ube **γ^{ac}** | imber] himber **rζ**
 442 uiuum] uium **g^{ac}h^{ac}** uiuo **t^{ac}** uiuom **γ^{ac}** | persedit] perossedit **v**
 horrida] orrida **zy** hor'ri'da **h** | cano] cono δ 443 gelu] gelu[**Λ**s] **y** | cum]
 com **f^{ac}** | inlotus] illotus **hn** i[**Λ**].l¹lotus **b^{ac}** inlutus **γ^{ac}** | adhaesit] adaesit **r**
 444 secuerunt] secue[**Λ**...]runt **f** 445 dulcibus] dubibus **z^{ac}** | idcirco]
 i/.circo **γ^{ac}** | fluuiis] fluuiis[**ε**?] **t** *om.* **n** fluuius *suppl.* **n¹** *corr.* **n^{pc}** | omne]
 omni **γ^{ac}** | magistri] magistri[**Λ**s] **r** 446 perfundunt] perfundunt **a** *corr.* **a¹**
 aries] ar[**Λ**].les **f^{ac}** | in] i **f^{ac}** | uillis] uellis **c^{ac}** *om.* **ε** *suppl.* **ε³**
 447 missusque] misosque **γ^{ac}** | secundo] secund'o' **h** | defluit] diffluit **z**
 amni] anno **c^{ac}** a[**Λ**n]ni **c^{pc}** p(ro) amne **c²** 448 tristi] bristi **γ^{ac}** | contingunt]
kδη *corr.* **k²** coni[**Λ**u]ngunt **ζ^{ac}** perfundunt **a²** (v) perfundunt **j³** (v) unguent
j² | corpus] corpus[**Λ**...] **e** | amurca] amurca **γ**

447 amni] p(ro) amne **c²** 448 contingunt] unguent **j²**

et spumas miscent argenti uiuaque sulphura
 Idaeasque pices et pinguis unguine ceras 450
 scillamque elleborosque grauis nigrumque bitumen.
 non tamen ulla magis praesens fortuna laborum est
 quam si quis ferro potuit rescindere summum
 ulceris os: alitur uitium uiuitque tegendo,
 dum medicas adhibere manus ad uulnera pastor 455
 abnegat et meliora deos sedet omina poscens.
 quin etiam, ima dolor balantum lapsus ad ossa
 cum furit atque artus depascitur arida febris,
 profuit incensos aestus auertere et inter
 ima ferire pedis salientem sanguine uenam, 460
 Bisaltae quo more solent acerque Gelonus,
 cum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum,
 et lac concretum cum sanguine potat equino.
 quam procul aut molli succedere saepius umbrae
 uideris aut summas carpentem ignauius herbas 465
 extremamque sequi, aut medio procumbere campo
 pascentem et serae solam decedere nocti -
 continuo culpam ferro compesce, priusquam

449 argenti] argentique ϵ^{ac} | uiuaque sulphura] *i.r.* **b** et sulphura
 (sulph[ϵ h?lura **t**) uiua **acdg hij^{pc}k^{pc}tvxyz^δ** *corr.* **g²** et sulphura uiua **kr²** et
 solfura uiua **e** et sulphura uiu[ϵ i?l]a **f** et sulphura uiua **j** uiua et sulphura **r**
 sulphura uiuaque **i⁸** ac sulphura uiua **ne¹ζ** uiuaque sulphura η et sulp'h'ura
 ui'u'a γ 450 Idaeasque] ideasque **ertvn** | pices] picis **z^{ac}** | et] *om.* **n** *suppl.*
n¹ | pinguis] pingues **d^{pc}gi^{pc}r^{pc}δ^{pc}η^{pc}** | unguine] unguine **i^{ac}** | ceras] caras **r^{ac}**
 451 elleborosque] eleborosque **ae^{ac}v^{ac}** elleboresque **j^{ac}** **[[c]]**eleborosque **γ^{ac}**
 grauis] graues **c^{pc}d^{pc}g^{ac}j^{pc}rxz²n^{pc}γ** | nigrumque] nigrum'q(ue)' **h** | bitumen]
 bitu ϵ .l]men **j** uitumen η /u/itumen **γ^{ac}** 452 praesens] *post hunc uerbum*
fere sex litterae erasae exhibentunt/exstant in g | laborum] 'la'borum **n**
 labor[ϵ i]lum γ | est] *om.* **g^{ac}z^{ac}ζ** 453 rescindere] rescindere ϵ .l] **d**
 rescendere **γ^{ac}** 454 os] **[[h]]os j** | alitur] aliter **i^{ac}** | uitium] uitiumque **i^{ac}**
 455 adhibere] a ϵ .l]hibere **f^{ac}** adibere ϵ | uulnera] uolnere **γ^{ac}** | pastor]
 pastur **γ^{ac}** 456 et] aut **bc^{pc}η^{ac}** **[[aut?]] r^{ac}** | meliora] melior ϵ .l] **b^{ac}** | sedet]
 sedet ϵ et] **a** | omina] omnia **bef^{ac}g^{ac}ac^{pc}γ^{pc}ne** omni **a** *corr.* **a²** *corr.* **b³**
 omi'n'a **r** omina **e²(v)** | poscens] posces **e^{ac}** puscens **γ^{ac}** 458 furit] fuerit
z² | depascitur] depascatur **γ^{ac}** | arida] arrida ϵ 459 auertere] ϵ .l]auertere **y**
 auertere et] auerteret **r^{ac}** 460 ima] i ϵ .l]ma **f** | ferire] feri **a^{ac}** | pedis] pedes
γ^{ac} | salientem] sa ϵ l ϵ l]lentem **f^{ac}** sali ϵ u?l]lentem **y** salientim **γ^{ac}**
 461 Bisaltae] bissaltae **ζ** 462 Rhodopen] rodopen **aene²ζ^γ**
 463 concretum] con ϵ .l]cretum **j** | cum] *om.* γ | potat] po ϵ .l]at **b^{ac}**
 po ϵ r?l]tat **h** 464 aut] ut **n** *corr.* **n²** | molli] molli ϵ s] **c** mollo **i^{ac}**
 succedere] succeder ϵ a]e **r** | saepius] saepiu ϵ .l] **b^{ac}** | umbrae] umbra **b^{ac}**
 465 ignauius] ignau ϵ i?l]s **f^{ac}** 466 medio] in medio **k^{pc}** 467 et serae]
 serae et **t** | serae] sere **av** saere γ | nocti] nocte **e** nocti ϵ **l** **t**
 468 compesce] conpesce **gt** | priusquam] *i.r.* **b**

- 470 dira per incautum serpant contagia uulgus.
non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo
quam multae pecudum pestes. nec singula morbi
corpora corripunt, sed tota aestiua repente,
spemque gregemque simul cunctamque ab origine
gentem.
tum sciat, aërias Alpīs et Norica si quis
475 castella in tumulis et Iapydis arua Timaui
nunc quoque post tanto uideat, desertaque regna
pastorum et longe saltus lateque uacantis.
Hic quondam morbo caeli miseranda coorta est
tempestas totoque autumnī incanduit aestu
480 et genus omne neci pecudum dedit, omne ferarum,
corripitque lacus, infecit pabula tabo.
nec uia mortis erat simplex; sed ubi ignea uenis
omnibus acta sitis miseros adduxerat artus,
rursus abundabat fluidus liquor omniaque in se
485 ossa minutatim morbo conlapsa trahebat.
saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram,
lanea dum niuea circumdatur infula uitta,

469 dira] d[.lra] b³ | incautum] incautem f^{ac} | uulgus]
uolgos f^{ac}γ^{ac} uulgos c^{ac} 470 hiemem] hiemen j hiemon z | ruit] [l. ruit f
rut γ^{ac} | aequore] aequorae γ^{ac} 471 multae] multe v | pecudum] pecud[.l
a^{ac} pecudes v^{ac} pecodum n^{ac}ηγ | nec] non ζ 472 corripunt] corrumpunt
j³ (v) 474 sciat] siat γ^{ac} | aërias] aereas k^{pc}ζ aeries c erias z^{ac} herias γ^{ac}
Alpis] alpes acdefghijklr^{pc}tvxyznδζη | et] aut b [aut?] l^{ac} 475 Iapydis]
iapidis a¹evnεζη lapidis f^{ac}g^{pc}z^{ac} iapygis b^{ac}γ iapicis a iapi[Et?] l^{is} r^{ac}
arua] arma f^{ac}v^{ac}x^{ac}n litt. -u- i. r. c ar[Em] la γ^{ac} | Timaui] ti'm'auī r timauit
z^{ac} 476 post tanto] postanto r^{ac}z^{ac} | tanto] t[.l]to j^{ac} 477 lateque]
lat[la]leque r | uacantis] uacantes ac^{pc}defghijklr^{pc}vxyznδεζη uagantes
b^{ac}c^{ac} uagantis γ^{ac} 478 Hic] Kic f | morbo] mo[cc?].l^o r^{ac} | morbo caeli]
caeli morbo η | caeli] cae'li' n | miseranda] miserando f | coorta] cohorta
b^{pc}er^{pc}tvn c[h?]ohorta f choorta γ 479 tempestas] tempesta[.l] a^{ac}
totoque] totaque b^{pc} | autumnī] autumn[.l] b^{ac} | incanduit] incaduit g^{ac}r^{ac}
incauduit f^{ac} | aestu] aestu[ls] r aestus ζ 480 omne neci] omneci fg corr.
f²g² | neci] nece γ^{ac} 481 corripitque] corripitque c^{ac}γ^{ac} corripuitque r^{ac}n^η
482 uia] om. c^{ac} | uia...simplex] simplex uia mortis erat η | uenis] uenus
c^{ac} uen[.l]is r om. z^{ac} 483 adduxerat] abduxerat b^{pc}d^{pc}v^{pc}ynen
a[.l]duxerat b addixerat z 484 abundabat] habundabat achi^{ac}vxye
[h]abundabat n abundaba[En]t γ | fluidus] fluuidus acfgi^{ac}tvxεζη^{ac}γ
liquor] humor a³ l[Eu?]l^oquor f^{ac} liquar v^{pc} | in se] om. z^{ac} | se] s[la?]le f
485 minutatim] minutatim im hj⁶ | conlapsa] colapsa b collapsa b^{pc}n
486 medio] medius r^{ac} | hostia] ostia b^{ac} | aram] aras ε 487 uitta] uita
f^{ac}k^{ac}ζ

469 dira] dura tristia b³

inter cunctantis cecidit moribunda ministros;
aut si quam ferro mactauerat ante sacerdos,
inde neque impositis ardent altaria fibris, 490
nec responsa potest consultus reddere uates,
ac uix suppositi tinguntur sanguine cultri
summaque ieiuna sanie infuscatur harena.
hinc laetis uituli uulgo moriuntur in herbis
et dulcis animas plena ad praesepia reddunt; 495
hinc canibus blandis rabies uenit, et quatit aegros
tussis anhela sues ac faucibus angit obesis.
labitur infelix studiorum atque immemor herbae
uictor equus fontisque auertitur et pede terram
crebra ferit; demissae aures, incertus ibidem 500
sudor et ille quidem morituris frigidus; aret
pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit.
haec ante exitium primis dant signa diebus:
sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus,
tum uero ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto 505
spiritus, interdum gemitu grauis, imaque longo
ilia singultu tendunt, it naribus ater
sanguis, et obsessas fauces premit aspera lingua.

488 cunctantis] cunctantes **c^{pc}d^{pc}f^{pc}ghj^{pc}r^{pc}v^{pc}n^{pc}δ^{pc}ε^{pc}ζ^{pc}η^{pc}** | cecidit] caecidit **γ**
489 ante] *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j²** | sacerdos] sacerdo **l..l^s h** 490 neque] nec **ζ**
impositis] inpositis **ac^fij^fkr^vy^δen^γ** | altaria] altana **z^{ac}** 491 responsa]
respos **f^{ac}** | consultus] consult **l^al^γac** | reddere] redere **γ^{ac}** 492 ac] at
fgiky^zδ aut **etx^{ne}** a **l^ul^t c** | suppositi] subpositi **ac^fghij^tv^zac^δε** | tinguntur]
ting **l..l^{untur} b** tinguuntur **b^{pc}γ** | cultri] cul/c?/ri **h^{ac}** 493 summaque]
summaqu **l^al^e f** summa **i^{ac}** sumaque **z** | sanie] sani **l^al^e fjr** san'i^e **h** sania
v^{ac} | infuscatur] **l..l^fuscatur b^{ac}** fuscatur **ζ** | harena] arena **g^jkye**
494 hinc] Kinc **f** | laetis] lao **l..l^{is} r^{ac}** | uulgo] uolgo **f^{ac}i^{ac}ty^{ac}** 495 dulcis]
dulces **c^{pc}d^{pc}f^{pc}ghj^{pc}r^{pc}v^{pc}x²n^{pc}δ^{pc}ε^{pc}ζ^{pc}η^{pc}** 496 blandis] blandi **l..l^kac** | rabies] rebies
j^{ac} | quatit] qua **l^t?l^{tit} t** 497 tussis] tuis **γ^{ac}** | anhela] anhelat **i^{ac}** anela **z^γac**
sues] ues **γ^{ac}** | ac] aq **a^{ac}γ** | obesis] obessis **cg^δζ^{ac}** obthesis **av**
498 immemor] inmemor **ac^defgij^krvxyz^δη** 499 equus] **l^al^eequus hj**
fontisque] fontesque **e^{pc}h^jv^{pc}n^{pc}δ^{pc}ε^{pc}ζ** fortisque **a^{ac}c^{pc}d** fontis **b** *corr.* **b³**
fronteque **g^{ac}** fo **l^r?l^tis**que **e** fortis **b³** (v) 500 crebra] crebro **d^{ac}f^{pc}h^{ac}j^{ac}ζ**
creb'r'a **r** crebro **d²** | demissae] dimissae **c^{ac}dh^{ac}ε^{ac}** demisae **f^{ac}j^{ac}** | aures]
auras **f^{ac}** | incertus] incertis **γ^{ac}** 501 morituris] moriturus **eg^{ac}h^{ac}j^{ac}r^{ac}tz²ζ**
morituri **n^{ac}γ^{ac}** 502 pellis] pelles **c^{ac}f^{ac}** | ad tactum] attactu **n** | tactum]
tractum **ε** t **l^rl^{actum} γ** | tractanti] tractandi **f^{ac}j^{ac}k** tra **l..lⁿl^dlⁱ j^{ac}**
503 haec] nec **c^{ac}** | diebus] diabus **f^{ac}** 504 sin] sint **γ** 505 atque] at **ζ^{ac}**
attractus] adtractus **aef^{pc}ghij^kr^{pc}vxyz^εζ^γ** atractus **cfr** a **l^dl^{tractus} b^{ac}**
attactu **n** 506 imaque] **l^sl^{imaque} γ** 507 *hunc u. om.* **f** *add.* **f²** | singultu]
singultu **γ^{ac}** | it] et **r^{ac}ζ^{ac}** **l..l^bac** i **γ^{ac}** | naribus] aribus **γ^{ac}** 508 obsessas]
obsessa **e^{ac}g^{ac}** | premit] pr **l^al^{emit} f**

500 crebra] crebro **d²**

- profuit inserto latices infundere cornu
 510 Lenaeos; ea uisa salus morientibus una.
 mox erat hoc ipsum exitio, furiisque relecti
 ardebant, ipsique suos iam morte sub aegra
 (di meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum!)
- discissos nudis laniabant dentibus artus.
 515 ecce autem duro fumans sub uomere taurus
 concidit et mixtum spumis uomit ore cruorem
 extremosque ciet gemitus. it tristis arator
 maerentem abiungens fraterna morte iuuencum,
 atque opere in medio defixa reliquit aratra.
- 520 non umbrae altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
 prata mouere animum, non qui per saxa uolutus
 purior electro campum petit amnis; at ima
 soluuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urget inertis
 ad terramque fluit deuexo pondere ceruix.
- 525 quid labor aut benefacta iuuant? quid uomere terras
 inuertisse grauis? atqui non Massica Bacchi
 munera, non illis epulae nocuere repostae:
 frondibus et uictu pascuntur simplicis herbae,
 pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
- 530 flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris.
 tempore non alio dicunt regionibus illis

510 Lenaeos] len[Ca]leos f | salus] salis f^{ac} 511 exitio] exitium b^{ac}
 exi[em]tio y | relecti] relecti r 512 morte] more e^{ac} | aegra] i.r. r
 513 di] dii dfgr^{ac}tx²yzδeζγ 514 discissos] discisos i^{ac}z^{ac} | nudis]
 [L.]nudis y 515 autem] enim v | duro] om. h suppl. h¹ | fumans] famans
 f^{ac} | sub] fu- scribere inceperat e^{ac} | uomere] u[...].ere h^{ac} | taurus] tauros
 γ^{ac} 516 uomit ore] uomitare z^{ac} 517 extremosque] extremos'q(ue)' c
 gemitus] gemitu b^{ac} | it] [e?]t b^{ac} et r^{ac} 519 defixa] defix[...]. ζ^{ac}
 reliquit] relinquit a³b¹cdefhi^{pc}jkr²tvyzζηγ rel[...]. b relinquit g reliquit
 g^{pc} | aratra] i.r. b 520 nemorum] morum v corr. v⁴ | non²] om. γ suppl. γ³
 mollia] [L....]ia b^{ac} | possunt] p'o'ssunt γ 521 uolutus] uolut[...].s h^{ac}
 522 purior] pu[n]ior ζ^{ac} | electro] [L.]lectro b^{ac} | petit] pet[...]. b^{ac} | at]
 a[...]. b^{ac} et δ ad e 523 oculos] oculis b^{ac} [L.]oculos f | urget] urguet
 a^{ac}d^{ac}jrtvxyzζηγ urg[...].et n | inertis] inertes
 b^{ac}cdefghijk^{ac}rx^{ac}yznδeζηγ^{pc} iner[...].tis γ 524 ad] at γ^{ac} | fluit] ruit e
 525 quid¹] quit f^{ac} | quid²] quod c^{act} qui'd' h | uomere] uomer r^{ac}
 526 inuertisse] inuestisse f^{ac} | grauis] graues d^{pc}i^{pc}jv^{pc}x²nδeζηγ^{pc} | atqui] at
 quin hjnδ ad qui g^{ac} atqui[n] y atque non n³ | Massica] masica i
 massi[...].lca k massicha z | Bacchi] bachi abdetvnδeζηγ 527 non] [i]n
 γ^{ac} | nocuere] no[n?]uere γ^{ac} | repostae] postae fg corr. f²g²
 528 simplicis] simplices b^{ac}f^{ac}ζ^{ac} 530 somnos] su[...].los b^{ac} summos r^{ac}
 somnus e^{ac} | abrumpit] abrupit f^{ac}g^{pc}iz tollit abstrahit g² abstulit i⁴ disrapit
 x² | salubris] salubres a^{pc}b^{pc}cefghijk^{pc}vxyznδeζηγ

530 abrumpit] tollit abstrahit g² abstulit i⁴ disrapit x²

quaesitas ad sacra boues Iunonis et uris
 imparibus ductos alta ad donaria currus.
 ergo aegre rastris terram rimantur, et ipsis
 unguibus infodiunt fruges, montisque per altos 535
 contenta ceruice trahunt stridentia plaustra.
 non lupus insidias explorat ouilia circum
 nec gregibus nocturnus obambulat: acrior illum
 cura domat; timidi dammae ceruique fugaces
 nunc interque canes et circum tecta uagantur. 540
 iam maris immensi prolem et genus omne natantum
 litore in extremo ceu naufraga corpora fluctus
 proluit; insolitae fugiunt in flumina phocae.
 interit et curuis frustra defensa latebris
 uipera et attoniti squamis astantibus hydri. 545
 ipsis est aër auibus non aequus, et illae
 praecipites alta uitam sub nube relinquunt.
 praeterea iam nec mutari pabula refert,
 quaesitaeque nocent artes; cessere magistri,
 Phillyrides Chiron Amythaoniusque Melampus. 550
 saeuit et in lucem Stygiis emissa tenebris
 pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Metumque,

532 quaesitas] quaesitus γ^{ac} 533 imparibus] inparibus **befgjkrtvyz** $\zeta\eta$
 534 rastris terram] terram rastris **b** | ipsis] ipsi **b^{ac} 535 unguibus] ungibus
 i^{ac} | infodiunt] infoiunt γ^{ac} | montisque] montesque **b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}j^{ac}n\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta**
 motisque **z^{ac} 536 contenta] contempta **z^3** | trahunt] traunt η | plaustra]
 plau's'tra **c** 537 insidias] insidians **a^{pc}c^{pc}h^{pc}j^{pc}v\gamma** ins insidias **g** insidiis **t**
 538 nec] ne **b^{ac} | nocturnus] nocturnos **f^{ac}** nocturnis **r^{ac} | obambulat]
 obambuat **g^{ac} | illum] illi **n** 539 timidi] timi'di' **c** timidae **e** timide **n^{pc}**
 dammae] damnae **h** *litt.* -mmae *i.r.* **z** 540 nunc] **n\mathbb{L}**. **\mathbb{L}n(un)c** **c^{ac}
 541 maris] ma \mathbb{L} t \mathbb{L} ris η | immensi] inmensi **abcd^{ac}ef^{pc}ghijklrtvxyz\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma**
 immense **f** | natantum] natandum **b^{ac} 542 litore] littore **gh^{ac}y** **\mathbb{L}.....\mathbb{L}** **b^{ac}
 in extremo] **\mathbb{L}....\mathbb{L}**tremo **b^{ac} | naufraga] naufrag \mathbb{L} i \mathbb{L} a **y** 543 in] ad ϵ
 flumina] flumine **ac^{ac}e^{ac}v** flumin'a' **r** | phocae] pho \mathbb{L} a \mathbb{L} cae **f** pho \mathbb{L} e \mathbb{L} cae **y**
 544 curuis] cur \mathbb{L} r? \mathbb{L} u'i's **h** 545 attoniti] adtoniti **gi^{ac}\epsilon** 'at'toniti **c** ottoniti
 d^{ac} | squamis] squam **z^{ac} | astantibus] adstantibus **bhjrv^{pc}z\zeta\gamma**
 $\mathbb{L}s\mathbb{L}$ astantibus **f** asstantibus **i** | hydri] ydri **k^{ac} 546 aequus] aequos **r^{act}\gamma^{ac}**
 illae] ille γ 547 praecipites] praecipites γ^{ac} | relinquunt] relinquunt **yn**
corr. **n^1** 548 praeterea] praetere'a' **j** | iam nec] nec iam **br** | refert]
 $\mathbb{L}....\mathbb{L}$ efert **f^{ac}** ref \mathbb{L} e \mathbb{L} et **y** *corr.* **y^2** re $\mathbb{L}....\mathbb{L}$ t γ^{ac} 549 quaesitaeque] que sit
 eque **z^{ac} | cessere] cess \mathbb{L} . \mathbb{L} re **b^{ac} 550 Phillyrides] phi(/y)lirides **fghtye**
 pyllirides **c** phyrides **i^{ac}** phyliridis **r^{ac} | Amythaoniusque] amithaoniusque
adetvn^{pc}\delta\epsilon ami(/y)taoniusque **bfghi^{ac}** amythaniusque **j^{ac}**
 ami \mathbb{L} c \mathbb{L} taoniusque **r** amathaoniusque γ^{ac} amy \mathbb{L} n? \mathbb{L} thaoniusque **n**
 amithoniusque $\zeta\eta$ amthaoniusque γ^{ac} | Melampus] malampus γ^{ac}
 551 emissa] emisa **j^{ac}** semissa γ^{ac} 552 Tisiphone] tesiphone **z** tiphone γ^{ac}
 Morbos] morb'o's **r** | ante] tante γ^{ac} | Metumque] me \mathbb{L} . \mathbb{L} umque **d^{ac}******************************

inque dies auidum surgens caput altius effert.
 balatu pecorum et crebris mugitibus amnes
 555 arentesque sonant ripae collesque supini.
 iamque cateruatim dat stragem atque aggerat ipsis
 in stabulis turpi dilapsa cadauera tabo,
 donec humo tegere ac foueis abscondere discunt.
 nam neque erat coriis usus, nec uiscera quisquam
 560 aut undis abolere potest aut uincere flamma;
 ne tondere quidem morbo inluuieque peresa
 uellera nec telas possunt attingere putris;
 uerum etiam inuisos si quis temptarat amictus,
 ardentes papulae atque immundus olentia sudor
 565 membra sequebatur, nec longo deinde moranti
 tempore contactos artus sacer ignis edebat.

297,1 filicumque]‡

5

187,1 ubere]‡

400,1 die]‡

553 caput] *om.* g capud v^{ac} 554 balatu] ballatu e | pecorum] z^{pc} (*quid antea fuerit non dispicitur*) peccorum j 555 arentesque] l. l^{ac} arentesque b ar l d l^{ac} arentesque j ar dentesque η | sonant] sonat t^{ac} ut uid. | supini] sopini en^{pc} 556 hunc u. *om.* e suppl. e¹ | iamque] iiamque y | dat] dant η aggerat] agerat f^{ac} j^{ac} | ipsis] ipse γ^{ac} 557 dilapsa] delapsa a^{pc} b^{pc} c^{pc} d^{pc} e^{pc} f^{pc} g^{pc} h^{pc} j^{pc} v 558 humo] umo j^{ac} | tegere] teger l et l a^{ac} tegeret v ac] aut t | discunt] dicunt z^{ac} γ^{ac} disc l ... l b discant b¹ 559 nam neque] namque j^{ac} r^{ac} | neque] ne f corr. f² | coriis] curiis r^{ac} cori z^{ac} | quisquam] qui l c? l quam b^{ac} 560 uincere] uincera b^{ac} | flamma] flamma l. l a 561 ne] nec abeghjkvxynδeζη non c^{ac} | quidem] quide(m) l. l c inluuieque] inluuiaequē cv i l. l luuieque b inluui l a l eque f in l q l luuiaequē y^{ac} illuuiāequē nδe illubieque η 562 attingere] adtingere gy atting l u l ere y | putris] putres b^{pc} c^{pc} d^{pc} e^{pc} f^{pc} g^{pc} h^{pc} j^{pc} k^{pc} l^{pc} m^{pc} n^{pc} o^{pc} p^{pc} q^{pc} r^{pc} s^{pc} t^{pc} u^{pc} v^{pc} x^{pc} y^{pc} z^{pc} 563 temptarat] temptaret j^{ac} tempterat γ^{ac} | amictus] amicus γ^{ac} 564 papulae] pabulae j^{ac} n^{ac} γ^{ac} | immundus] imundus abcd fghijk r t v y z e ζ η γ^{pc} imundos γ 565 longo] longe h logo r^{ac} | moranti] morati r^{ac} η 566 contactos] contractos e f h^{ac} j^{ac} t^{ac} y² e^{pc} γ^{pc} contartos y | PUBLII (PUB- c P. zy) VERGILII (VIRG- c VIRGILII j k x y V. z) MARONIS (MAR- c MARRONIS f M. z P.V.M. a) GEORGICORUM (GEORGICON a GEORG- c k y) LIBER TERTIUS (III cy) EXPLICIT (EXPLICIT LIBER III k EXPLICIT LIBER TERTIUS t) acfgjktzzy EXPLICIT LIBER TERTIUS GEORGICORUM VIRGILII MARONIS i GEORGICON LIBER (L. OM. d) TERTIUS (III r) EXPLICIT dr EXPLICIT LIBER III GEORG(ICONUM) h P. V. M. GEORGICON LIBER III (TERTIUS v) EXPLICIT ev EXPLICIT n liber iii georgicorum explicit δ subscriptio deest in y e ζ η erasa est in b

371,1 ullis]

Liber IV

Protinus aërii mellis caelestia dona
 exsequar: hanc etiam, Maecenas, aspice partem.
 admiranda tibi leuium spectacula rerum
 magnanimosque duces totiusque ordine gentis
 mores et studia et populos et proelia dicam. 5
 in tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
 numina laeua sinunt auditque uocatus Apollo.
 Principio sedes apibus statioque petenda,
 quo neque sit uentis aditus (nam pabula uenti
 ferre domum prohibent) neque oues haedique petulci 10
 floribus insultent, aut errans bucula campo
 decutiat rorem et surgentis atterat herbas.
 absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti
 pinguibus a stabulis, meropesque aliaeque uolucres

Georg. 4 INCIPIT (GEORGICORUM *add. j* GEORGICORUM *add. z*) LIBER
 QUARTUS (III **hjk** GEORGICORUM *add. t*) **fghijktxz**
 INCIPIT PRAEFATIO LIBER III INCIPIT GEORGICON LIBER III **c**
 GEORGICON LIBER QUARTUS INCIPIT **d**
 INCIPIT LIBER III VIRGILII MARONIS **r**
 INCIPIT GEORGICON LIBER QUARTUS **ev**
 INCIPIT LIBER QUARTUS **e**
 INCIPIT LIBER III FELICITER **γ**
 VERGILII **n** VIRGILII **n^{pc}**
inscriptio deest in yζ erasa est in b

1 Protinus] protenus **γ^{ac}** | aërii] aerei **efgik^{pc}r** aer^l. **li** **b^{ac}** aereii **f^{pc}**
2 exsequar] exquar **f^{ac}** ex^ls^lequar **h** | aspice] apice **b^{ac}** | partem] pastem
f^{ac} **3** admiranda] ammiranda **δ** | leuium] leu'i'um **c** | spectacula]
 expectacula **i** **4** magnanimosque] magnimosque **b^{ac}** magnaminosque **r^{ac}**
 magnanimos **n** *corr.* **n^l** | ordine] ex ordine **a²cfghik^{ac}t^{pc}vxznδeζγ³**
^lex^lordine **d** ex (ordine) **y²** | gentis] gentes **b^{ac}** **5** *hunc u. om. g suppl. g²*
 et^l] *om.* **f** | dicam] dic^l. **lam** **z** **6** at] a^l. **li** **b^{ac}** | at tenuis] atenuis **z^{ac}**
7 auditque] au^lt? ^lditque **r** **8** sedes] sedis **g^{ac}** | apibus] et *add.* **i^l**
 statioque] sta^l. ^lioque **γ^{ac}** | petenda] petanda **y^{ac}** est *add.* **d²g²** **9** uentis]
 uentus **r^{ac}ζ^{ac}γ^{ac}** | aditus] aditu **γ^{ac}** **10** ferre] ferro **a^{ac}** fere **f^{ac}** | prohibent]
 p^lh? ^lrohibent **r** proibent **z** | haedique] aedique **a^{ac}g** **11** errans] ^l. ^lerrans
b erran^lt^l **y^{ac}** | bucula] buccula **fgjk^{pc}xy^{ac}z** bacula **vγ^{ac}** bu^lc^lcula **c**
12 decutiat] decu'ti'at **h** | surgentis] surgentes **a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}x²nδe^{pc}ηγ^{pc}** | atterat]
 adterat **fx** atera **r^{pc}** att^l. ^ler^le^lt **y^{ac}** a^ld^lte^lr^lrat **γ^{ac}** **13** absint] apsint **γ**
 picti] pic'ti' **c** | squalentia] *i. r.* **c** scalentia **γ^{ac}** squalentia **γ²(v)** **14** a] ad **h^{ac}**
 meropesque] ^l.....^lesque **b^{ac}** | aliaeque] a'li'aeque **ζ**

Georg. 4
Glossae
4 ordine] ex (ordine) **y²** **8** petenda] est *add.* **d²g²**

- 15 et manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis;
omnia nam late uasant ipsasque uolantis
ore ferunt dulcem nidis immitibus escam.
at liquidi fontes et stagna uirentia musco
adsint et tenuis fugiens per gramina riuus,
20 palmaque uestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret,
ut, cum prima noui ducent examina reges
uere suo ludetque fauis emissa iuuentus,
uicina inuitet decedere ripa calori
obuiaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbor.
25 in medium, seu stabit iners seu profluet umor,
transuersas salices et grandia conice saxa,
pontibus ut crebris possint consistere et alas
pandere ad aestiuum solem, si forte morantis
sparserit aut praeceps Neptuno immerserit Eurus.
30 haec circum casiae uirides et olentia late
serpylla et grauius spirantis copia thymbrae
floreat, inriguumque bibant uiolaria fontem.
ipsa autem, seu corticibus tibi suta cauatis

15 Procne] progne **cd^{pc}gzm** prone **e^{ac}** proc^l. Ine **k** prochne **γ** | Procne
pectus] pectus procne **r** | pectus] pecus **f^{ac}** | signata] signata^l**m** **c**
16 uolantis] uolantes **acdeg^{pc}ij^{ac}t^{pc}vznζηγ^{pc}** 17 ferunt] ferant **i^{ac}** | nidis]
nidus **r^{ac}** | immitibus] inmitibus **bcd^{pc}f^{ac}gijkr^{pc}tvxyz^e** immi^l**En** **l**tibus **ζ**
inmi^l**l**tibus **γ** im(mitibus) **j¹** (v) 18 at] ad **f^{ac}r^{ac}** | stagna] tagna **f^{ac}**
19 adsint] assint **h^{pc}g^{ac}ky^{pc}nδη** at sint **a** | fugiens] fugiant **c^{ac}** fugi^l. In^l. **l**
f^{ac} fugians **i^{ac}** | riuus] riuus **f^{ac}g^{ac}** 20 palmaque] palma **x^{ac}** | aut] *om.* **afghij**
suppl. **a¹f¹h²i²** *alio atramento suppl.* **j¹** et **γ³** | inumbret] obumbret
acdei²kr^{pc}vxyz^eηγ³ adumbret **fghijnδ** ob(umbret) **g²** (v) ad(umbret) **v⁴** (v)
21 ducent] ducunt **d^{ac}fghi^{ac}ky^{ac}z** 22 ludetque] luditque **h^{pc}k^{ac}r^{ac}**
l^la? ludetque **f** | fauis] fauisque **z^{ac}** | emissa] -q(ue) missa **g^{ac}** **l**.. **l**emissa
fj^{ac} 23 calori] colori **i^{ac}** 24 obuiaque] obbiaque **n** | hospitiis] hospitis
f^{ac}i^{ac} hospi'ci'is **h** ospic(t)iis **ε^{ac}ηγ** | teneat] tenet **γ^{ac}** | frondentibus]
fondentibus **γ** frontibus **z^{ac}** | arbor] arbes **g^{ac}** **l**... **l**arbos **z^{ac}** arbor **ε**
25 seu¹] s^l**l**a^leu **r** se^l. **l** **γ^{ac}** | iners] inhers **gη** | profluet] profluat **h^{ac}**
profluit **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** | umor] humor **bcd^{pc}efgj⁶tvnδ^e** 26 transuersas] transuersa **i^{ac}**
conice] conice **t^{ac}** 27 ut] et **c^{ac}γ^{ac}e^{ac}γ^{ac}** | possint] possit **f** *corr.* **f²**
pos^l**l**su^l **l**nt **γ^{ac}** | alas] al^l**l**i^l **l**as **y** 28 ad] *om.* **j** *suppl.* **j²** | aestiuum] aestium
x^{ac} eestiuum **γ^{ac}** | morantis] morantes **h^{pc}d^{pc}ghi^{pc}jr^{pc}t^{pc}v^{pc}x²z^{pc}nδ^eζ^{γ^{pc}}**
29 sparserit] sarserit **h^{ac}** | praeceps] preces **i^{ac}** precep's' **n** | immerserit]
inmerserit **abcd^{ac}fghi^{pc}kr^{pc}tvxyz^eηγ** inmeserit **r^{ac}** | Eurus] *om.* **z^{ac}**
30 casiae] cas^l**l**s^liae **r** | uirides] uiridis **ky^{ac}** | et] *om.* **afi^{ac}j** *suppl.* **a²f²i²j⁶**
olentia] **l**c?^l **l**elentia **f^{ac}** 31 serpylla] serpulla **d^{ac}f^{ac}g^{ac}** serp^l. **l**lla **h^{ac}** | et]
om. **a** *suppl.* **a¹** | copia] **l**s^l**l**copia **f** | thymbrae] thymbre **c** Tymbrae (*litt.*
Ty- i. r) **z²** 32 floreat] florent **γ^{ac}** | inriguumque] irriguumque **g^{pc}jyz^{pc}γ^{pc}**
bibant] biban **f^{ac}** 33 ipsa] ipse **i^{ac}** | corticibus] corticabus **γ^{ac}** | cauatis]
cabatis **n**

seu lento fuerint aluaria uimine texta,
 angustos habeant aditus; nam frigore mella 35
 cogit hiems, eademque calor liquefacta remittit.
 utraque uis apibus pariter metuenda; neque illae
 nequiquam in tectis certatim tenuia cera
 spiramenta linunt, fucoque et floribus oras
 explent, collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten 40
 et uisco et Phrygiae seruant pice lentius Idae.
 saepe etiam effossis, si uera est fama, latebris
 sub terra fouere larem, penitusque repertae
 pumicibusque cauis exesaeque arboris antro.
 tu tamen et leui rimosa cubilia limo 45
 ungue fouens circum, et raras superinice frondes.
 neu propius tectis taxum sine, neue rubentis
 ure foco canculos, altae neu crede paludi,
 aut ubi odor caeni grauis aut ubi concaua pulsu
 saxa sonant uocisque offensa resultat imago. 50
 Quod superest, ubi pulsam hiemem sol aureus egit
 sub terras caelumque aestiua luce reclusit,

34 lento] lenta **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** | fuerint] fueri'n't **g** | aluaria] aluearia
acdefghijklr^{pc}tvxyzndεζηγ | texta] tecta **i^{ac}** 35 angustos] angustus **a^{ac}c^{ac}**
 habeant] habe'a'nt **k** | frigore] frigora **r^{ac}** 36 hunc u. om. a suppl. **a¹**
 cogit] co[nti]git **f** | hiems] hiemps **cefgihirtvzn^{ac}ηγ** | eademque]
 ea[nt?]demque **v** | remittit] remittat **g^{ac}** mittit **k^{ac}** 37 neque] nec **ζ** | illae]
 ill[.le **r** ille **γ** 38 nequiquam] nequicquam **f^{ac}zδ** | tenuia] tenua **k^{ac}** tenula
γ²(v) 39 fucoque] focoque **j^{ac}** fuscisque **ε** | floribus] foribus **a^{ac}**
 40 collectumque] -que om. **v** | gluten] glu[ct]ten **ay** glaten **c^{ac}** glutem **ir^{ac}**
 41 et¹] litt. -t in ras. in **c** | Phrygiae] prygiae **v** corr. **v¹** frigia **γ^{ac}** figiae
γ²(v) | seruant] serbant **n^{ac}** seruent **γ** | pice] pic[ca?]le **f** | Idae] [l.]idae **e**
 ideae **ε** 42 effossis] efossis **fh^{ac}** effosis **i^{ac}ε** e/./ossis **j^{ac}** effussis **γ^{ac}**
 43 terra] terram **n** | fouere] fodere **j^{pc}tnεζ** fo[ct]dere **δ** cauare **δ²**
 penitusque] -que om. **v** | repertae] reper[ti?]tae **v** 44 hinc usque ad u. 75
 om. **c** suppl. **c²** | pumicibusque] pomicibusque **z^{pc}** | exesaeque] i.r. **b**
 exe[cs]se **δ** | arboris] [l...] **f^{ac}** ilicis **zζ** 45 et] e **a^{pc}h^{pc}i²j^{pc}kr^{pc}et^{pc}xy** [l.] **a**
 e[ct.] **b** [l.]leui **j** | rimosa] rimmosa **v** | cubilia] cubilia[?] **t** 46 ungue]
 unge **a^{pc}cd^{pc}ei^{ac}rvy^{ac}nδ** | circum] c'i'rcum **r** | superinice] superiniice **d^{ac}**
 superinic[ct.]le **f** inice **z** 47 neu] heu **ζ^{ac}** ne **δ²(v)** | propius] prop[rius] **g**
 proprius **γ** propiis **v^{ac}** | tectis] hoc uerbum post rubentis collocauit **c²**
 sine] sene **r^{ac}** | rubentis] rubentes **d^{pc}f^{pc}ghijr^{pc}v^{pc}x²nδε^{pc}η** 48 ure] (u)ras
v⁴(g?) | canculos] chancros **c** concros **k^{ac}** | altae] alt[ca?]le **r** 49 aut ubi¹]
 i.r. **b** | odor] dolor **γ²(v)** | ubi²] om. **r** suppl. **r¹** | concaua] concaba **nδ**
 pulsu] i.r. **b** pulso **γ^{ac}** 50 offensa] o'f'fensa **h** | resultat] resulta **k^{ac}z^{ac}**
 imago] imag[ct.]lo **f** iago **g** corr. **g²** 51 superest] super[ct.] **γ^{ac}** | hiemem]
 hiemen **j** hiem'em' **ε** | egit] [ca?]legit **r**

43 fouere] cauare **δ²**

- illae continuo saltus siluasque peragrant
 purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant
 55 summa leues. hinc nescio qua dulcedine laetae
 progeniem nidosque fouent, hinc arte recentis
 excidunt ceras et mella tenacia fingunt.
 hinc ubi iam emissum caueis ad sidera caeli
 nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen
 60 obscuramque trahi uento mirabere nubem,
 contemplator: aquas dulcis et frondea semper
 tecta petunt. huc tu iussos asperge saporis,
 trita melisphylla et cerinthae ignobile gramen,
 tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum:
 65 ipsae consident medicatis sedibus, ipsae
 intima more suo sese in cunabula condent.
 Sin autem ad pugnam exierint - nam saepe duobus
 regibus incessit magno discordia motu,
 continuoque animos uulgi et trepidantia bello
 70 corda licet longe praesciscere; namque morantis

53 illae] illi f^{ac} ille r | saltus] g^{pc} (*non bene dispicitur*) | saltus siluasque]
 siluas saltusque ζ 54 purpureosque] porpureosque j^{pc}z purpureasque c^{ac}
 purpureosque f^{ac} | metunt] metunt[.] g 55 summa] summa[m?] r
 hinc] hic r^{ac} | dulcedine] dulcidine j^{ac} 56 fouent] f[] ouent γ | hinc] i. r. b
 arte] arce ζ | recentis] recentes cdfghijk^{pc}v^{pc}xyzneζηγ^{pc} 57 excidunt]
 excludunt f^{ac}j^{ac}z^{ac} ex[.....] b^{ac} ex[.] udunt d^{ac} | ceras] cares r^{ac} | tenacia]
 tena[.]cia ζ | fingunt] figunt v^{ac}ζ 58 hinc] Kin'e' f hic t | emissum]
 [m]emissum y missum γ^{ac} 59 aestatem] aestatim y^{ac} | liquidam]
 [.]liquidam y 60 obscuramque] obscuraque γ^{ac} | trahi] trai i | mirabere]
 mirauere η | nubem] nubere ε^{ac} 61 contemplator] contemplatur b^{ac}i^{ac}
 comtemplator e | dulcis] dulces cd^{pc}g^{pc}i^{ac}r^{pc}v^{pc}x²y^{pc}δεζηγ^{pc} | frondea]
 fronde z^{ac} frondea[s] γ 62 iussos] iusos r^{ac} | asperge] a[.]t[.]p[.]l[.]rge f
 adsperge r asperge η 63 trita] trista δ nomen δ² | melisphylla]
 me[.]l[.]lisphylla fy me[.....] b^{ac} melisphy'lla' e melisp'h'y'l'la h
 me[.]l[.]lisphyll[.] r^{ac} melisphila δ mellis philla ε melli[.]l[.] fila ζ melisfila
 ζ^{pc} | cerinthae] cheri(/y)nthae c^{pc}ky²γ^{pc} caerintae gh ceronthae b^{ac}
 caerintae f cerhint[.]h[.]ae r ceryntae z | ignobile] ignovile n
 64 tinnitusque] tinnitusque[.]q(ue)[.] b | cie] chie g | cie et] ciet a^{ac}r^{ac}
 quate] quat g corr. g² | cymbala] cimbala rt cynbala ζ 65 ipsae¹] ipsa f^{ac}
 ipse[.]ae] γ^{ac} | consident] considunt r^{ac} considuit y^{ac} con/c/ident γ^{ac}
 medicatis] altera litt. -i- ex corr. in c mecatis g corr. g² | ipsae²] periit
 quod scripserat c² suppl. c³ 66 cunabula] incunabulo f | condent] condunt
 cf^{ac}gi^{ac}ζ^{ac} 67 exierint] exier[.]u[.]nt γ^{ac} | nam] nam[.]q(ue)[.] k 69 animos]
 aminos y animus γ^{ac} | uulgi] uolgi b^{ac}f^{ac}t^{ac}γ^{ac} i. r. d uulgit z^{ac} | et] e γ^{ac}
 trepidantia] trepitantia j trepidantia v tropidantia z^{ac} paepidacia ε^{ac} | bello]
 i. r. d 70 longe] om. y suppl. y² | praesciscere] praescire j^{ac}r^{ac} praediscere
 e praescissere g^{ac}z^{ac} | morantis] morantes b^{pc}cd^{pc}f^{pc}ghi^{pc}jv^{pc}x^{pc}z^{pc}nδεηγ^{pc}

63 trita] nomen δ²

Martius ille aeris rauci canor increpat, et uox
 auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum.
 tum trepidae inter se coeunt pennisque coruscant
 spiculaque exacuunt rostris aptantque lacertos
 et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae 75
 miscentur magnisque uocant clamoribus hostem.
 ergo ubi uer nactae sudum camposque patentis,
 erumpunt portis, concurritur, aethere in alto
 fit sonitus, magnum mixtae glomerantur in orbem
 praecipitesque cadunt; non densior aëre grando, 80
 nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis.
 ipsi per medias acies insignibus alis
 ingentis animos angusto in pectore uersant,
 usque adeo obnixi non cedere dum grauis aut hos
 aut hos uersa fuga uictor dare terga subegit. 85
 hi motus animorum atque haec certamina tanta
 pulueris exigui iactu compressa quiescent.
 uerum ubi ductores acie reuocaueris ambo,
 deterior qui uisus, eum, ne prodigus obsit,
 dede neci; melior uacua sine regnet in aula. 90
 alter erit maculis auro squalentibus ardens -

71 ille] ill[La]e f | et] e't' h con € 72 auditur] audit z^{ac} auditor γ^{ac} | fractos]
 fractus a fra'c'tos k | sonitus] i.r. b sonitos w^{ac} | tubarum] tu[r]barum f
 73 tum] tunc cn nunc b corr. b³ | trepidae] trepide γ trepide γ^{pc} | coeunt]
 co[r]t?leunt k coegunt €^{ac} | pennisque] pinnisque b^{ac}f^{ac}r^{ac}tn^{ac}
 74 spiculaque] spicula affixz corr. a¹f²h²x²z² spiculaq[...]] k^{ac} | exacuunt]
 exaccuunt r exaciunt €^{ac} 75 regem] r/o/[q]/u/em γ^{ac} | atque] adque g
 76] post u. 77 collocauit n^{ac} | hostem] ostem €^{ac} 77 ubi uer] om. h suppl.
 h¹ | nactae] i.r. b na[n]ctae r nacte[s] γ nanctae γ²(v) | camposque]
 campusque γ^{ac} | patentis] patentes d^{pc}g^{pc}ij^{ac}γ^{pc}x²nδ€ζηγ^{pc} pat[r]l^{ac}entis y
 potentis γ 78 erumpunt] e[.].rumpunt j | concurritur] concur'ritur' alio
 atramento n² | aethere] aetherae b^{ac}w aere j⁴(v) et'h'aere γ | aethere in]
 aetherin r^{ac} 79 glomerantur] glomerentur j^{ac} glomer/e/ntur k^{ac} | orbem]
 orbe[s]?] γ^{ac} 80 non] et non €^{ac} | aëre] ere f^{ac} om. γ suppl. γ³
 81 concussa] concu's'sa r | tantum] tantum[ue]] k | pluit] fluit tn | ilice]
 ilicet z ille γ^{ac} 83 ingentis] ingentes d^{pc}g^{iv}pcx²nδ€ζη | pectore] petore g^{ac}
 84 cedere] c[er]ledere jr caedunt η (cae)dere η⁴(v) | hos] h γ^{ac} 85 uu. 85-
 91 euanidos in € sscr. €³ | dare] 'da're r | terga] ter[La]ga ζ 86 hi] hi[ec]?]
 f 87 pulueris] pulueres γ^{ac} | iactu] iact[La]?] a^{ac} iacta r^{ac} tactu η iactu
 η⁴(v) | compressa] compressa c f g j k t v x compressa z cumpressa γ^{ac}
 quiescent] quiescant b^{ac}h^{ac}r^{ac}zδ€³γ³ quiescant a^{ac}(quie)scant in marg.
 adnotauit ut uid. €³ 88 ductores] doctores i^{ac}v | reuocaueris] reuocaberis
 b^{pc}c^{ac}i^{ac}r^{ac} reuocabiris b^{ac} reuocauerir f^{ac} | ambo] ambos
 a¹b^{pc}c d e f g h i j k t p c v w x y z n δ € ζ η γ p c amb/u/[.]] γ 89 qui uisus] quisus γ^{ac}
 ne] om. γ suppl. γ³ 90 uacua] uacua[s]] r | sine] signe x^{ac}γ^{ac} 91 hunc
 u. om. z add. z³ | auro] aur[.]] f^{ac} auro[s]] γ

- nam duo sunt genera: hic melior insignis et ore
et rutilis clarus squamis; ille horridus alter
desidia latamque trahens inglorius aluum.
- 95 Ut binae regum facies, ita corpora plebis:
namque aliae turpes horrent, ceu puluere ab alto
cum uenit et sicco terram sput ore uiator
aridus; elucent aliae et fulgore coruscant
ardentes auro et paribus lita corpora guttis.
- 100 haec potior suboles, hinc caeli tempore certo
dulcia mella preme, nec tantum dulcia quantum
et liquida et durum Bacchi domitura saporem.
- At cum incerta uolant caeloque examina ludunt
contemnuntque fauos et frigida tecta relinquunt,
105 instabilis animos ludo prohibebis inani.
nec magnus prohibere labor: tu regibus alas
eripe; non illis quisquam cunctantibus altum
ire iter aut castris audebit uellere signa.
inuitent croceis halantes floribus horti
110 et custos furum atque auium cum falce saligna
Hellespontiaci seruet tutela Priapi.

92 duo sunt] $\text{[s] duo } \gamma \text{ corr. } \gamma^2$ 93 rutilis] rutulis $\text{v}\zeta \gamma^{\text{ac}}$ rutil $\text{[...]} \text{[s] b}^{\text{ac}}$ rotulis
 r^{ac} retulis ϵ^{ac} | clarus squamis] clarusquamis z | ille] illae γ | horridus]
orridus $\text{h}^{\text{ac}} \text{j}^{\text{ac}} \gamma^{\text{ac}}$ horrida ζ^{ac} 94 desidia] desidiam $\text{i}^{\text{ac}} \text{r}^{\text{ac}}$ | latamque]
latemque g^{ac} la $\text{[e?]} \text{[t] amque h}$ | trahens] tra'h'ens r trehens w^{ac} | inglorius]
inglori'u's h inglori/a/s γ^{ac} | aluum] aluom $\text{t} \gamma^{\text{ac}}$ 95 Ut] et r^{ac} | binae] bene
 γ^{ac} | regum] regium i^{ac} 96 aliae] alae h^{ac} 97 cum uenit] conuenit z^{ac}
et... terram] et terram sicco (si'c'co c) $\text{acdefghijkvwxyz}\delta\epsilon$ terram et sicco
 t | sput] sp $\text{[...]} \text{[t] uit h}$ 98 coruscant] cu $\text{[r]} \text{[...]} \text{[r] uscant b}^{\text{ac}}$ curuscant r^{ac}
choruscant ζ 99 corpora] corpore j^{ac} 100 haec] h $\text{[...]} \text{[d}^{\text{ac}}$ Kaec f h/o/ec
 w^{ac} | suboles] soboles $\text{acd}^{\text{ac}} \text{efg}^{\text{ac}} \text{ijk}^{\text{ac}} \text{rv}^{\text{ac}} \text{wx}^{\text{ac}} \text{yzn}\delta\zeta\eta$ | certo] certu γ^{ac}
101 preme] premens $\text{c}^{\text{ac}} \text{d}^{\text{ac}} \text{z}^{\text{ac}} \text{e}^{\text{ac}}$ pr $\text{[a]} \text{[...]} \text{[e] mes fr}$ pre $\text{[...]} \text{[e] s y}^{\text{ac}}$ | tantum]
tandum z^{ac} 102 et²] *om. v* γ suppl. $\text{v}^4 \gamma^2$ | Bacchi] bachi $\text{bcdjk}^{\text{ac}} \text{wz}^2 \text{n}\delta\zeta\eta$
domitura] domitare $\text{f}^{\text{ac}} \text{g}^{\text{ac}}$ $\text{[e]} \text{[...]} \text{[d] omitura } \gamma$ | saporem] s/u?/porem γ^{ac} 103
At] et η | incerta] incerto r^{ac} | caeloque] cael $\text{[...]} \text{[que b}^{\text{ac}}$ caelo'q(ue)' c caelo
quae f^{ac} | examina] exagmina γ | ludunt] condunt ζ 104 contemnuntque]
contempnuntque $\text{cd}^{\text{pc}} \text{ehjrt}^{\text{pc}} \text{vyzn}$ contem $\text{[...]} \text{[nuntque df}$ contemnunt't'que g
cont $\text{[...]} \text{[tu?]} \text{[nunt } \gamma^{\text{ac}}$ | fauos] fabos $\text{n}\delta$ | relinquunt] relinquunt $\text{c}^{\text{pc}} \text{egvy}$
105 instabilis] instabiles $\text{b}^{\text{pc}} \text{d}^{\text{pc}} \text{gh}^{\text{pc}} \text{ij}^{\text{pc}} \text{r}^{\text{pc}} \text{x}^2 \text{n}\delta\epsilon\eta$ instab $\text{[...]} \text{[u]} \text{[l] is } \gamma^{\text{ac}}$
prohibebis] prohibetis c^{ac} proibebis z 106 prohibere] proibere z cohibere
 ζ | tu] tu $\text{[m]} \text{[y}$ 108 ire] i $\text{[...]} \text{[re h}$ | castris] castri j^{ac} | audebit] audebat g^{ac}
uellere] uell/a/r $\text{[a]} \text{[} \gamma^{\text{ac}}$ 109 hunc u. (et u. 110, propter *homoeoteleuton*
inter uu. 108 et 110) *om. r* suppl. r^2 quibus uersibus erasis postea u. 109
suppl. r^5 u. 110 suppl. r^6 | croceis] croces f^{ac} c'r'oc $\text{[r]} \text{[e] is n}$ | halantes]
alantes cin^{ac} halentis γ halentes γ^{pc} | horti] horti $\text{[s?]} \text{[h}$ 110 hunc u. *om.*
r suppl. r^2 | et] *om. f* | furum] florum v^4 (v) | falce] fal $\text{[...]} \text{[ce h}$ | saligna]
salingna ϵ 111 Hellespontiaci] helespontiaci $\text{a}\zeta$

ipse thymum tinosque ferens de montibus altis
 tecta serat late circum, cui talia curae;
 ipse labore manum duro terat, ipse feracis
 figat humo plantas et amicos inriget imbris. 115
 Atque equidem, extremo ni iam sub fine laborum
 uela traham et terris festinem aduertere proram,
 forsitan et pinguis hortos quae cura colendi
 ornaret canerem biferique rosaria Paesti,
 quoque modo potis gauderent intiba riuus 120
 et uirides apio ripae, tortusque per herbam
 cresceret in uentrem cucumis; nec sera comantem
 narcisum aut flexi tacuissem uimen acanthi
 pallentisque hederas et amantis litora myrtos.
 namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus arcis, 125
 qua niger umectat flauentia culta Galaesus,
 Corycium uidisse senem, cui pauca relict
 iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuuenis

112 thymum] timum **r^{ac}** | tinosque] pinosque **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzndεζηγ**
 113 tecta] *litt. -a ex corr. in c* | serat] **l. l**erat **γ^{ac}** | late] **l**a]lt**l**ae] **γ^{ac}**
 circum] cricum *fortasse* **g^{ac}** | talia] taliae **γ^{ac}** | curae] cu**l**r?]**l**rae **j**
 114 ipse¹] ipsae **γ** | manum] man**l**u**l**um **f** manu**l. l** **h^{ac}** | feracis] feraces
cdfghijwzndεζηγ^{pc} ferac'es' **v³** tenaces **a²** (v) 115 humo] humum **c**
 plantas] plantes **y^{ac}** | inriget] irriget **cg^{pc}z²neη** irrig/a/t **h^{ac}** inrigat **δ** | imbris]
 imbres **acdefghijkrwxyzndεζη** imbr'es' **v³** hymbres **γ** 116 Atque] at**l. l**e
f^{ac} atqu**l**a]le **y** | ni iam] n/i/ **l. l** /i/am **r** niam **γ^{ac}** 117 et] *om.* **h^{ac}** | proram]
 pror**l**as?]**l** **h^{ac}** proras **γ^{ac}** 118 pinguis] pingues **b^{pc}d^{pc}fgi^{pc}j^{ac}v^{pc}ndεζηγ^{pc}**
 hortos] hortis **j^{ac}** hortus **r^{ac}** | quae] q(ue) **g^{ac}i^{ac}v^{y^{ac}}** | colendi] colenti **γ^{ac}**
 119 ornaret] **l...**aret **r^{ac}** | biferique] bifarique **f^{ac}w^{ac}** biferiqu**l**a]le **ry**
 'bi'biferique **v** | Paesti] pesti **cvn** p**l...**lesti **γ** 120 potis] po**l**si?]**l**is **r**
 positis **ε^{ac}** | gauderent] gauderet **ζ** et *add.* **ζ²** | intiba] intima **f^{ac}** | riuus] fibris
g²η 121 uirides] uiridis **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** | tortusque] totusque **h^{ac}i^{ac}** | herbam]
 'h'erbam **n** 122 cresceret] crescet **c^{ac}** | nec] nes **y^{ac}** et **η** | sera] sero
acd^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}hijkt^{pc}v^{w^{ac}}x^{ac}yzndεζηγ^{pc} 123 narcisum] narcisum **ad^{ac}e** | aut]
 aud **ε** haud **η** **l**ha. **l**ut **γ^{ac}** | tacuissem] 't'acuissem **h** | uimen] uimin **r**
 acanthi] achanti **ab^{ac}cdefghijkwxyzδγ** acanti **i** achant'thi' **v³** ac**l**h]lant'h'i' **n**
 124 pallentisque] pallentesque **x²ndεζη** pallantisque **b^{ac}** pa'llentisque **h**
 palle**l. l**tisque **y^{ac}** | hederas] ederas **ε** | amantis] amantes
b^{pc}cdfghijr^{pc}wxyzndεζη | litora] litor/e/ **γ^{ac}** | myrtos] mi(/y)rtus **r^{ac}η**
 125 namque] **l. l**amque **γ^{ac}** | Oebaliae] oebale **g^{j^{ac}}** bebal**l**e?]**l** **a^{ac}**
 oeba**l**l]le **f** o**l**l]lebaliae **r** **l. l**epaliae **γ^{ac}** | memini] mimini **γ^{ac}** | me] mae
γ | turribus] turpibus **γ^{ac}** | arcis] altis **ab¹cdefgh** (v) **ijkrtvwxyzndεζηγ^{pc}**
 a**l...** **l** **h^{ac}** a**l...** **l**is **γ** artis **i⁴** (v) archis **f²** (v) 126 umectat] humectat
aceir^{pc}tvwznd | flauentia] flabentia **η** | Galaesus] gelaesus **w^{ac}**
 127 uidisse senem] vidis semen **v** | relict] relict **r^{ac}** 128 iugera] iug**l**a] **l**
γ^{ac} | fertilis] fertiles **γ**

- 130 nec pecori opportuna seges nec comoda Baccho.
 hic rarum tamen in dumis olus albaque circum
 lilia uerbenasque premens uescumque papauer
 regum aequabat opes animis, seraque reuertens
 nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
 135 primus uere rosam atque autumnno carpere poma,
 et cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa
 rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
 ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi
 aestatem increpitans seram Zephyrosque morantis.
 ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo
 140 primus abundare et spumantia cogere pressis
 mella fauis; illi tiliae atque uberrima tinus,
 quotque in flore nouo pomis se fertilis arbor
 induerat, totidem autumnno matura tenebat.
 ille etiam seras in uersum distulit ulmos
 145 eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentis
 iamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.

129 opportuna] oportuna **abcdefghijkltvwxyzn^{pc}δζη** | nec comoda]
 necommoda **z^{ac}** | comoda] comoda **hwy** | Baccho] bacho **bedkwz²nδεζ**
 130 hic] hi **lⁿ?l^c r** | in] *om.* **v** | dumis] du'm'is **r** | olus] holus
c^{pc}defghijkrtvwxyznδεγ^{pc} holos **c^{ac}** 131 lilia] iilia **b^{ac}** | uerbenasque]
 uerbenas **g** | premens] praemens **b^{ac}** pr[Ca]lemens **y** *litt.* prem- *i.r.* **r**
 uescumque] cumque **f** *corr.* **f¹** uiscumque **i** 132 regum] regumq(ue) **h**
 aequabat] hequabat **γ^{pc}** | animis] animo **df^{ac}hr^{ac}ζ** anim[Co] **a^{ac}** animi **z**
 seraque] sera **l^m** at? **l^{que} γ^{ac}** 133 nocte] noce **j^{ac}** necte **γ^{ac}** | mensas]
 menses **i^{ac}** | onerabat] honerabat **cvn^{ac}γ^{ac}** | inemptis] in **l^c....l^{is} b^{ac}** inemtes **f**
 inemptes **f¹g^{ac}** inepti **ε** 134 atque] [Ca]/u/tque **γ^{ac}** | autumnno] automno **y^{ac}**
 135 et] **l^c.l^t b^{ac}** | hiems] hiemps **b^{ac}cehjr^{pc}tvzδ** iemps **r^{ac}** hien'p's **ζ**
 etiamnum] etiam nunc **abcdefghijkrtvwxyzδζγ^{ac}** & **l^t** iamnunc **j** e'ti'am
 nunc **n** | frigore] frigora **g** frigora **v** 136 rumperet] ruperet **g^{ac}** | glacie]
 glaci[Ca]le **f** | cursus] currus **i^{ac}** 137 ille] illae **γ** | comam] conam **j^{ac}** | iam]
 iam tum **a^{ac}cdef^{ac}ghi^{ac}j^{pc}tv^{ac}wx²zεη** iam [iam?] **j** iam iam **r^{pc}** iam i(n) **δ**
 tondebat] tondabat **j^{ac}** tundeat **γ^{ac}** | hyacinthi] achanti **acd^h2jwze**
 i(/y)aci(/y)nthi **a²fkvyδ** iachinti **ix^ζ** hyacincti **b** acanti **e** acan[**l^t**]thi **g^{ac}**
 achanthi **x²** acanthi **t** hiacanti **γ** hiacinti **γ^{pc}** 138 aestatem] aestat[**l^c**]em **γ**
 increpitans] increpans **a³** increpitas **γ^{ac}** | morantis] morantes
a^{pc}b^{pc}cdfghijr^{pc}vwxyznδεζη 139 fetis] fe[**l^c**]tis **r** fet[**l^c**]s **γ^{ac}** | idem]
 [e]idem **z** | atque] adque **g^{ac}** | examine] eamine **y^{ac}** | multo] mult/u/[**l^m**]
γ^{ac} 140 abundare] habundare **rv** | spumantia] mantia **ζ^{ac}** | pressis] praesis
r^{ac} 141 illi] ili **γ^{ac}** | tiliae] taliae **f^{ac}** | tinus] pinus
abcdefghijkrtvwxyznδεζηγ 142 quotque] quo[**l^d**]que **a^{ac}b^{ac}f^{ac}** quodque
γ | arbor] *om.* **f** *suppl.* **f²** 143 induerat] *litt.* -u- *i.r.* **i** indurat **x^{ac}** | totidem]
 to[**l^d**?]idem **g^{ac}** 144 seras] eras **γ^{ac}** 145 eduramque] eduram **x^{ac}y** et
 duramque **ε** | pirum] pirum[**l^c**] **r** | et] *om.* **h** | spinos] spinas **vw^{ac}**
 pruna] pru'n'a **r** | ferentis] ferentes **b^{pc}cd^rpcwx²znδεζηγ^{pc}**
 146 ministrantem] ministra'n'tem **k** | umbras] umbris **fi^{ac}δ** umbres **w^{ac}**

uerum haec ipse equidem spatiis exclusus iniquis
praetereo atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.

Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Iuppiter ipse
addidit expediam, pro qua mercede canoros
Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae
Dictaeo caeli regem pauere sub antro.
solae communis natos, consortia tecta
urbis habent magnisque agitant sub legibus aeuum,
et patriam solae et certos nouere penatis;
uenturaeque hiemis memores aestate laborem
experiuntur et in medium quaesita reponunt.
namque aliae uictu inuigilant et foedere pacto
exercentur agris; pars intra saepta domorum
Narcissi lacrimam et lentum de cortice gluten
prima fauis ponunt fundamina, deinde tenacis
suspendunt ceras; aliae spem gentis adultos
educunt fetus; aliae purissima mella
stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas;
sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti,
inque uicem speculantur aquas et nubila caeli,
aut onera accipiunt uenientum, aut agmine facto

147 uerum] [sed?] uerum i | ipse equidem] ipsequidem **a^{ac}cdg^{ac}wn**
spatiis] spaci[...]**ζ^{ac}** | exclusus] excu[...]**s**us **j^{ac}** us **z^{ac}** | iniquis] in'i'quis y
iniqu[us]**γ^{ac}** 148 atque] atqu'e' r | me memoranda] memoranda
aefgh^{ac}irvxynδζγ commemoranda **b³cdf^ljktw^{ac}zeη** corr. **i⁶j⁴w³**
com(memoranda) **n³** 149 naturas] om. a suppl. a¹ | Iuppiter] iupiter **bcfjk**
ipse] ips(a)e **ry** 150 addidit] addedit **γ^{ac}** | canoros] conoros **g^{ac}**
151 Curetum] curaetum **brw** curitum **g^{ac}h^{ac}** curatum **f** cur[...]**a?** letum **k**
cur[...]**l** tum **y** curritum **y^{pc}** | crepitantiaque] crepitantiaqu[...]**a** le **k**
crepitantia **t^{ac}** corybantia(que) **a²** (v) | aera] aere **v** | secutae] *non bene*
legitur in w 152 Dictaeo] mons dictaeo **i^{ac}** dicthaeo **γ** 153 communis]
communes **cd^{pc}gi^{pc}w^{pc}x²nδε** | consortia] conso'r'tia **c** 154 habent] abent **ε**
magnisque] magisque **x^{ac}** | legibus] legebus **c^{ac}** | aeuum] aeuom **b^{ac}tγ^{ac}**
155 et¹] set **a¹** | solae] solae[...]**l** f | et²] om. **b^{ac}c^{ac}** | certos] cer/.os **k^{ac}**
penatis] penates **abcdefghijkrrvwxyznδεζηγ** 156 hiemis] hemis **j^{ac}**
[...]**l** emis **γ** iemis **γ^{pc}** | laborem] labores **gζ** labor[...]**l** a^{ac} laborum **c^{ac}**
157 et] om. δ | medium quaesita] mediumque sita **g^{ac}** | reponunt] reponent
i^{ac} 158 namque] iamque **ζ** | inuigilant] uigilant δ | pacto] pecto **y^{ac}**
159 pars] pr[...]**a** s **f^{ac}** | intra] int **g^{ac}** inter **v** 160 Narcissi] narcisci **fg** narcisi
a^{ac} | lentum] lectum **ε** | cortice] costice **z^{ac}** | gluten] glutem **vγ^{ac}**
161 fundamina] fundamini **a^{ac}** | deinde tenacis] deindete **z¹** | tenacis]
tenaces **cfghijkrrwxyz²nδεζηγ^{pc}** 162 gentis] getis **y^{ac}** gentes **z^{ac}** | adultos]
adultus **γ^{ac}** 163 aliae] alia **c^{ac}** | purissima] purisima **y^{ac}** 164 stipant]
stipent **c^{ac}** | liquido] dulci **nζ** liquido **n³** (v) | distendunt] suspendunt
n distendunt **n³** (v) 165 portas] portam **g** | custodia sorti] custodias orti **ε^{ac}**
166 nubila] nubil[...]**a** l **a** **k** 167 aut²] om. **ζ** | facto] om. **z^{ac}**

- ignauum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent:
feruet opus, redolentque thymo fraglantia mella.
- 170 ac ueluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
cum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras
accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt
aera lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Aetna;
illi inter sese magna ui bracchia tollunt
- 175 in numerum, uersantque tenaci forcipe ferrum:
non aliter, si parua licet componere magnis,
Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi
munere quamque suo. grandaeuis oppida curae
et munire fauos et daedala fingere tecta.
- 180 at fessae multa referunt se nocte minores,
crura thymo plenae; pascuntur et arbuta passim
et glaucas salices casiamque crocumque rubentem
et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus:
- 185 mane ruunt portis, nusquam mora; rursus easdem
uesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis

168 ignauum] ignauom **ty**^{ac} ignauem **r**^{ac} | fucos] focos **f**^{ac} fucus **g**^{ac}
[aut]focos **γ**^{ac} | pecus] specus **γ**^{ac} | praesepibus] pr(a)esibus **r**^{ac}
praesepibus arcent] -epibus arcent *i.r.* **γ** 169 feruet] feruit **γ**^{pc}
redolentque] redolenque **h**^{ac} | fraglantia] fragrantia
ac^{pc}**d**^{ac}**e**^{ac}**f**^{ac}**j**^{ac}**r**^{ac}**t**^{ac}**v**^{ac}**w**^{ac}**x**^{ac}**y**^{ac}**z**^{ac}**n****δ****ε****ζ** fraglatia **b**^{ac} f[er]ragrantia **c**
f[er]raglantia **h** fragrantia **v**^{pc} | mella] mell/i/? **γ**^{ac} 170 fulmina] flumina
f^{ac}**i**^{ac}**z**^{ac}**γ**^{ac} | massis] massas **z**^{ac} 171 alii ... auras] *haec uerba (et u. 172)*
om. ε | follibus] pellibus **n** | auras] aras **a**^{ac} 172 hunc u. om. **ε**
redduntque] 're'dduntque **j** | alii] alii[es] **γ** | stridentia] stridentia **z**^{ac}
173 lacu] lacu[us] **n** lacui **γ**^{pc} | impositis] inpositis **abfgrvxyzζηγ** | Aetna]
aethna **avn** *i.r.* **f** antrum **dwe** etna **w**¹ (v) 174 bracchia] brachia
abcdeghjrtvw^{pc}xyznδεζη 175 uersantque] uersanque **γ**^{ac} | forcipe]
fo'r'cipe **c** fornipe **w**^{ac} 176 si parua] *i.r.* **b** | componere] componere **fgr**
177 Cecropias] cecropeas **degh^{pc}irvw^{pc}nδγ^{pc}** cicropias **g^{pc}jw^{ac}z** cicropeas
cg^{pc}z² cecr(opias) **j**³ (v) | urget] urguet **a^{ac}b^{ac}cfhi^{ac}vwzεζγ^{pc}** 178 munere]
munera **j**^{ac} | quamque] quique **g** quemque **y**^{ac} quame[umque]? **δ**^{ac}
oppida] opida **cf^{ac}j** 179 munire] munere **r**^{ac} | fauos] fabos **δ** | daedala]
dedela **wζ** dedal[us] **la r** | fingere] f[er]gere **d**^{ac} finge **k**^{ac} fingere **ε** figere
ζ | tecta] tecta[us] **j** 180 at] ad **a^{ac}f^{ac}γ^{ac}** a[us] **b**^{ac} | fessae] fesse **z**^{ac}
181 crura] cura **f**^{ac} | thymo] t'h'ymo **r** th'i'mo **y** | plenae] plena
ac^{ac}d^{ac}f^{ac}j^{ac}vw 182 crocumque] croumque **f**^{ac} 183 pinguem] pi'n'guem **r**
pingu/i/m **ε**^{ac} | tiliam] taliam **z^{ac}γ^{ac}** thiliam **c** [us]tiliam **f**^{ac} tyliam **t** t[us]liam
w^{ac} tuam **ε**^{ac} | hyacinthos] i(y)aci(y)nthos **fgj^{pc}ktwδ** hi(y)acintos **jrvxy^{ac}**
hyacinctos **ae** iaci(y)ntos **cz** iachintos **iζ** hyacincthos **b** yachinthos **y**²
iaicinct'h'os **ε** iacinct'h'os **n** 184 quies] ques **γ**^{ac} 185 mane] mune **k**^{ac}
mne **z**^{ac} | ruunt] runt **k**^{ac} | mora] mo'ra' **e** | rursus] rusus **z**^{ac} | easdem]
ea[us] **b**^{ac} 186 pastu] paste **r**^{ac} | decedere] dece'de're **c** | campis] campo **ζ**

admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant;
 fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
 post, ubi iam thalamis se composuere, siletur
 in noctem, fessosque sopor suus occupat artus. 190
 nec uero a stabulis pluuiā impendente recedunt
 longius, aut credunt caelo aduentantibus Euris,
 sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur
 excursusque brevis temptant, et saepe lapillos,
 ut cumbae instabiles fluctu iactante saburram, 195
 tollunt, his sese per inania nubila librant.
 Illum adeo placuisse apibus mirabere morem,
 quod neque concubitu indulgent, nec corpora segnes
 in uenerem soluunt aut fetus nixibus edunt;
 uerum ipsae e foliis natos, e suauius herbis 200
 ore legunt, ipsae regem paruosque Quirites
 sufficiunt, aulasque et cerea regna refingunt.
 saepe etiam duris errando in cotibus alas
 attriuere, ultroque animam sub fasce dedere:
 tantus amor florum et generandi gloria mellis. 205

187 admonuit] ammonuit n^{ac}δ | tum²] cum w 188 mussantque]
 musantque ch^{ac}ia^{ac}w^{ac}e^{ac}γ^{ac} | oras] [Ch]oras gk 189 thalamis] talamis h | se]
 s[Lu]le k | composuere] composuere gry compusuere e^{ac} cumposuere γ^{ac}
 siletur] sil[Lu]leEs]ter j^{ac} silentur δ¹ tacent δ² 190 fessosque] fessusque
 b^{ac} | sopor suus] suus sopor yn | suus] suos r^{ac}γ^{ac} | artus] ortus e^{ac} 191 a]
 a[Ec] a | impendente] inpendente abcfghijrvxδeηγ^{ac} inpende[La]te γ
 192 aut] haud x² n(on) x² (g?) aud γ³ | aduentantibus] aduentibus j^{ac}
 193 urbis] urbis[Lu] g urbi[Lu]s δ | aquantur] equantur ζ^{ac}γ^{ac}
 194 breuis] breues b^{ac}d^{ac}x²z²nη brebes δ 195 ut] [L]t b^{ac} | cumbae]
 ci(/y)mbae def^{ac}r^{ac}vneζ^{ac}γ^{ac} kymbae t | instabiles] instabilis av | saburram]
 soburram f^{ac}k^{ac} [L]aburram b^{ac} saburam j saburnam w^{ac} 196 his sese] hi
 ses i^{ac} hi/c?/ sese n hisese γ^{ac} is saepe γ² (v) | inania] inania[Lu] a inaniana
 x^{ac} innania z^{ac} 197 adeo] ade/u/[Em] γ^{ac} | placuisse apibus] agricola
 placuisse e | mirabere] mir[Lu]bere γ^{ac} 198 neque] nec
 abcdefghijklrtvwxynδeζηγ neque γ² (v) | concubitu] concubit[Lu] f^{ac}
 199 soluunt] 'sol'uu'n't h soluent η^{ac} | aut] haud gr^{ac} aud x² | fetus]
 fe[Lu]stus γ | nixibus] nexibus h^{ac}j^{ac}r^{ac} xibus g^{ac} ni[Lu]xibus z nexibu[Lu]
 γ^{ac} 200 ipsae] ipse af^{ac}r^{ac}vγ | e¹] om. acdefghijtvwxz [L]e r suppl.
 a² (v) d² ex g² [L] k [L] y in y² | foliis] foli[Lu]is r | e²] et
 aa² (v) bcdehir^{ac}tvwyznζ om. r i.r. x | herbis] erbis z 201 ore] ori[Lu] γ^{ac}
 ipsae] ipse γ 202 refingunt] refigunt aceg^{ac}hijklrtvxyzeζ refi[Lu]gunt γ
 203 cotibus] co[Lu]tibis f cutibus r^{ac} 204 attriuere] adtriuere fghkxy
 atriuer γ | ultroque] u[Lu]ltroque y utroque γ^{ac} | animam] animum δ | sub
 fasce] suffasce v 205 florum] florunt γ^{ac} | gloria] glo'r'ia r copia η gloria
 η⁴ (v)

189 siletur] tacent δ² 200 e¹] in y²

- ergo ipsas quamuis angusti terminus aeui
excipiat (neque enim plus septima ducitur aestas),
at genus immortale manet, multosque per annos
stat fortuna domus, et aui numerantur auorum.
- 210 Praeterea regem non sic Aegyptus et ingens
Lydia nec populi Parthorum aut Medus Hydaspes
obseruant. rege incolumi mens omnibus una est;
amisso rupere fidem, constructaque mella
diripuerunt ipsae et cratis soluere fauorum.
- 215 ille operum custos, illum admirantur et omnes
circumstant fremitu denso stipantque frequentes,
et saepe attollunt umeris et corpora bello
obiectant pulchramque petunt per uulnera mortem.
- His quidam signis atque haec exempla secuti
220 esse apibus partem diuinae mentis et haustus
aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnis
terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum;
hinc pecudes, armenta, uiros, genus omne ferarum,
quemque sibi tenuis nascentem arcessere uitas:

206 ipsas] ipsa **h^{ac}** | ipsas quamuis] quamuis ipsas **w^{ac}** | angusti] angusta **i^{ac}**
207 excipiat] ex[Es]cipiat **y** | enim] *om.* **a** *suppl.* **a¹** | ducitur] dicitur **g^{ac}**
aestas] aetas **g^{ac}δ** aetas **v⁴** (v) 208 at] a[Eu?]t g a[Ec?] **γ^{ac}** | immortale]
inmortale **abcdefghijklrtvwyzeγ** 209 domus] domos **b^{ac}cr^{ac}** | et aui]
et[Ec?]aui **h** | aui numerantur] aui[Ei]numerantur **δ^{ac}** 211 Lydia] *om.* **f**
libia **fⁱac** Li[...]**la** **h^{ac}** liba **j^{ac}** | nec] *om.* **cdw** *suppl.* **d²** | populi Parthorum]
parthorum populi **cdw** *corr.* **d²** | Parthorum] partorum **y^{ac}z** | Medus]
medius **e** | Hydaspes] ydaspes **gkδ** hy[La]daspes **j** 212 rege] rege[Em] **fy**
regem **γ²** (v) | incolumi] incolomi **ab^{ac}dc^{ac}efghi^{ac}jvwxye** incolume **γ^{ac}**
mens] mens[Ec] **γ** | est] *om.* **t** 213 amisso] amiso **j** omisso **ζ** | rupere]
rupore **w^{ac}** | constructaque] constructa **a^{ac}** constructa[Em]que **w** | mella]
[...mella **g** 214 diripuerunt] dirup'u'ere **h** d[Eu]diripuerunt **j^{ac}** | cratis] crates
abcddefghijklr^{pc}tvwxynδeζγ^{pc} *om.* **r** [...rates **γ** | fauorum] fa[...]**lorum**
γ^{ac} 215 admirantur] ammirantur **δη** admirantes **γ^{ac}** 216 denso] de'n'so **h**
frequentes] frementes **fhi^{ac}j** fre[.....] **b** frequentes **b²** *corr.* **b³**
217 saepe] se **a^{ac}** 's'aepe **j** | attollunt] adtollunt **cfghxyzeζ** | umeris]
humeris **acdefgijtvzn** 218 pulchramque] pulchramq(ue) **gh** pulchramque
en pulchram **f** *corr.* **f¹** | uulnera] uolnera **γ^{ac}** 219 quidam] quidem **j^{ac}**
exempla] exemple **z^{ac}** | secuti] sequuti **gv** sec[...]**ti** **f** 220 esse]
[...sse **b^{ac}** | haustus] austus **a^{ac}f^{ac}gzny** haustis **c^{ac}** austos **h^{ac}** haustos **j^{ac}**
221 aetherios] aethereos **ae^{ac}f^{ac}g^{ac}hi^{ac}jvwz^{ac}ζ** aet'h'eries **r** | per] p[...]**γ^{ac}**
omnis] omnes **a^{pc}b^{pc}cdefghijklrtvwyry^{pc}** 222 terrasque] terras et **z²** erras **δ**
tractusque] trac[...]**tusque** **v** tractus **ε** 223 genus] genos **γ^{ac}** | genus
omne] omne genus **ε** | ferarum] fe[Er?]rarum **k** 224 tenuis] tenues
h^{pc}jvnδζη terris *fortasse* **g^{ac}** | nascentem] nascentum **a^{pc}** | arcessere]
arcescere **c^{ac}e^{ac}k** accersere **g^{pc}** accessere **γ^{ac}** arcessere **γ²** (v) | arcessere
uitas] uitas arcessere **c**

scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri	225
omnia, nec morti esse locum, sed uiua uolare	
sideris in numerum atque alto succedere caelo.	
Si quando sedem augustam seruataque mella	
thesauris relines, prius haustu sparsus aquarum	
ora foue, fumosque manu praetende sequacis.	230
bis grauidos cogunt fetus, duo tempora messis:	
Taygete simul os terris ostendit honestum	
Pleas et Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnis,	
aut eadem sidus fugiens ubi Piscis aquosi	
tristior hibernas caelo descendit in undas.	235
illis ira modum supra est, laesaeque uenenum	
morsibus inspirant, et spicula caeca relinquunt	
adfixae uenis, animasque in uulnere ponunt.	
sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro	
contusosque animos et res miserabere fractas,	240

225 scilicet] silicet ϵ | huc] hu'c' hic c hu[n]c f [hunc?] γ^{ac} | reddi]
reddi[\dots] f corr. f^2 | ac] hac z^{ac} | resoluta] resoluta γ^{ac} 226 sed] \mathbb{L} . \mathbb{L} ec b^{ac}
227 hunc uersum om. c in ima pagina post u. 236 suppl. c^1 | in] om. v
atque] adque g^{ac} 228 augustam] angustam $a^{ac}c^{ac}fg^{ac}hi^{ac}jr^{ac}y^{ac}z$ augustam
 $h^2(v)\eta^4(v)$ | seruataque] seruataque γ^{ac} 229 thesauris] tesauris gh^{pc}
thensauris ry^{ac} t[he]sauris b^{ac} tehsauris j | relines] reline[\mathbb{L} .]s f relinas g^{ac}
haustu] *i.r.* b corr. b^1 haustus $ab^{pc}def^{pc}hi^{pc}kr^1tvy^{ac}o^{pc}\eta^{pc}$ austus fy^{ac}
'h'austum g | sparsus] *i.r.* b parsus $k^{ac}r^{ac}\gamma^{ac}$ sparsos t^{ac} spars v 230 ora
foue] ore foue $a^{ac}e^{pc}t^{pc}v^{ac}x^2\epsilon^2\eta^{pc}\gamma^{pc}$ ore faue $dt^{pc}wno\delta\eta$ or[\mathbb{L} e?] foue b^{ac}
or[\mathbb{L} e?] \mathbb{L} [a?] \mathbb{L} ue f^{ac} ora fouae g ore fo[\mathbb{L} .] \mathbb{L} ue t or[\mathbb{L} a] f [a] \mathbb{L} ue γ foue $d^1(v)$
fo(ue) $w^1(v)$ | fumosque] fumtsque g^{ac} | sequacis] sequaces
 $a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}k^{pc}r^{pc}t^{pc}v^{pc}w^{pc}x^{pc}y^{pc}z^{pc}no\epsilon^2\eta^{pc}$ 231 fetus] f[\mathbb{L} .] b^{ac} | tempora] tempore
 γ^{ac} | messis] messes $b^{ac}r^{ac}$ me[\mathbb{L} .]s h^{ac} 232 Taygete] tagete ϵ taietae ζ
ta[\mathbb{L} u]gete[\mathbb{L} s] γ tagiete γ^{pc} | terris] te'r'ris h | ostendit] ostendat o
honestum] onestum $f^{ac}ghtx^{ac}$ 233 Pleas] Plei(/y)as $abce^{pc}f^{pc}ghijktvwxy\epsilon^2\zeta$
Plias $dzno\delta\eta\gamma$ pleios f | spretos] spreto's' v spretus z^{ac} | spretos pede] *i.r.* b
reppulit] \mathbb{L} .] \mathbb{L} pulit $b^{ac}cf$ repulit z^{ac} rettulit $a^2(v)$ | amnis] amnes
 $a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}k^{pc}r^{pc}t^{pc}v^{pc}w^{pc}x^{pc}y^{pc}z^{pc}no\delta\epsilon^2\zeta$ 234 ubi] subi g^{ac} | Piscis] pisces $f^{ac}g^{ac}$
pescis w^{ac} spicis ζ^{ac} 235 tristior] tristi[\mathbb{L} .]or r | descendit] descendit h^{ac}
descendet $o\eta$ (descen)dit $\eta^4(v)$ 236 illis ira] illis si ira r^{pc} | ira modum]
iram odium i^{ac} 237 morsibus] morsi[\mathbb{L} .] f corr. f^2 | relinquunt] relinquunt
 eh relinquunt t 238 adfixae] adfixa $ac^{ac}efgh^{ac}i^{ac}kr^{pc}tw^{ac}x^{ac}y^{ac}z^{ac}o\delta\epsilon^{pc}\eta$
affixa $jvn\zeta$ affixae d | uenis] inuenis $a^2a^3eh^{pc}k^2o\zeta\eta$ | in uulnere] in uulnere
 $a^2(v)$ | uulnere] uulnera $c^{ac}fg^{ac}hx^2\gamma^{ac}$ uulnere r^{ac} uolnere t 239 sin] si z^{ac}
metues] metu[\mathbb{L} en]s γ^{ac} | hiemem] hiemen y^{ac} | parcesque] pa[\mathbb{L} .]cesque
 b^{ac} | futuro] futuros e 240 contusosque] contu[\mathbb{L} s]sosque ay
contunsosque z^{ac} | miserabere] miserauere $o\eta^{ac}$ mi[\mathbb{L} s]serabere γ | fractas]
 \mathbb{L} .]ractas b^{ac}

- at suffire thymo cerasque recidere inanis
 quis dubitet? nam saepe fauos ignotus adedit
 stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis
 immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus;
 245 aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,
 aut dirum tiniae genus aut inuisa Mineruae
 laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cassis.
 quo magis exhaustae fuerint, hoc acrius omnes
 incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas
 250 complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent.
 Si uero, quoniam casus apibus quoque nostros
 uita tulit, tristi languebunt corpora morbo -
 quod iam non dubiis poteris cognoscere signis:
 continuo est aegris alius color; horrida uultum
 255 deformat macies; tum corpora luce carentum
 exportant tectis et tristitia funera ducunt;
 aut illae pedibus conexae ad limina pendent
 aut intus clausis cunctantur in aedibus omnes
 ignauaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae.

241 at] a[Lu]lt j a[Ce]] γ^{ac} | suffire] suffi[Ce]]re f suffere r^{ac} sufire z
 thymo] tymo j thimum y | cerasque] certasque v ceras quae y^{ac} | recidere]
 rec[Ce]]dere b^{ac} recedere f^{ac} | inanis] inanes bcd fghijkr^{pc}vwxyz^{pc}noδεζη
 innares z 242 nam] iam γ^{ac} | saepe] saep[Ce]]e f | fauos] fabos n | ignotus]
 ignorus ζ^{ac} | adedit] adidit f^{ac} ademit ζ dedit γ^{ac} 243 stelio] stellio
 a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}e^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}jkr^{pc}tvw^{pc}yz²γ^{pc} stilio afg^{ac}x² stillio k^{pc}w stellio e^{ac} stell z
 stilio j² (v) | et] om. on | blattis] blatis f^{ac} blatos r^{ac} blatthis v
 244 immunisque] immunisque bcf gktwxy | pabula] pabola f^{ac} | fucus]
 fucos f^{ac} fugus j^{ac} 245 crabro] crab'r'o br crebre f^{ac} scabro oδεζ^{ac}η
 scrab'r'o n | imparibus] imparibus abefgijvxyzδγ | immiscuit] immiscuit
 abcd fghijkr^{pc}tvxyzδγ | armis] ar[Ce]]is a^{ac} 246 dirum] durum
 a^{ac}cd fga^{pc}i^{pc}wz^{ac} | tiniae] tineae b^{pc}cdeg^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}jvw²yznδγ^{pc} | inuisa]
 in[Ce]]i[Ce]]sa a^{ac} 247 aranea] arenea f^{ac} arnea g^{ac} | cassis] casses
 abcd e fghijkr^{pc}tvwxyznoδεζηγ cassaes r^{ac} 248 magis] ma/x/is γ^{ac}
 exhaustae] exhaustae g^{pc}hy exsautae g | omnes] omnis a^{ac}cdkwyz^{ac}
 249 incumbent] incumbunt o^{ac}ε | lapsi sarcire] lapsis arcire h^{ac} | ruinas]
 ruinis v^{ac} runas z^{ac} 250 complebuntque] complebuntque fikrtyy
 cumplebuntque a complebunt v | foros] fores j | horrea] horea v orrea
 oεηγ^{pc} ore a γ | texent] texunt on tex[Ce]]nt γ^{ac} 251 Si] sin γ³ si a² (v)
*scilicet uaria lectio si in exemplari notata, ubi uerbum sin in textu
 scriptum erat* | casus] casu i^{ac} cas[Ce]]ib]us γ 252 tristi] trist[Ce]]is] ζ
 languebunt] languebant v^{ac}z^{ac} | morbo] morto z^{ac} 253 dubiis] dubus f^{ac}
 dubis ζ^{ac} | signis] sign[Ce]]a?] f corr. f² 254 horrida] orrida γ^{ac} | uultum]
 uoltum ty^{ac} 255 hunc u. om. o suppl. o² | macies] macis ζ^{ac} | corpora]
 co'r'pora r 256 tristia] tristitia k 257 aut] at ε | illae] ille ry | pedibus]
 pedi[Ce]]pidi]bus r | conexae] connexae d^{ac}wε co[Ce]]n?]nexae ah [Ce]]nexae f
 conuexe z^{ac} | limina] lumina ζ^{ac} | pendent] pend[Ce]]nt ζ pedent γ^{ac}
 258 clausis] clausus a^{ac} clusis i 259 fame] famae h^{ac} fama x^{ac} fam/o/ γ^{ac}

tum sonus auditur grauior, tractimque susurrant, 260
 frigidus ut quondam siluis immurmurat Auster,
 ut mare sollicitum stridit refluentibus undis,
 aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis.
 hic iam galbaneos suadebo incendere odores
 mellaque harundineis inferre canalibus, ultro 265
 hortantem et fessas ad pabula nota uocantem.
 proderit et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem
 arentisque rosas, aut igni pingua multo
 defruta uel psithia passos de uite racemos,
 Cecropiumque thymum et graue olentia centaurea. 270
 est etiam flos in pratis cui nomen amello
 fecere agricolae, facilis quaerentibus herba;
 namque uno ingentem tollit de caespite siluam
 aureus ipse, sed in foliis, quae plurima circum
 funduntur, uiolae subluceat purpura nigrae; 275
 saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae;
 asper in ore sapor; tonsis in uallibus illum
 pastores et curua legunt prope flumina Mellae.
 huius odorato radices incoque Baccho

260 sonus] so[...].s b^{ac} sonitus v | tractimque] tractu[...].que f tractumque
 z^{ac} | susurrant] susurant i susorant γ^{ac} 'su'surrant n 261 ut] [Ca]ut a
 quondam] condam γ^{ac} | siluis] om. a suppl. a³ siluas e | immurmurat]
 innummurat abcdefghijklrtw^{pc}xyzn^{ac}oδeηγ innummurrat v innummorat w
 Auster] hauster re 262 hunc u. bis scripsit e | ut] aut hj [L].It b^{ac} et ζ
 sollicitum] sollicitum f^{ac} | stridit] stridet abcdefghijklrtwxyzδeγ^{pc}
 263 clausis] classis f corr. f² | clausis rapidus] rapidis clausus r rapidus
 clausis r^{pc} | fornacibus] [Ca?]fornacibus γ 264 odores] honores γ^{ac}
 265 mellaque] mella quae v | harundineis] arundineis c^{ac}fg^{pc}hkvzζ
 arund[...].neis r^{ac} harundines γ^{ac} | canalibus] conalibus e^{ac} canilibus i^{ac}
 266 hortantem] ortantem δ | et] ut ζ^{ac} | fessas] fessa[...].s γ | ad] /o?/d γ^{ac}
 267 proderit] proterit v^{ac} prodent ζ^{ac} | tunsum] tonsum a^{ac}g^{pc}i^{ac} t[...]. h^{ac}
 tusum v tu[...].sum n tumsum o | admiscere] admisce're' c ad[...].?].miscere
 n 268 arentisque] arentesque fgijxnoδeζη | rosas] rosos ζ^{ac} 269 defruta]
 defru[...].ta γ | psithia] sithia gy psitia h psithiae o^{pc}γ^{pc} phithiae ζ sithiae γ
 passos] passus i^{ac} | uite] uita j^{ac} | racemos] recemos j^{ac} racemus r^{ac} ramos
 z^{ac} 270 Cecropiumque] cicropiumque ag^{pc}hjw^{ac}zεζ cecropeumque
 dgi^{pc}non cicropeumque cer^{pc} Cicrope cumque v | graue] greue h^{ac} graui γ
 centaurea] centauria c^{ac} 271 pratis] p'r'atis r 272 fecere] facere f corr. f²
 fece k corr. k² | quaerentibus] querentibus crv | herba] herbas z^{ac} erba γ^{ac}
 274 quae] que γ 275 funduntur] fun[...].duntur z | subluceat] sub/ia/cet a^{ac}
 purpura] porpura z^{ac} 276 ornatae] ornate γ 277 uallibus] ballibus n^{ac}
 278 pastores] pasto[...].res e | et] et [L]. η | prope] pro γ^{ac} | Mellae] amellae
 b³d^{ac}g^{ac}z^{ac} [Ca?]melle cd mella o 279 huius] om. z^{ac} cuius ζ | odorato]
 ./dorato h^{ac} oderato j^{ac} hodorato z^{ac} adorato e | incoque] inquoque eir^{pc}γ
 in[...].loque f^{ac} incoce r^{ac} | Baccho] bacho bcdkwz²n^{ac}oδeζ bacc[...].lo h^{ac}

- 280 pabulaque in foribus plenis appone canistris.
Sed si quem proles subito defecerit omnis
nec genus unde nouae stirpis reuocetur habebit,
tempus et Arcadii memoranda inuenta magistri
pandere, quoque modo caesis iam saepe iuuentis
285 insincerus apes tulerit cruor. altius omnem
expediam prima repetens ab origine famam.
nam qua Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi
accolit effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum
et circum pictis uehitur sua rura phaselis,
290 quaque pharetratae uicinia Persidis urget,
et diuersa ruens septem discurrit in ora
usque coloratis amnis deuexus ab Indis
et uiridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat harena,
omnis in hac certam regio iacit arte salutem.
295 exiguus primum atque ipsos contractus in usus
eligitur locus; hunc angustique imbrice tecti
parietibusque premunt artis, et quattuor addunt,
quattuor a uentis obliqua luce fenestras.

280 pabulaque] papulaque **f** | in] *om. i suppl. i²* | appone] adpone **fgxζγ**
281 quem] quidem **ab³** (v) **cdfg^{ae}hi^{ae}kvwxyz^{ae}oy^{ae}** qu[Id]em **e** cui **η**
omnis] omnes **δ** 282 unde] und[**a?**]e **r** [**].**Inde **γ^{ae}** | reuocetur] renouetur
a² (v) | habebit] habebi[**ts**] **b^{ae}** abebit **o** habebis **e²** (v) 283 et] *om. i suppl.*
i² | Arcadii] archadii **b¹cdefghijtvxz** archad[**...**] **b** arcadii[**m**] **γ**
284 caesis] cecis **z^{ae}γ^{ae}** 285 tulerit] tullerit **z^{ae}** | altius] apibus **ζ** *corr. ζ²*
omnem] omn[**...**] **b^{ae}** /./mnem **h^{ae}** 287 qua] -q(ue) **afgvγ** *corr. a²f²g¹*
Pellaei] pel(a)ei **acd^{ae}e^{ae}tvyp^{ae}z^{ae}n** pe[**l?**]lei **r** patronomicum **r³** | fortunata]
furtunata **cr^{ae}** | Canopi] conopi **i^{ae}** 288 accolit] adcolit **fg** acolit **y**
stagnantem] stangnantem **r** stagmantem **v** | flumine] flumin[**...**] **a^{ae}**
Nilum] linum **e^{ae}** 289 circum] 'cir'cum **r** | pictis] pectis **c^{ae}** | uehitur] *i.r.* **b**
uegitur **e^{ae}** | rura] iura **d^{ae}f^{ae}** | phaselis] psaelis **i^{ae}** pha[**l**]selis **y**
290 pharetratae] feretrat(a)e **tz** faretrate **c** pharetrathae **γ** faretrae **γ²** (v)
pharetratae uicinia] pharetra teucinia **i^{ae}** | uicinia] uicina **e^{ae}** | Persidis]
persidos **n** | urget] urguet **ac^{ae}d^{ae}eg¹hjwzεζ** 293 usque] ille **w³** (v)
coloratis] coloratis [et qua] **ε** | deuexus] deuexit **ζ^{ae}** | ab] [**].**ab **f** | Indis]
[**].**Indis **f^{ae}** 291 hunc *u. ante u. 292 collocant* **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyznoδεη**
ante u. 293 collocant **rtζγ** | et] et [qua] **ε** | fecundat] fecundet **j^{ae}γ**
foecdat **z^{ae}** | harena] arena **hjγ^{ae}** 294 hac] ha[**n**]c **frw** | iacit] iacet **r^{ae}γ^{ae}**
iacit arte] iactartem **z^{ae}** 295 contractus] contractos **c^{ae}** | in] ad
a²a³bcddefghijkrvwxyzοδεζγ 296 eligitur] elegitur **f^{ae}γ^{ae}** el[**...**] igitur **a**
hunc] hinc **e²** (v) | imbrice] imbri **k^{ae}** imbribus **v** inbrice **γ**
297 parietibusque] parietibus **k^{ae}** | premunt] pr[**...**]munt **b^{ae}** | artis] ar'c'tis **e**
quattuor] quatuor **v^{ae}z** 298 a uentis] *om. r suppl. r¹* | obliqua] oblica **i^{ae}**
luce] lucet **f^{ae}**

287 Pellaei] patronimicum **r³**

tum uitulus bima curuans iam cornua fronte	
quaeritur; huic geminae nares et spiritus oris	300
multa reluctanti obstruitur, plagisque perempto	
tunsa per integram soluuntur uiscera pellem.	
sic positum in clauso linquunt et ramea costis	
subiciunt fragmenta, thymum casiasque recentis.	
hoc geritur Zephyris primum impellentibus undas,	305
ante nouis rubeant quam prata coloribus, ante	
garrula quam tignis nidum suspendat hirundo.	
interea teneris tepefactus in ossibus umor	
aestuat, et uisenda modis animalia miris,	
trunca pedum primo, mox et stridentia pennis,	310
miscentur, tenuemque magis magis aëra carpunt,	
donec ut aestiuis effusus nubibus imber	
erupere, aut ut neruo pulsante sagittae,	
prima leues ineunt si quando proelia Parthi.	
Quis deus hanc, Musae, quis nobis extudit artem?	315
unde noua ingressus hominum experientia cepit?	
pastor Aristaeus fugiens Peneia Tempe,	
amissis, ut fama, apibus morboque fameque,	

299 uitulus] bitulus δ^{ac} | bima] b[...] f^{ac} bina o | curuans] coruans γ^{ac}
300 huic] hic b^{ac} | nares] naris h^{ac}c^{ac}r^{ac} mares v^{ac} | oris] horis c^{pe}
301 obstruitur] ob's'ruitur r obstrui[...] tur o obsuitur i.r. γ corr. γ³
302 tunsa] tona i^wpcζ tu[...]sa n tusa γ² (v) 303 in] om. n suppl. n²
linquunt] linquunt eēγ^{pc} [u]linquunt j^{ac} linquont t linquiunt η lingunt γ
304 subiciunt] subiiciunt j^{pc} sufficiunt ε | fragmenta] fracmenta cg
fragmenta thymum] fracmenta [....]thymum c | casiasque] -que om. v
recentis] recentes bcd^{ac}fg^{ac}hij^{pc}r^{pc}wx^{ac}zno^{ac}δεζηγ^{pc} 305 Zephyris] zephyr[...]s
f^{ac} | impellentibus] inpellentibus afghijrtwxyzδγ 306 prata] pata a^{ac}
prato δ 307 garrula] garula i^{act} gararula g^{ac} ./arraula v | tignis] tinges c^{ac}
ti(n)g'n'is c^{pc} tignis ε | suspendat] suspendit f^{ac} suspenda[...]t y | hirundo]
herundo a^{ac}e^{ac} harundo b^{pc}f^{ac} hirdo z^{ac} yrundo ε 308 ossibus] hossibus
g^{pc}z | umor] humor abcdefghijrtvyznoδεη 309 aestuat] aestua[...]t y
310 pennis] pinnis f^{ac}rtx^{ac}γ^{ac} 311 tenuemque...magis²] tenuem magis ac
magis f^{pc}hi^{ac}jk²r²xyz^{ac}no^{pc}ε tenuemque magis ac magis a²fgtoδη
tenuemque magis c^{ac}ζ sub(audi) ac e² | carpunt] captunt c^{ac} captant c^{pc}
312 imber] hymber γ 313 erupere] eruper[...] j | aut] uel bch²j^{pc}z² i.r. r
ut] om. d suppl. d² | pulsante] pulsant[...]e r 314 proelia] proolia a^{ac}
prelia[...]sque[...] ζ 315 hanc] han'c' e | extudit] i.r. k extulit
ef^{ac}g^{ac}ac^{ac}jack³w^{ac}εζ^{ac} corr. w³ exdulit e^{pc} extu/l?/it h^{ac} aperuit k³ (g?)
316 noua] no[...]a a^{ac} | ingressus] ingressum g²r^{pc}y^{ac} ingressu[...]m[...]s[...] a
cepit] coepit atvz 317 Aristaeus] arith(a)eus cfgh^{pc}ik^{pc}r^{ac}t^{ac}xyz aristeus
bev | Peneia] penaia j^{ac}ε paeneia vn p[...]a[...]eneia k 318 amissis] ammissis
e amisis v

311 tenuemque...magis²] sub(audi) ac e²

- tristis ad extremi sacrum caput astitit amnis
 320 multa querens, atque hac adfatus uoce parentem:
 «mater, Cyrene mater, quae gurgitis huius
 ima tenes, quid me praeclara stirpe deorum
 (si modo, quem perhibes, pater est Thymbraeus Apollo)
 inuisum fatis genuisti? aut quo tibi nostri
 325 pulsus amor? quid me caelum sperare iubebas?
 en etiam hunc ipsum uitae mortalis honorem,
 quem mihi uix frugum et pecudum custodia sollers
 omnia temptanti extuderat, te matre relinquo.
 quin age et ipsa manu felicitis erue siluas,
 330 fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messis,
 ure sata et ualidam in uitis molire bipennem,
 tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis.»
 At mater sonitum thalamo sub fluminis alti
 sensit. eam circum Milesia uellera Nymphae
 335 carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore,

319 ad] et **c^{ac}** | extremi] extremi[**cs**] **b** extremum **ε³** | caput] caput **v**
 astitit] adstitit **acfgijr^{pc}tvwxyzēζγ** [...]**st**itit **b^{ac}** adstetit **r** | amnis] annis **γ**
 320 atque] adque **g^{ac}** at **j** *corr.* **j⁴** atque **y** | hac] est **o** | hac adfatus] hac
 affatus **ei^{pc}j⁴rvxzδ** affatus hac ('h'ac **c**) **cdk^{ac}tw** a[**d**]fatis **a^{ac}** hac *suppl.* **a¹**
 adfatus **a²** (v) fatus **j** est affatus **η** s(cilicet) hac **η⁴** hac fatus **γ^{ac}** | adfatus]
 affatus **b** affatur **n** | parentem] parent[**u**?]**m** **f^{ac}** parentum *fortasse* **g^{ac}**
 parentem est **t** 321 Cyrene] cyren[**l**.] **b^{ac}** cynere **y^{ac}** rene **γ^{ac}** | mater quae]
 mater **c** *corr.* **c¹** materque **i^{ac}j^{ac}z^{ac}** | quae] q(ue) **a^{ac}z^{ac}** | gurgitis] gurgis **f**
 gurgit[**in**?]**γ^{ac}** 322 tenes] tene[**n**]s **bf** | stirpe] a stirpe **hy** stirpa **f^{ac}**
 323 perhibes] p[**re**]hibes **w** | Thymbraeus] ty(i)mbr(a)eus
cdefghij^{pc}vwxyzne timbreis **j** 324 aut] a'u't **c** 326 en] ante **ζ** 327 uix]
 uel **ζ** | et] ac **br^{ac}z²** | pecudum] pecorum **bz^{pc}γ^{ac}** pecodum **c^{ac}r^{ac}** | sollers]
 solers **cd^{ac}i^{ac}j^{ac}vwz** 328 temptanti] temptandi **i^{ac}γ^{ac}** tem'p'tanti **g**
 extuderat] extulerat **a^{pc}eh^{pc}k^{pc}vw^{ac}y** *corr.* **w³** extuderant **z^{ac}** excuderat
ε¹ (extu)d(erat) **e²** (v) extu[**l**.]lerat **k** tribuerat **k³** | relinquo] reliquo **i^{ac}**
 329 quin] qin **j** | felicitis] felices **bcef^{pc}hijkrtvwxyznoēζγ** | siluas] sillas **γ^{ac}**
 330 stabulis] stabilis **h^{ac}** | interfice] in't(er)'fice **ζ** | messis] messes
bcf^{pc}ghi²jkrtvwxyz^{pc}noēζγ 331 uitis] uites
bcefhi²jkrtvwxyz^{pc}noēζγ | bipennem] bipemni **i^{ac}** bipinnem **n**
 332 meae] mae **ε^{ac}** | si te] sitae **h^{ac}j^{ac}k^{ac}** te si **v^{ac}** | ceperunt] coeperunt
abef^{ac}gjtv | taedia] te[**l**a]da **y^{ac}** 333 At] a[**l**...] **g^{ac}** et **γ^{ac}** | thalamo] *om.* **j**
suppl. **j¹** t'h'alamo **c** | fluminis] flunis **ε^{ac}** 334 Milesia] millesia **twēζ**
 melesia **i^{ac}** melesia[**m**] **γ^{ac}** | uellera] uellere **f^{ac}** 335 hyali] hia[**l**.]is **f^{ac}**
 saturo] sati(/y)ro **a^{pc}c^{pc}e^{ac}f^{pc}ghi^{ac}k^{ac}r^{pc}tvxoδη** | fucata] fugata **f^{ac}** fucato **g^{ac}**
 fuc[**c**?]**l**ata **r** fucata **z^{ac}**

328 extuderat] tribuerat **k³**

Drymoque Xanthoque Ligeaque Phyllodoceque,
 caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla,
 [Nesae Spioque Thaliaque Cymodoceque]
 Cydippe et flaua Lycorias, altera uirgo,
 altera tum primos Lucinae experta labores, 340
 Clioque et Beroe soror, Oceanitides ambae,
 ambae auro, pictis incinctae pellibus ambae,
 atque Ephyre atque Opis et Asia Deiopea
 et tandem positis uelox Arethusa sagittis.
 inter quas curam Clymene narrabat inanem 345
 Volcani, Martisque dolos et dulcia furta,
 aque Chao densos diuum numerabat amores.
 carmine quo captae dum fuis mollia pensa
 deuoluunt, iterum maternas impulit auris

336 Drymoque] drimoque **aezζη** drimodoque **fk** drimoque **l** **g**
 Xanthoque] xantoque **acefhxze^{ac}** xantoque **jv** cantoque **i^{ac}** sanctoque **g^{pc}**
 xanthoque **γ** | Ligeaque] legeaque **cdefg^{ac}hi^{ac}j^{pc}rxwneζ** ligiaque **a^{ac}b**
 legea **l** **l**que **j** legea quae **v** | Phyllodoceque] phi(y)lli(y)doceque
e^{pc}f^{ac}v^{ac}xy^{pc}zodeη phyllodocaeque **t** phylidocaeque **c** pyllidocaeque **h**
 pyllodoceque **n** philo docaeque **ζ** ph **l**il **l**idoceque **γ** phyllidocheque **γ^{pc}**
 337 hunc u. om. **ε** alio atramento suppl. **ε¹** | effusae] effus **l** **l**ae **h**
 nitidam] nit **l** **l**dam **e** | colla] culla **r^{ac}** 338 hunc u. non habent
befghijkrtyxyzn (signum tantum ad uersum supplendum, ut uidetur;
 add.) **εζγ**, habent **acdt⁷woδη** alio atramento add. **ε¹γ⁴** erasus est in **a**
 Nesae Spioque] nis(a)ea espioque **dt⁷oδη** niseae spioque **acw** mise'ae'que
 yphioque **ε¹** nise esphioque **γ⁴** | Thaliaque] thalique **ac^{ac}dw** talique **t⁷** et
 talique **γ⁴** | Cymodoceque] cimidoceque **oδε¹** cymodoque **d^{ac}w^{ac}** corr.
d²w² 339 Cydippe] Cydippeq(ue) **f²h²ij¹ε^γac** cidippeque **t^{pc}** cidippaeque **ζ**
 Lycorias] licorias **aetve^{pc}** lycories **b^{pc}** liquorias **c** lyconias **f** licori **ε**
 340 primos] primum **e³** (v) | Lucinae] licinae **f^{ac}** 341 Clioque] clique **f^{ac}**
 Beroe] bero **l** **l**ae **j^γac** | Oceanitides] oceanithides **fgiz** oceanitedes **r^{ac}γ^{ac}**
 oceanitidis **b^{ac}** **l**et **l** oceanitides **y** 342 hunc u. post u. 343 collocauit **γ**
 pictis] pi **l** **l**tis **y^{ac}** | incinctae] incintae **r** | ambae²] **l**ab? **l**ambae **y**
 343 Ephyre] ephire **cky** phire **f** corr. **f²** aephire **j** aepire **v** | atque²] adque
g^{ac} utque **γ^{ac}** | Opis] op **l** **l**u **l**s **k^{ac}** | et] adque **t^{ac}** | Deiopea] deiopia **k^{ac}**
 344 Arethusa] arehuta **ζ** crae **l** **l**t **l**thusa **γ^{ac}** | sagittis] sagittas **r^{ac}** 345 inter]
 inte **γ^{ac}** | quas] quos **c^{ac}** | curam] curas **γ^{pc}** | Clymene] climte **ε^{ac}** | Clymene
 narrabat] climen enarrabat **cfh^{ac}t^{pc}vz** climen **l**e **l**narrabat **ae** climen
 narrabat **j^{ac}x^{ac}** | narrabat] iterauerat **i^{ac}** | inanem] ina **l** **l**m **l**ne **η** inanes **γ^{pc}**
 346 Volcani] uulcani **adefghijkrtp^{pc}vwxynodeζη** uulgani **c** uol/gu/ni **γ^{ac}**
 Martisque] mortisque **f^{ac}** | dolos] dolus **c^{ac}** 347 aque] atque
ad^{ac}fg^{pc}ik^{ac}r^{ac}vwxynodeζη a **l** **l**t **l**que **b** a **l** **l**dq(ue) **l** **e** adque **g** corr. **g²**
 at'q(ue)' **h** aque **j^{pc}** | Chao] hao **fg^{ac}iac^{ac}w^{ac}** ao **j^{ac}** choa **z** chaos **γ^{pc}** | diuum]
 diuom **t^{ac}** | numerabat] enumerabat **ζ** 348 carmine] carminae **b^{ac}z**
 captae] cepte **f^{ac}** | dum fuis] fu/n/s **l**is **l** dum **γ** fuis dum **γ^{pc}** | mollia]
 molli **f** corr. **f²** molla **v** corr. **v¹** 349 deuoluunt] de **l** **l**u **l**uoluunt **a**
 deuolliunt **ζ^{pc}** | impulit] inpulit **abefjxyz** | auris] aures
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzacodeζηγ

- 350 luctus Aristaei, uitreisque sedilibus omnes
 obstipuerunt; sed ante alias Arethusa sorores
 prospiciens summa flauum caput extulit unda,
 et procul: «o gemitu non frustra exterrita tanto,
 Cyrene soror, ipse tibi, tua maxima cura,
 355 tristis Aristaeus Penei genitoris ad undam
 stat lacrimans, et te crudelem nomine dicit.»
 huic percussa noua mentem formidine mater
 «duc, age, duc ad nos; fas illi limina diuum
 tangere» ait. simul alta iubet discedere late
 360 flumina, qua iuuenis gressus inferret. at illum
 curuata in montis faciem circumstetit unda
 accepitque sinu uasto misitque sub amnem.
 iamque domum mirans genetricis et umida regna
 speluncisque lacus clausos lucosque sonantis
 365 ibat, et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum
 omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra
 spectabat diuersa locis, Phasimque Lycumque,
 et caput unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus,
 unde pater Tiberinus et unde Aniena fluenta

350 Aristaei] aristhei **bf^{pc}hir^{pc}w^{ac}xyz^{pc}** aristei **cetv** aristhe[us?] **f**
 sedilibus] sedibus **c^{ac}fg^{ac}h^{ac}j^{ac}e^{ac}** 351 obstipuerunt] obstupuerunt **vx²z²**
 opstipuerunt **a²r** obstupuerunt **z¹** exiluerunt **a²** (v) | Arethusa] aretusa **gr**
 araethusa **γ** 352 summa] suma **z^{ac}** | flauum] flauom **t^{ac}** 353 hunc u.
 (usque ad 355, propter *homoeoteleuton* inter uu. 352 et 355) om. **γ** suppl.
γ² | ... 354 Cyrene] cyrine **γ²** | gemitu] gemitu[em] **f** gem'i'tu **y** 354 hunc
 u. om. **γ** suppl. **γ²** | Cyrene] Cyren(a)e **r** Cynere **z^{ac}** | ipse] ipsae **v** | tua] ua
k^{ac} | maxima] maxi[la]ma **j** 355 hunc u. om. **γ** suppl. **γ²** | Aristaeus]
 aristh(a)eus **fijr^{pc}twxyz** | genitoris] genitoris **r^{ac}** 356 lacrimans] lacrimas
y^{ac} 357 huic] hi[en?] **lc** **f** huc **f^{pc}w²** corr. **f²** hic **w** hunc **w¹** hinc **ζ**
 percussa] percussa **noδη** 358 duc¹] huc **ζ** 359 ait] agit **a** a[lu]t **γ^{ac}**
 discedere] discere **i^{ac}** 360 qua] om. **r^{ac}** qu[ia] **γ^{ac}** | inferret] inferet **i^{ac}z^{ac}ζ**
 at] ad **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** 361 hunc u. om. **f** suppl. **f¹** | in] om. **j** suppl. **j⁴** | montis]
 montibus **i^{ac}** | faciem] faciae **δ** | circumstetit] circumstitit **b³n^{pc}**
 362 misitque] missitque **z^{ac}** 363 genetricis] genitricis **aber^{pc}tvnoδeζ**
 umida] humida **acdefg^{pc}hijktvxyz^{pc}oδeζηγ** 364 speluncisque] speloncisque
w^{ac} | lacus] lacos **i^{ac}** | lucosque] om. **r** suppl. **r²** locosque **f^{ac}** lucusque **γ^{ac}**
 sonantis] sonantes **a^{pc}b^{pc}c^{pc}d^{pc}efghijr^{pc}xz²noδeζ** 365 stupefactus]
 stupefactus **f^{ac}** stupe[ctus] factus **h** [s]tupefactus **γ** 367 locis] locis[us] **j**
 Phasimque] phasinque **z²** phassimque **ζ** | Lycumque] lacumque
v^{ac} lichumque **ζ** 368 unde] inde **c^{ac}** | altus] [us] **f^{ac}** altum **nδ** | primum]
 om. **i^{ac}** | primum...erumpit] *i.r.* **k** | se] om. **a^{ac}dgt^{ac}vwz²** | erumpit] rumpit
bcry corr. **b²r³γ¹** erupit **t^{ac}o** rupit **η** | Enipeus] eni(y)pheus
abcd^{pc}ef^{pc}ghij^{pc}tvx²yoδeζηγ en[us]...p[heus] **f** enip[us] **leus** **r** eniph[us] **leus** **n**
 enipe[us] **γ**

saxosusque sonans Hypanis Mysusque Caicus 370
 et gemina auratus taurino cornua uultu
 Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta
 in mare purpureum uiolentior effluit amnis.
 postquam est in thalami pendentia pumice tecta
 peruentum et nati fletus cognouit inanis 375
 Cyrene, manibus liquidos dant ordine fontis
 germanae, tonsisque ferunt mantelia uillis;
 pars epulis onerant mensas et plena reponunt
 pocula, Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae.
 et mater «cape Maeonii carchesia Bacchi: 380
 Oceano libemus» ait. simul ipsa precatur
 Oceanumque patrem rerum Nymphasque sorores,
 centum quae siluas, centum quae flumina seruant.
 ter liquido ardentem perfundit nectare uestam,
 ter flamma ad summum tecti subiecta reluxit. 385
 omine quo firmans animum sic incipit ipsa:

370 saxosusque] saxosumque **a^{pc}b^{pc}cd^{pc}f^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}i^{pc}j^{pc}kr^{pc}tvw^{ac}xyznoδϵζη**
 saxosu[**ls**]que **bd** saxosu[**m?**]que **r** saxosum **e³** (v) saxose **e³** | Hypanis]
 hypanus **di^{pc}j^{ac}r^{pc}t^{pc}wxyznoδη** hipanis **f** ypanus **g** hyphanis **e** hypan[**l**] **j^{ac}**
 hypan[**l**] **t** hyphanus **v** hipanus **ε** hispanus **η⁴** | Mysusque] mysosque
gy^{pc} misusque **ye** mi[**ls**]susque **f** misus quae **v** myssusque **w²** nisusque **η**
 mesosque **γ** | Caicus] *i. r.* **z** 371 gemina] gemina[**m?**] **w** | auratus] aurata
g^{ac} | uultu] uolto **γ** uulto **γ^{pc}** 372 Eridanus] heridanus **ae** | alius] alus **j^{ac}**
 al[**t**]us **z^{ac}** | culta] cultu **a^{ac}** 373 purpureum] porpureum **d^{ac}gz** purpureum
f^{ac} purpureum **z²** | effluit] influit **acdefghijkrtvwxyznoδζ** intrat **b³**
 374 pumice] punice **i^{ac}x^{ac}** pomice **wz** 375 nati] nat'i' **y** | fletus] flectus **g**
 inanis] inanes **ab^{ac}cdefghijkrtvwxyz^{ac}noδζ** 376 Cyrene] cyrine **b^{ac}γ^{pc}**
 Cyren[**a**]e **r** | manibus] et manibus **ζ** | fontis] fontes
acdefghijkrtvwxyznoδζγ^{pc} 377 germanae] germane[**m**] **f^{ac}**
 german[**i**]ae **j** | tonsisque] tunsisque **a^{ac}** | ferunt] fe[**l**].**l**run **y** | mantelia]
 mantilia **b^{ac}dh^{ac}wγ^{pc}** mantellia **t^{ac}** 378 onerant] honerant **c** | mensas]
 mensos **f^{ac}** 379 Panchaeis] pancheis **acefvn** panche[**l**].**l**is **r** | adolescunt]
 adholescunt **γ** | arae] arhae **v** harae **γ** 380 et] at **ζ** | mater] *om. i suppl. i²*
 cape] cap[**a**]e **b** capa **g^{ac}** carpe **v** | Maeonii] meonii **cev** maenii **t^{ac}** neonii
z | carchesia] charchesia **z** carcesia **ζ** carcesa **γ^{ac}** | Bacchi] bachi
b^{ac}cd^{pc}kz²noδζη bacci **h^{pc}** 381 *hunc u. om. η suppl. η²* | Oceano]
 oceano **k** | ait] aut **c^{ac}r^{ac}** | ipsa] *om. ζ* | precatur] pr[**a**]ecatur **f** *lit. -t- in*
ras. in c 382 Oceanumque] oceanumque **k** oceanum **ζ** | patrem] pater
a^{ac} 383 centum quae¹] centumque **a^{ac}cgj^{ac}j^{ac}r^{ac}z^{ac}** | centum quae²]
 centumque **a^{ac}gj^{ac}zo** 384 perfundit] perfudit **acdefghijkrtvwxyznoδγ**
 385 flamma] flumina **j^{ac}** | ad summum] adsumum **tvz** | tecti] tectum **j^{ac}**
 tecti[**ls**] **bj** | subiecta] sub[**l**...]**l**a **γ^{ac}** subiecta **γ²** (v) 386 omine] omne
c^{ac}g^{ac}j^{ac}k^{ac}x^{ac}ζ^{ac} [h]**l**omine **ε** | quo] quod **g^{ac}** | firmans] formans **γ^{ac}** | ipsa]
 ipse **a^{ac}**

370 saxosusque] saxose **e³** 373 effluit] intrat **b³**

- «Est in Carpathio Neptuni gurgite uates
caeruleus Proteus, magnum qui piscibus aequor
et iuncto bipedum curru metitur equorum.
390 hic nunc Emathiae portus patriamque reuisit
Pallenen; hunc et Nymphae ueneramur et ipse
grandaeuus Nereus: nouit namque omnia uates,
quae sint, quae fuerint, quae mox uentura trahantur;
quippe ita Neptuno uisum est, immania cuius
395 armenta et turpis pascit sub gurgite phocas.
hic tibi, nate, prius uinclis capiendus, ut omnem
expediat morbi causam euentusque secundet.
nam sine ui non ulla dabit praecepta, neque illum
orando flectes; uim duram et uincula capto
400 tende; doli circum haec demum frangentur inanes.
ipsa ego te, medios cum sol accenderit aestus,
cum sitiunt herbae et pecori iam gravior umbra est,
in secreta senis ducam, quo fessus ab undis
se recipit, facile ut somno adgrediare iacentem.
405 uerum ubi correptum manibus uinclisque tenebis,

387 Est] e(st)ℓ.ℓ g | Carpathio] carphatio a^{pc}beghtw^{ac}z carpatio dv
carphacio a carphathio r carpatheo ζ 388 Proteus] protheus
bcdetvw²znoy^{pc} | magnum qui] magnumque ui g^{ac} 389 et] ℓ.ℓt b^{ac}
iuncto] cuncto z^{ac} | bipedum] uipedum γ^{ac} | metitur] etitur y^{ac} | equorum]
aequorum egrv ℓaℓequorum df 390 hic] hinc k^{ac} | hic nunc] hin(un)c e^{ac}
Emathiae] ematie g | portus] portas v | patriamque] patrumque y^{ac}
reuisit] reuiℓsℓsit r^{ac} reuiℓss?ℓit γ^{ac} 391 Pallenen] pallenem ht
pallentem g^{ac} pallenenℓ.ℓ j pellenen r^{ac} | hunc] om. t^{ac} | et¹] ℓetℓ b
Nymphae] nympa δ^{ac} | ueneramur] ueneramus h | ipse] ipsae h^{ac}γ
392 grandaeuus] grand(a)eus a^{ac}e^{ac}i^{ac}r^{ac}γ^{ac} | nouit...omnia] namque omnia
nouit o 393 sint] sunt vζ | quae²] q(ue) y^{ac}z^{ac} | trahantur] trahuntur
g^{ac}j^{ac}oδζγ^{ac} sequantur γ²(v) 394 Neptuno] neptano z | immania] inmania
a^{pc}cfghkvzeγ inm/i/nia a^{ac} 395 turpis] turpes i²j^{ac}vnoδeζηγ^{pc} 396 hunc
u. post 398 collocauerat c^{ac} post 403 collocauerat w corr. w³ | uinclis]
uindis z^{ac} | ut] et zy^{pc} 397 expediat] expiat k^{ac} expediaℓmℓ γ^{ac}
secundet] z^{pc} (quid antea fuerit non dispicitur) 398 ui] om. f corr. f² u g^{ac}
ui...ulla] uiℓ..ℓnulla c uℓ..ℓnonℓnℓulla z | non ulla] non nulla vn | ulla]
ull/i/ a^{ac} ulla ℓui?ℓ f | dabit] dauit o | neque] nec b | illum] ipsum ixγ²(v)
399 flectes] uinces acdefghijkvwxyz^{ac}ζ flectes h²(v) flecteris g² | uim]
uiℓnℓ y^{ac} | capto] caℓmpoℓ γ^{ac} 400 tende] tande i^{ac} | doli] dolℓu?ℓ r^{ac}
fraudi r³ | frangentur] franguntur c^{ac}r^{ac} 401 ego] ℓa?ℓego f 402 pecori]
pecora γ^{ac} | umbra est] umbraℓsℓ γ corr. γ¹ | est] om. a^{ac} 403 ab undis]
ℓhℓabundis f^{ac} 404 facile] faℓaℓcile y | somno] sumno y^{ac} | adgrediare]
aggrediare z²noe aggrediare j^{ac}δζ adgradiare ft adgrediare g^{pc}i^{ac} adgradiare
t^{pc} 405 uerum ubi] uerumbi g^{ac} | uinclisque] uinclis v uindisque z^{ac}
tenebis] tenebℓrℓis aw

399 flectes] flecteris g²

tum uariae eludent species atque ora ferarum.
 fiet enim subito sus horridus atraque tigris
 squamosusque draco et fulua ceruice leaena,
 aut acrem flammae sonitum dabit atque ita uinclis
 excidet, aut in aquas tenuis dilapsus abibit. 410
 sed quanto ille magis formas se uertet in omnis
 tam tu, nate, magis contende tenacia uincla,
 donec talis erit mutato corpore qualem
 uideris incepto tegeret cum lumina somno.»
 Haec ait et liquidum ambrosiae defundit odorem, 415
 quo totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi
 dulcis compositis spirauit crinibus aura
 atque habilis membris uenit uigor. est specus ingens
 exesi latere in montis, quo plurima uento
 cogitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, 420
 deprensus olim statio tutissima nautis;
 intus se uasti Proteus tegit obice saxi.
 his iuuenem in latebris auersum a lumine Nympha
 conlocat, ipsa procul nebulis obscura resistit.

406 tum] tunc v | eludent] i[En?]ludent b illudent b^{pe}nδ *corr.* b³ ludent z
 species] facies o² | ora] hora v 407 fiet] f[....] z^{ac} 408 squamosusque]
 sqamosusque n | leaena] leaen[ae] a^{ac} leaenae c^{ac} leaene f^{ac} 409 acrem]
 hacrem γ | dabit] dauit oη | ita] ta γ^{ac} | uinclis] uindis z^{ac} uiclis ζ
 410 tenuis] tenues a^{pe}cdefghi^{pe}jktvwxyznoδη | dilapsus] dilepsus j^{ac}
 delapsus nζ 411 sed] se z^{ac} | quanto] quando z^{ac} | magis] *om.* h *suppl.* h²
 formas] for[Et]as a^{ac} furmas r^{ac} | uertet] uertit acefghi^{ac}j^{pe}kr^{pe}ctvwxyoδeζη
 uert[....] b^{ac} | omnis] omnes dr^{pe}ny annes v 412 tam tu] tanto
 ac^{pe}cdefghijklrtvwxyznoδeζηγ^{pe} tantu[m] b^{ac} tantae c^{ac} tantu γ tantum
 j²(v) | nate] nete j^{ac} nat[ae]e r *om.* z^{ac} | contende] contede γ^{ac} | uincla]
 uinclia f uinda z^{ac} 415 Haec] hae g^{ac} | ait] agit a | ambrosiae]
 ambrosie[m] a^{ac} | defundit] diffundit bc^{ac}d^{pe}h^{pe}ij^{pe}k^{ac}ryoδηγ diffudit
 b^{pe}i^{pe}ζγ^{pe} defendit fw^{ac} *corr.* f²w² defudit tn^{pe} defodit a^{ac} defu[En]dit x
 difudit z perfundit o²(v) 416 totum] te tum g^{pe} | nati] nati[m] a
 perduxit] per[....]d/uxit r perunxit o² | illi] ill/e/ b^{ac} 417 compositis]
 conpositis jrtyγ | crinibus] cri[mi]nibus f 418 atque] adque g | habilis]
 abilis cz^{ac}e^{ac} 'a'bilis ζ | membris] menbris r | est] *om.* z^{ac} e[Et] b^{ac} [....] f
 419 exesi] e[....]si b^{ac} exe'si' r | latere] laterae j^{ac} | plurima] plururima γ
 uento] [....]nto b^{ac} 420 inque] inqu[ae]e f in quo v | scindit] scidit j^{ac}
 reductos] reductus c^{ac} 421 deprensus] depressis c^{ac}ζ depransus γ | statio]
 est w³ | tutissima] fidissima noδη 422 hinc usque ad u. 426 periit t
 Proteus] protheus acdefhijr^{pe}vwxyzneζη | tegit] te[....]it k^{ac} 423 his] hic
 vn hi[En]c γ | auersum] ac uersum z^{ac} | auersum a] ausumma v | a] *om.*
 br^{ac}non | lumine] liminae γ²(v) | Nympha] nymph[ae] w^{ac}
 424 conlocat] collocat bcdgijkvwxynoeη | ipsa] *om.* r^{ac}

406 species] facies o² 421 statio] est w³

- 425 iam rapidus torrens sitientis Sirius Indos
 ardebat caelo et medium sol igneus orbem
 hauserat, arebant herbae et caua flumina siccis
 faucibus ad limum radii tepefacta coquebant,
 cum Proteus consueta petens e fluctibus antra
 430 ibat; eum uasti circum gens umida ponti
 exsultans rorem late dispergit amarum.
 sternunt se somno diuersae in litore phocae;
 ipse, uelut stabuli custos in montibus olim,
 uesper ubi e pastu uitulos ad tecta reducit
 435 auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni,
 consedit scopulo medius, numerumque recenset.
 cuius Aristaeo quoniam est oblata facultas,
 uix defessa senem passus componere membra
 cum clamore ruit magno, manicisque iacentem
 440 occupat. ille suae contra non immemor artis
 omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum,
 ignemque horribilemque feram fluuiumque liquentem.

425 sitientis] sitientes **cd f g h i j r^{pc} v w x y z n o δ ε η γ^{pc}** 426 caelo] in caelo **o^{ac} δ**
 medium] medius **y^{ac} n^{ac}** 427 hauserat] auserat **r^{ac} v** hausera **ℓ. ℓt a**
 hausera **ℓn ℓat w** | arebant] harebant **cg** arebat **r^{ac}** | herbae] herba **f^{ac}**
 428 faucibus] faucibus **ℓ. ℓ g** | limum] linum **z^{ac}** | radii] rodii **o** | coquebant]
 coqueba'n't **c** quoquebant **v** cocebant **w^{ac}** 429 Proteus] protheus
c d e h i j r^{pc} t v w x y^{pc} z n e ζ η | consueta] consueta **ℓ. ℓ f** | e] *om.* **fj suppl. f^j 4**
 430 eum] cum **f corr. f¹** | umida] humida **a c d e i k r t v x y z n o δ ε ζ η** 431 late]
 latae **γ** | dispergit] dispersit **a b c d e f g h i j k r t v x y z n o δ ε ζ η γ** despersit **dw**
 disperxit **o** 432 sternunt] sernunt **o^{ac}** sterunt **γ^{ac}** | diuersae] diuerso
a d e f i j r^{pc} t w x o^{ac} δ ε^{ac} diuers **ℓ. ℓ b^{ac}** | litore] littore **e** littorae **v** litora **z**
 phocae] focae **f^{pc} t v o** foco **f** 433 olim] ℓagni? **ℓ g corr. g²** 434 hunc u.
(et u. 435) om. g alio atramento suppl. g¹ | pastu] pastus **ζ^{ac}** | reducit]
 reduxit **dw** 435 hunc u. *om. g alio atramento suppl. g¹* | auditisque]
 auditique **a c d e g² h^{pc} i j k r^{pc} t v w x y z n o δ ε ζ η γ** auditu **ℓs ℓ** que **b** auditu **ℓa ℓe f**
 lupos] lupis **z^{ac}** | acuunt] a **ℓc ℓ** cuunt **j** | balatibus] ualatibus **o**
 436 consedit] consedit **b^{ac} r^{ac}** | scopulo] s **ℓ. ℓc o p o l o** **h** | recenset] recensit
ε γ^{ac} 437 Aristaeo] aristheo **c d f h j k r^{pc} t x y z η** aristeus **g²** arist **ℓa ℓa e o ℓs ℓ** **r^{ac}**
 est] *om. c^{ac} suppl. supra lineam c^{pc}* 438 senem] senim **γ^{ac}** | passus] passos
g^{ac} | componere] conponere **f j k r v x y** | membra] menbra **r^{ac}** 439 ruit
 magno] magno ruit **i^{ac}** | manicisque] uinclisque **a e j v n δ γ^{pc} corr. j⁴** manicis
c^{ac} mani **ℓ. ℓ'cis'q(ue) r ma ℓn ℓus ε^{ac} ℓ..... ℓ** que **γ** manicis **a² (v)** manicisque
 δ (v) manicis **e¹** 440 ille] illae **e** | immemor] inmemor
a b^{ac} c d f g h i j k r t v x y z γ 442 horribilemque] horribilem **fg** orribilique **v**
 orribilemque **γ** | liquentem] liquantem **dw²**

439 manicisque] manicis **e¹**

uerum ubi nulla fugam reperit fallacia, uictus
in sese redit atque hominis tandem ore locutus
«nam quis te, iuuenum confidentissime, nostras 445
iussit adire domos? quidue hinc petis?» inquit. at ille:
«scis, Proteu, scis ipse, neque est te fallere quicquam:
sed tu desine uelle. deum praecepta secuti
uenimus hinc lassis quaesitum oracula rebus.»
tantum effatus. ad haec uates ui denique multa 450
ardentis oculos intorsit lumine glauco,
et grauitur frendens sic fatis ora resoluit:
«Non te nullius exercent numinis irae;
magna luis commissa: tibi has miserabilis Orpheus
haudquaquam ob meritum poenas, ni fata resistant, 455
suscitat, et rapta grauitur pro coniuge saeuit.
illa quidem, dum te fugeret per flumina praeceps,
immanem ante pedes hydram moritura puella
seruantem ripas alta non uidit in herba.

443 fugam] uiam **b** corr. **b**³ | reperit] repperit **c**^{ac}**f**^{ac}**g**^{pc}**i**^{ac}**t**^{ac}**v****x****y****ac****δ****ζ****η**
re[**p**]perit **bn** | fallacia] pellac(/t)ia **ab**^{pc}**efghijkrvxy**^{pc}**z****δ** [...]llatia **b**
fallacia **b**³ pell[**e**]cia **y** phellatia **z**² f(allacia) **a**¹ (v) fa(llacia) **e**² (v) pellacia
n² (v) fictio fallatio **j**² fallax **y**² | uictus] *om.* **z**^{ac} 444 sese] se **b**^{ac}**o**^{ac} | atque]
at **ζ** | tandem] tandem[...] **o** | ore] hore **c** | locutus] loquutus **h** locu[...]tus
r 445 te] te[...] **z** | confidentissime] confidentissim[**a**]e **r** 446 iussit]
iussus **g** | domos] domus **a**^{ac}**b**^{pc}**fghj** | hinc] h'i'nc **e** huc **z**² h[**i**]uc **ζ** | inquit]
litt. -t fort. ex corr. in **c** | at] et **a**^{ac} | ille] ill[**a**]e **r** 447 scis!] s[**c**.....s]cis **c**
Proteu] protheu **ad****fghkr**^{pc}**tvwxyz****ne****ζ****η** protheu[**s**] **ej** proteu[**s**] **r**
quicquam] cuiquam **ab**^{pc}**ce****fghi**^{pc}**jkr**^{pc}**t**^{pc}**vxy****e****γ**^{pc} corr. **f**¹ qui[**d**]quam **b**
quiquam **γ** cui(quam) **d**² (v) quisquam **η**⁴ (v) 448 desine] dissine **c**^{ac}**d****w**
449 hinc] huc **x****e** | lassis] lapsis **a**^{ac}**i**^{pc}**r**^{pc}**o**²**e** lapsus **o** fessis **o**² (v) fessis
γ² (v) perditis, defessis **r**³ | quaesitum] q(ue) situm **f**^{ac}**g**^{ac} quesitum **v**
450 tantum] t[**c**.....]antum **r** tantu[**s**] **ε**^{ac} | effatus] affatus **d**^{pc}**g**^{pc}**x** e'f'fatus **h**
effectus **v** | effatus...haec] ad hoc (hec **ε**¹) fatus **ε** | ad] [...] **b**^{ac} | uates]
uatae **γ**^{ac} | ui] [...] **ui** **c** 451 ardentis] ardentis **cd****fghijkr**^{pc}**v****wxyz****ac****no****δ****ε****η**
ardentesque **ζ** 452 frendens] frenens **γ**^{ac} | fatis] fatus **z**² (*litt.* -us *i. r.*)
453 Non] n[**c**...] **b**^{ac} | Non te] multae **y**^{ac} | numinis] numinus **y**^{ac} | irae] ire
r 454 luis] lues **acd**^{ac}**e**^{ac}**g**^{pc}**h**^{pc}**i**^{pc}**j**^{pc}**tvwxy**^{pc}**zo****ε****ζ****η** | commissa] comissa **f**
comissa **t** | has] as **ve**^{ac}**γ**^{ac} | miserabilis] mi'se'rabilis **c** 455 haudquaquam]
haud quamquam **a**^{ac}**f**^{ac}**h**^{ac}**j**^{ac}**t**^{ac}**xyn**^{pc}**oe** autquaquam **v** hautquaquam **z**
hautquaquam **ζ** aut quamquam **γ** haud quanquam **γ**^{pc} sine dubio **o**²
quamuis **t**⁵ | poenas] poenis **v**^{ac} paenas **z**² | resistant] resistunt **v**^{ac}
458 immanem] inmanem **ab**^{ac}**cf****gikt****v****wxyz****ε** | ante] a[**c**...]te **a**^{ac} | pedes]
pedem **i**^{ac} | hydram] ydrum **ke****ζ** hydram **dw**^{ac} | moritura] mo/.itura **h**^{ac}
459 hinc usque ad u. 464 periit **t** | seruantem] seruientem **r**^{ac}

443 fallacia] fiction fallatio **j**² fallax **y**² 449 lassis] perditis, defessis **r**³
455 haudquaquam] sine dubio **o**² quamuis **t**⁵

- 460 at chorus aequalis Dryadum clamore supremos
impleuit montis; flerunt Rhodopeiae arces
altaque Pangaea et Rhesi Mauortia tellus
atque Getae atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia.
ipse caua solans aegrum testudine amorem
465 te, dulcis coniunx, te solo in litore secum,
te ueniente die, te decedente canebat.
Taenarias etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis,
et caligantem nigra formidine lucum
ingressus, Manisque adiit regemque tremendum
470 nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda.
at cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis
umbrae ibant tenues simulacraque luce carentum,
quam multa in foliis auium se milia condunt,
uesper ubi aut hibernus agit de montibus imber,
475 matres atque uiri defunctaque corpora uita

460 chorus] corus **v** | supremos] subpremos **a** supremo **b^{ac}** subpraemos **e**
su[**p**]premos **f** supraemos **r** 461 impleuit] implerunt
ab¹defghijkwxyznoδζηγ inplerunt **re** imple[ue]runt **c** impleuerunt **v**
montis] montes **bcdfghijk^{pc}r^{pc}vwxynozδεζηγ^{pc}** | flerunt] *i.r.* **b** fleuerunt
ade^{ac}kw^{ac}y^{ac}z^ζ | Rhodopeiae] rodopeie **c^{pc}v^ζ** rodopeae **c^{ac}z** rhodopeae
dw^{ac} rodopeiae **g^e** rhodopaei **a^{ac}** rodophioae **γ** rodopheiae **γ^{ac}**
462 Pangaea et] panchae **w³oδη** panch[**h**]e[**i**]a et **a^{ac}** pangae[**e**?] **b^{ac}**
panghea et **e** pangeae [a]et **f** pangeae et **g^{pc}z¹** pangaea[**e**?] et **r** pangee **n**
pangaeae et **γ^{pc}** | et] *om.* **n** | Rhesi] rhessi **dehijkvwxyzγ^{pc}** rhe's'si **bc**
rhesi[**e**] **f** ressi **g** resi **n** rhresi **o^{pc}** (*quid antea fuerit non dispicitur*) hic
alibi 'resus' **o²** r'e'si **δ** resi **ε** hresi **γ** | Mauortia] mabortia **nδ** 463 atque¹]
atqu[**a**]e **y** | Getae] gethae **c** g[**a**]et[**a**]e **r** | Hebrus] ebrus **ae^{ac}γ^{ac}** hedrus
f^{ac} | Actias Orithyia] actia sori(/y)thy(/i)a **d^{ac}k^{ac}wxzn^{ac}oδεζη** actia
sorhi(/y)ti(/y)ia **hi^{ac}r** actia sorithyia **eγ^{ac}** actia sori[**c**]thyia **a** actia
sor[**e**.....] **b^{ac}** accia sorithi'i'a **c** actia sorihytia **f** actias oriti gia **g** actia
sorithiia **j** actia sorhytiia **r^{pc}** actio sorhitia **v** orithia **γ²** (v) 464 ipse] ipsa
f^{ac} ips[**a**?]e **r** | caua] ca[**e**].**lua** **n** | amorem] morem **n^{ac}** 465 coniunx]
coniux **r^{ac}zo** cu(m) iux **e^{ac}** | coniunx te] coniun/c/tae **γ** coniunx tae **γ^{pc}**
litore] littore **fh^{ac}v** 466 decedente] decidente **f^{ac}** decete **v** cedente **γ^{ac}**
467 Taenarias] t(a)enareas **abe^{ach}pc^{iac}jvxδe** trenarias **ry³η** trenareas **r^{pc}**
tenacrias **ζ** | fauces] fau[**e**].**s** **h^{ac}** | ostia] hostia **cefvo** 469 ingressus]
ingressus [.....] **r** ingressu[**m**] **γ^{ac}** | Manisque] manesque
a^{pc}b^{pc}cdef^{pc}ghijk^{pc}r^{pc}tvwxyznoδεζηγ^{pc} | adiit] adi[**c**]it **a** adi'i't **h** a[**e**].**diit** **z**
470 precibus] pr[**e**].**ecibus** **b** 471 at] a[**e**].**b^{ac}** ac **gγ^{ac}** | commotae]
cummutae **γ^{ac}** | Erebi] h(a)erebi **ft^{pc}vγoy^{pc}** erebri **e^{ac}** eribi **r^{ac}** | sedibus]
sidibus **a^{ac}** 472 ibant] ibat **y^{ac}** | simulacraque] simulachraque **jv**
simulacra'q(ue)' **h** | carentum] arentum **b^{ac}** carentem **y^{ac}** 473 multa]
multae **g^{ac}** | foliis] siluis **cfghijvx^{pc}noδηγ** siluis **b³** (v) in siluis **e²** (v) foliis
o² (v) | se milia] semi[**i**]lia **by** similia **c^{ac}** 474 aut] [.....] **f** iam **cwz** *corr.*
f¹w³ | agit] aut **c** | imber] himber **r** 475 matres] matris **b^{ac}** | defunctaque]
diffunctaque **d^{ac}w** defunctaquae **k^{ac}** | uita] ui[**e**].**ta** **h** /ui/ta **r**

magnanimum heroum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
 impositique rogis iuuenes ante ora parentum,
 quos circum limus niger et deformis harundo
 Cocyti tardaque palus inamabilis unda
 alligat et nouies Styx interfusa coercet. 480
 quin ipsae stupuere domus atque intima Leti
 Tartara caeruleosque implexae crinibus anguis
 Eumenides, tenuitque inhians tria Cerberus ora,
 atque Ixionii uento rota constitit orbis.
 iamque pedem referens casus euaserat omnis, 485
 redditaque Eurydice superas ueniebat ad auras
 pone sequens (namque hanc dederat Proserpina legem),
 cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
 ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
 restitit, Eurydicenque suam iam luce sub ipsa 490
 immemor heu! uictusque animi respexit. ibi omnis
 effusus labor atque immitis rupta tyranni

476 magnanimum] magnanimumq(ue) h^{ac} magnanimi w³ | heroum]
 [L. J]eroum d aeroum d^{pc} hero[Lu]um f eroum g | pueri] puer v
 477 impositique] inpositique aefgityzeζγ impositi[Cs]que bn | rogis]
 roges h^{ac} | iuuenes] iuuenis γ^{ac} | ora] [Lh?]ora f 478 limus] limis c^{ac}
 harundo] arundo b^{pc}cghiveζ^{ac}γ^{ac} 479 tardaque] tarda quae k | inamabilis]
 inamabil[L. J]is c ina[Lm]mabilis f inamibilis h et inamabilis e
 480 nouies] nouie[L a?]s t nouie[ns] γ^{ac} | Styx] styx[Li] γ | interfusa]
 interfu[Lg]la γ^{ac} | coercet] coh(a)ercet b^{ac}cceghijtvzζ c[Lh]lohercet f
 481 ipsae] ipse h^{ac}γ | stupuere] stipuere a^{ac}cacg^{ac} stupere j^{ac} | domus]
 domos g^{ac}w^{ac} | atque] adque g^{ac} | Leti] [L a]Leti b 'l'aeti c [L. J]oeti r laeti ty
 482 caeruleosque] ceruleos fg corr. f² caelureisque[L a(m)?] r^{ac} | implexae]
 amplexae acegh^{ac}acjkrwxyeζ inplexae g^{pc}tvzy^{pc} impexae w^{pc}nδη^{pc}
 [L....]xae b^{ac} amplex[Li]xae f inplexae o inspexae η in[L....]lexae γ | anguis]
 angues abcdefghijklr^{pc}tvwxyznδεζη 483 Eumenides] Eume'ni'des h
 tenuitque] tenuit quae k^{ac} | inhians] inians g hinians t | tria] tri'a' c
 Cerberus] carberus w^{ac} 484 hunc u. om. o | atque] adque g^{ac} atquae v
 Ixionii] ixionei ab^{pc}cdefghijklr^{pc}tacvwxyznδεζηγ^{pc} ix/io/nii γ | uento]
 [Lu]uento γ | constitit] consistit i^{ac} 485 referens] referans z | omnis]
 omnes b^{pc}d^{pc}f^{pc}ghjr^{pc}vyyz^{2δ} om(ne)s neη 486 redditaque] reddita quae v
 Eurydice] eridice c erydice γ^{ac} | ad] om. c^{ac} | auras] aures i^{ac} 487 pone]
 po'ne' ζ | namque] nanque j | Proserpina] proserpine y^{ac} 488 subita]
 subito b^{pc}d^{ac}f^{ac}g^{ac}atz^{ac}γ^{ac} | incautum] in[L qu?]autum f^{ac} 'in'cautum r | cepit]
 coepit r^{pc}v 489 si] om. t^{ac} s[Le?] v corr. v¹ | si ignoscere] sugnoscere f^{ac}
 ignoscere] ignuscere γ^{ac} | Manes] manis r^{ac} 490 Eurydicenque]
 euridicemq(ue) hζ erudicemque tn eurydice(m)que b euridicen[Cs]que g
 erudicenque i^{ac} euridicen qu[L a]le y erydicenque γ^{ac} | suam] sua[Lm] a
 suum v 491 immemor] inmemor abcefhiktvxy | heu] eu fg corr. f²
 omnis] omnes b^{ac}γ^{pc} 492 effusus] effu[Cs]sus e | immitis] inmitis
 acd²efghikvxzeζ inmittis y

- foedera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Auernis.
 illa «quis et me» inquit «miseram et te perdidit, Orpheu,
 495 quis tantus furor? en iterum crudelia retro
 fata uocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
 iamque uale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte
 inualidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas.»
 dixit et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
 500 commixtus tenuis, fugit diuersa, neque illum
 prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa uolentem
 dicere praeterea uidit; nec portitor Orci
 amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.
 quid faceret? quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret?
 505 quo fletu Manis, quae numina uoce moueret?
 illa quidem Stygia nabat iam frigida cumba.
 septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine mensis
 rupe sub aëria deserti ad Strymonis undam
 flesse sibi, et gelidis haec euoluisse sub antris
 510 mulcentem tigris et agentem carmine quercus:
 qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
 amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator

493 stagnis] stagnas **g^{ac}** | auditus] auditu^l **l** **b** auditur **a²** (v) **b^{pc}** | Auernis]
 auerni **abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyznoδζ^{pc}γ** *corr.* **w³** auernis **a²** (v) 494 inquit]
 inquit **gvγ** | te] *om.* **i** *suppl.* **i²** | perdidit] perdit **ζ** | Orpheu] orpheu^l **l** **cγ**
 496 conditque] condit^l **a** **l** que **γ** | natantia] nutantia **oδ** | somnus] somnos
g^{ac} 497 circumdata] circumdat^l **l** **f^{ac}** 498 inualidasque] inualidas **w^{ac}**
 inuallidasque **z^{ac}** | tendens] tendas **g** tendes **r^{ac}** | heu] eu **v** 499 auras] aras
o^{ac} 500 commixtus] conmixtus **fy** | tenuis] tenues **c^{pc}d^{pc}i^{pc}r^{pc}noδη**
 501 prensantem] praensantem **f** pre^l **l** **s** **l** **s** **l** **e** **l** **n** **t** **e** **m** **ε^{ac}** pressantem **ζ**
 uolentem] uolentes **ζ** 502 praeterea] praeteria **r^{ac}** praetera **x^{ac}** postea **o²** (v)
 portitor] potitor **f^{ac}** | Orci] horci **ckw** 503 passus] passun **ζ^{ac}** | paludem]
 plaludem **f** 504 faceret] facer^l **l** **b^{ac}** | rapta] **l** **l** **l** rapta **h** 505 quo] quod
y^{ac}z^{ac}γ^{ac} | Manis] manes **abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyznoδεζηγ** | quae] qua
cdefghijtvwxyznoδεζ^{pc}η qua^l **l** **br** qu^l **i** **l** **a** qua^l **e** **l** **γ** | numina] nomina
γ^{ac} 506 iam] **l** **l** **b^{ac}** | cumba] ci(/y)mba **eghjk^{pc}r^{pc}vwxynoeγ^{pc}** kymba
tζ chymba **f** 507 illum] illu^l **l** **b^{ac}** | totos] *om.* **d** *post* perhibent *collocat*
d² toto **z^{ac}** | perhibent] perhiben **z^{ac}** | ordine] hordine **v** | mensis] menses
abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyznoεζηγ 508 rupe] rup^l **l** **t** **a** **l** **l** **e** **f** | aëria] aer^l **l** **a** **b^{ac}**
 erea **z^{ac}** | ad] ab **f^{ac}** | Strymonis] strymoni^l **l** **γ^{ac}** 509 flesse sibi] fleuisse
abcdefghijklmnopqrstvwxyznoδεζηγ fleuisse^l **a** **l** **t** | euoluisse] 'e'uoluisse **h**
 euoluisse^l **l** **γ** | sub antris] sub^l **l** **a** **l** **n** **t** **r** **i** **s** **γ^{ac}** | antris] astris **rv** antri **i^{ac}** astri
y^{ac} astris **a²** (v) 510 tigris] ti(/y)gres **ab^{pc}de^{ac}g^{pc}hijktvwyznoδεζηγ^{ac}**
 agentem] agentes **ζ^{ac}** | carmine] carmina **r** | quercus] quercos **g** que'r'cus **ζ**
 querc^l **i** **l** **s** **γ^{ac}** 511 maerens] merens **ev** m^l **a** **l** **e** **r** **e** **n** **s** **γ^{ac}** maeren/t/ **γ^{ac}**
 philomela] ph(/f)i(/y)lomella **dekr^{pc}wy** ph(/f)ylome^l **l** **l** **a** **ab**
 philomel^l **l** **a** **c** phylo'm'ela **g** 512 queritur] qu^l **a** **l** **e** **r** **i** **t** **u** **r** **b** quaeritur **v**
 durus] dur^l **l** **s** **ε^{ac}**

obseruans nido implumis detraxit; at illa
 flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
 integrat, et maestis late loca questibus implet. 515
 nulla uenus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei:
 solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque niuaem
 aruaque Riphaeis numquam uiduata pruinis
 lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque inrita Ditis
 dona querens. spretae Ciconum quo munere matres 520
 inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi
 discerptum latos iuuenem sparsere per agros.
 tum quoque marmorea caput a ceruice reuulsum
 gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
 uolueret, Eurydicen uox ipsa et frigida lingua, 525
 a miseram Eurydicen! anima fugiente uocabat:
 Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripae.»
 Haec Proteus, et se iactu dedit aequor in altum,
 quaque dedit, spumantem undam sub uertice torsit.
 at non Cyrene, namque ultro adfata timentem: 530
 «nate, licet tristis animo deponere curas.

513 obseruans] obseruant γ^{ac} obserbans **n** | nido] a nido **g** | implumis]
 inplumes **b^{pc}fghjkr^{pc}vxyz²** implumes **a^{pc}d^{pc}ei^{pc}noδ^εη** inplumis **abcr^{ac}ty**
 at] a[**E**] **b^{ac}** 514 ramoque] ramo **i^{ac}** | miserabile] mirabile **ζ** | carmen]
 car[**L**].**Im(en)** **b** 515 integrat...maestis] *i.r.* **b** | et] *om.* **r^{ac}** | questibus] quos
 tibi **a^{ac}** | implet] opplet **a²(v)** 516 non ulli] nullique **cdktwz^ε** nonnulli
f^{ac}j^{ac}xo nonnullique **wz** | hymenaei] hiemenei **f** 517 Hyperboreas]
 iperboreas **e** | glacies] gacias **a^{ac}** | Tanaimque] tanainque **afghk^{pc}tvwxy^{pc}**
 tana'i'mque **c** tanamque **ε** | niuaem] niuelem **i^{ac}** niua[**L**].**lem y**
 518 aruaque] ar[**L**...].**lua z** | Riphaeis] rhipheis **b^{pc}z²** r[**h**].**ip[**a**].eis r** ripeis
z¹ | uiduata] uideat a **f^{ac}** 519 raptam] *om.* **ε** *suppl.* **ε¹** | Eurydicen]
 erudicem **te** | atque] adque **g^{ac}** | inrita] irrita **b^{pc}c^{pc}deg hjkr^{pc}vxy^{no}**
 520 querens] quaerens **v** | Ciconum] cyconum **g^{pc}** cionum **y^{ac}** | munere]
 numine **fhjvxz²** *corr.* **j⁴** nu[**m**?].**imin[**a**?].le g** murmure **y^{ac}** munere **h²(v)**
 matres] atres **g^{ac}** 521 nocturnique] noctusnique **f^{ac}** nocturnaue **ζ**
 Bacchi] bachi **bcdgktwz²noδ^εζ^η** 522 discerptum] direptum **fg^{ac}**
 disceptum **i** | iuuenem] iuuenum **av** | sparsere] spersere **i^{ac}** [a].**spersere γ^{ac}**
 523 tum] cum **ζ** | marmorea] marmore **γ^{ac}** | caput] capud **t** *ut uid.*
 reuulsum] reuolsum **r^{ac}γ^{ac}** repulsum **g^{ac}** 524 Oeagrius] o[**L**].**leagrius g**
 eoagrius **j^{ac}** eagrius **o^{ac}** onagrius **ε** oetigrius **ζ** | Hebrus] ebrus **io^{ac}**
 525 Eurydicen] euredicen **c** er[**L**].**ldicen γ** | lingua] ling'u'a **g** 526 a] ah
b^{pc}y^{pc} | Eurydicen] euridicem **d** | fugiente] fugientem **r³** 527 referebant]
 referebat **a^{ac}nδ^{ac}** *corr.* **n³** | flumine] flumina **i^{ac}** fluminae **w** | ripae]
 ripe[**a**?].**f^{ac}** 528 Proteus] protheus **defhijkr^{pc}tvwxy^{pc}znδ** prothe[**L**].**us c**
 et] et[**L**].**t** | iactu] iacto **γ^{ac}** | in] *i.r.* **b** 529 quaque] qua[**m**].**que a**
 quo'q(ue)' **ζ** | undam] [**L**].**undam z** | uertice] gurgite **r** uertice **r³(v)**
 530 Cyrene] cyren[**a**].**le br** cynere **e** cynerae **ε** | namque] namqu[**a**].**le b**
 adfata] affata **cdfjktwz²nδ^εζ^ηγ^{pc}** affatas **v** afata **z** 531 nate] [**L**].**at[**L**].**t** b^{ac}**
 tristis] tristes **g^{pc}i^{pc}nδ^εζ^ηγ^{pc}**

- haec omnis morbi causa, hinc miserabile Nymphae,
 cum quibus illa choros lucis agitabat in altis,
 exitium misere apibus. tu munera supplex
 535 tende petens pacem, et facilis uenerare Napaeas;
 namque dabunt ueniam uotis, irasque remittent.
 sed modus orandi qui sit prius ordine dicam:
 quattuor eximios praestanti corpore tauros,
 qui tibi nunc uiridis depascunt summa Lycaeï,
 540 delige, et intacta totidem ceruice iuuenças.
 quattuor his aras alta ad delubra dearum
 constitue, et sacrum iugulis demitte cruorem,
 corporaque ipsa boum frondoso desere luco.
 post, ubi nona suos Aurora ostenderit ortus,
 545 inferias Orphei Lethaea papauera mittes
 et nigram mactabis ouem, lucumque reuises;
 placatam Eurydicen uitula uenerabere caesa.»
 Haud mora, continuo matris praecepta facessit:
 ad delubra uenit, monstratas excitat aras,
 550 quattuor eximios praestanti corpore tauros
 ducit et intacta totidem ceruice iuuenças.

532 omnis] omnes **r^{ac}** 533 illa] ille **z^{ac}** | choros] coros **d^{ac}v^{ac}w** chorus
r^{ac}y^{ac}y^{ac} | lucis] iugis **a²** (v) | agitabat] agittabat **g** 534 tu] tu[m] **y**
munera] menera **h^{ac}** numera **v** | supplex] suplex **g^{ac}** 535 tende] pende **w**
facilis] faciles **d^{pc}g^{pc}h^{pc}j^{pc}r^{pc}n^{pc}o²δ^εη^y** facies **o** | uenerare] uenerauere **o**
Napaeas] napeas **cdekrtwzmn** napheas **fg** naepeas **w³** nepeas **ε**
536 dabunt] dabunt **y^{ac}** 538 quattuor] quatuor **wz** | eximios] eximio **ny^{ac}**
corr. **n³** | praestanti] prestantis **y** prestant hi **v** | corpore] corpora **z^{ac}**
tauros] ta[m]. **ros y^{ac}** 539 nunc] om. **v suppl. v¹** | Lycaeï] lychei **v**
540 delige] dilige **f^{ac}h^{ac}j^{ac}k^ε** delege **y^{ac}** | intacta] intactas **b^{ac}d^gw^{ac}z^y**
intacta **h^{ac}** hintacta **ε** 541 his] hys **y** | alta] alte **y^{ac}** | ad] i.r. **b** | dearum]
deorum **cne** dearum **n³** (v) 542 constitue] constitu[m] **a** **le r** constituae **v**
demitte] dimitte **a^{ac}c^{ac}d^fpc^jac^vz^y** demit[m]. **lte ζ** | cruorem] cruor/e/m **r**
543 corporaque] corpora[m] **a** **le r** corpora quae **v** corpora **n** corr. **n³**
frondoso] frondos/a/ **y^{ac}** | desere] de[m]s]sere **y^{ac}** | luco] loco **w^{ac}** 544 ubi]
ub[m] **i a?** **y^{ac}** | nona] na **f** corr. **f¹** n(on)ona **ε** | ostenderit] induxerit **b**
ostende[m] **ε** | ortus] **l. lortus r** hortus **v** 545 Orphei] orptheo **mη**
Lethaea] l'o'e[m] **l**thaea **b** **le l. l**heia **d^{ac}** **l. l**ethea **k** | papauera] pauauera **e**
papauere **ζ^{ac}** | mittes] mittis **f^{ac}** mites **h^{ac}o^{ac}** 546 hunc u. post u. 547
collocauit **ε** | mactabis] m/i?/ctabis **k^{ac}** | lucumque] locumque **v^y**
reuises] riuis **z^{ac}** recuses **ζ** recenses **ζ²** 547 placatam] placatam **y**
Eurydicen] euridicem **c^{ac}** | uitula] uitula(m) **f** | uenerabere] uenera/u/ere **c^{ac}**
uenerabile **y^{ac}** 548 hunc u. post u. 553 collocauerat **j** corr. **j¹** qui alio
atramento uersum antea in summa, postea in ima pagina suppleuit
Haud] haut **j^{ac}y^{ac}** aut **h^{ac}** aud **ε^{ac}** | facessit] capessit **r^{ac}y^{ac}** facescit **t^ζ²**
facesset **f** fatescit **ζ** facessit **y²** (v) 549 ad] at **g** | aras] iras **e^{ac}**
550 quattuor] quatuor **gw** | eximios] eximio **y^{ac}** 551 intacta] intactas
a^{ac}d^z intac **b^{ac}** | totidem] todidem **y^{ac}**

post, ubi nona suos Aurora induxerat ortus,
 inferias Orphei mittit, lucumque reuisit.
 hic uero subitum ac dictu mirabile monstrum
 555 aspiciunt, liquefacta boum per uiscera toto
 stridere apes utero et ruptis efferuere costis,
 immensasque trahi nubes, iamque arbore summa
 confluere et lentis uuam demittere ramis.
 Haec super aruorum cultu pecorumque canebam
 560 et super arboribus, Caesar dum magnus ad altum
 fulminat Euphraten bello uictorque uolentis
 per populos dat iura uiamque adfectat Olympo.
 illo uergilium me tempore dulcis alebat
 Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis oti,
 565 carmina qui lusi pastorum audaxque iuuenta,
 Tityre, te patulae cecini sub tegmine fagi.

552 ubi] ube γ^{ac} | nona] nona \mathbb{L} \mathbb{f} | induxerat] induxerit $b^{ac}c^{ac}\zeta\eta$ duxerat
 j^{ac} indexerat w^{ac} ostenderat b^1 (v) (induxe)rat η^4 (v) | ortus] orcus g^{pc}
 hortus v 553 inferias] inferi \mathbb{L} \mathbb{h}^{ac} | Orphei] orptheo b^{ac} | mittit] mitit r
 554 subitum] subitam h | ac] hac g | dictu] ditu z^{ac} dictu $\mathbb{L}m$ \mathbb{d}
 monstrum] mo'n'strum g 555 liquefacta] liqu $\mathbb{L}a$ $\mathbb{L}efacta$ y | uiscera]
 uiscere γ^{ac} 556 et] *om.* $b^{ac}o\delta\eta$ | efferuere] e \mathbb{L} $\mathbb{L}feruere$ b^{ac} effer $\mathbb{L}r$ $\mathbb{L}uere$ γ
 557 immensasque] immensasque $ab^{ac}cd^{ac}efghijklrtvxyz\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma$ | trahi] trai o
 trahit γ^{ac} | arbore] arbore $\mathbb{L}(m)$ \mathbb{b} 558 et] *om.* r^{ac} | demittere] dimittere
 $a^{ac}cdg^{ac}h^{ac}j^{ac}r^{pc}wy^{ac}zo\delta\eta$ *i.r.* k | ramis] amis g *corr.* g^2 559 Haec] hac γ^{ac}
 super] sup $\mathbb{L}ra$ \mathbb{a}^{ac} | aruorum] arborum ζ | cultu] cultu $\mathbb{L}s$ $\mathbb{b}g$ culto γ^{ac}
 canebam] caneba e^{ac} 560 dum magnus] dumagnus o 561 fulminat]
 fluminat g^{ac} fulmina't' h | Euphraten] eufraten $acdefjtvzn^{ac}o\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$
 eup'h'raten γ | uolentis] uolentes $d^{pc}egi^{pc}no\delta\epsilon\eta$ 562 *hic u. (usque ad u.*
564) euanuit in w, denuo scriptus est a w^2 | per populos] perpulos v
 populos] populus ζ^{ac} | dat iura] datura v | iura] g^{pc} (*non dispicitur*) iure j^{ac}
 uiamque] uiam v | adfectat] affectat $a^{pc}b^{pc}cdejkrtw^2xyzno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$ affectat et
 v adfactat γ^{ac} | Olympo] oli(/y)mpho $dfvz^{ac}$ ol \mathbb{L} $\mathbb{L}mpo$ b^{ac} ol \mathbb{L} $\mathbb{L}npo$ h
 olimp $\mathbb{L}i$ \mathbb{t} 563 *hic u. euanuit in w, denuo scriptus est a w^2* | illo] Ergo o
 illo o^2 (v) | uergilium] uirgilium $acefijktvw^2y^{pc}zno\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\gamma$ | alebat]
 $a\mathbb{L}$ $\mathbb{L}ebat$ b^{ac} *i.r.* k 564 *hic u. euanuit in w, denuo scriptus est a w^2*
 Parthenope] partenophe f perthenope g^{ac} parthenopae t partenope $v\gamma^{ac}$
 ignobilis] ign $\mathbb{L}i$ $\mathbb{L}bilis$ a ignob'i'lis g ignouilis o | oti] oti $acdefghij^{ac}vy$
fortasse w $\mathbb{L}aeui?$ \mathbb{L} b^{ac} aeui r etis w^2 otii r^3 (v) 565 iuuenta] iuuenta f^{ac}
 566 Tityre] \mathbb{L} $\mathbb{L}tityre$ j | te] tu $f^{ac}n$ te n^2 (v) | patulae] pa \mathbb{L} $\mathbb{L}tulae$ z | patulae
 cecini] cecini patulae h | cecini] cecini $\mathbb{L}s?$ \mathbb{L} b cecini $\mathbb{L}t?$ \mathbb{L} f cicini w
 caecini $\mathbb{L}s$ \mathbb{L} γ | tegmine] tegmini v

301,1 perempto]‡

10 566,6]‡
 566,6]‡
 566,6]‡

PUBLII (PUB- **c** P. **bdγ om. hi**) VIRGILII (**w** VIRGILII **bdhixzy** vir- **c**)
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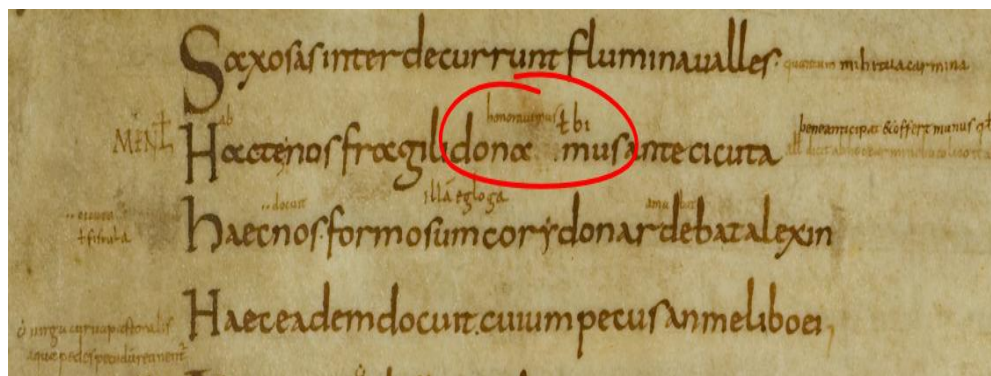
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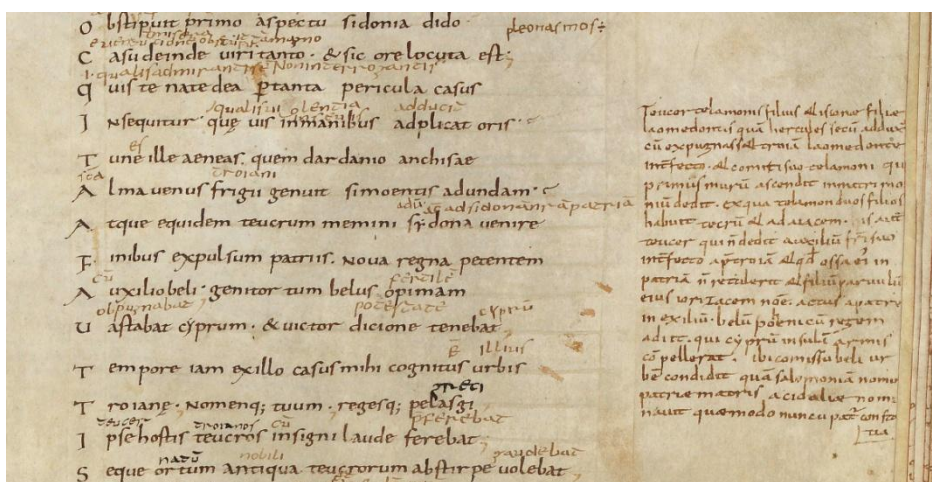
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